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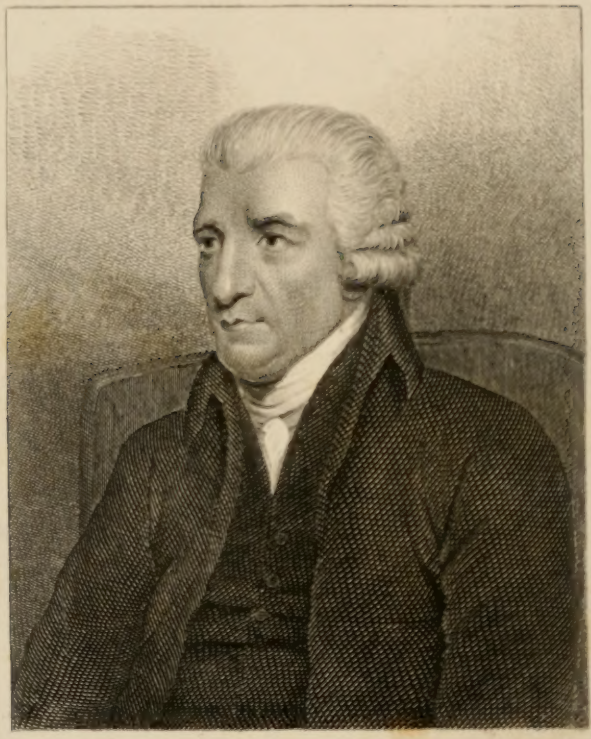
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The Confederate States Dictionary. Webster's and Worcester's were both Northern. So Walker's was run through the Blockade from England, and a Richmond Title-page supplied. D. K.

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JOHN WALKER.

LONDON. WILLIAM TEGG & Cº

THE

PALMETTO DICTIONARY;

IN WHICH

THE MEANING OF EVERY WORD IS CLEARLY EXPLAINED AND THE SOUND OF EVERY SYLLABLE DISTINCTLY SHOWN;

EXHIBITING THE PRINCIPLES OF

A PURE AND CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.



A NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED.

RICHMOND, VA.: J. W. RANDOLPH.

1864.

Tr. R.
W 1911

PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary is presented to the people of the Southern States as the basis of a future one, which may embody the words, pronunciation, and meanings that are adopted and used by our best speakers and writers. And whereas no one person is competent to determine these things for the whole nation, the attention of teachers, professors, and all who desire to promote elegance and accuracy in the use of language among the rising generation, is respectfully invited to this book, and they are requested to mark down its errors, omissions, and redundancies, and send their notes and emendations to the Publisher, who will not only gladly avail himself of them, but cheerfully remunerate any whose labours may be productive of considerable advantage to the work.

If this request is generally heeded, materials may be collected for a National Dictionary.

That such a book is needed must be evident from such words as "creek," which is pronounced "crick" in New England, and means "an inlet of the sea" in Great Britain, while, in the South, it differs from New England in its pronunciation, and from England in its meaning.

Directions to those who comply with the above request.

Mark on the margin, and make a note on paper to be sent to the Publisher, all words which are—

1. Pronounced wrong.
2. Spelt wrong.
3. Defective meanings.
4. Omitted.
5. Not in common use (that in next edition they may be printed in smaller type).
6. Very rare (that they may be put in smallest type).

Transmit these notes to the Publisher, with your name and residence, that it may be known to whom he is indebted for them.

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ERRATA.

The words "pour," "pouring," &c., should be pronounced like the word "pore," &c., and not like the word "power."

ADVERTISEMENT.

The superiority of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary over other productions of the same kind has been so long established that it would be superfluous to descant upon it. He brought to the performance of his task a spirit of patient investigation, extensive grammatical knowledge, and sound judgment. But in all works relating to languages, however perfect they may originally be, Time, that greatest of all innovators, will at length make reform indispensable. It has consequently been found necessary to introduce a few changes and additions in the present reprint of Walker's Dictionary. New words and definitions have been added; definitions which, by late scientific discoveries, are proved to be erroneous, have been amended; and, in some instances, where it had become obsolete, the pronunciation has been rendered conformable to modern usage. As in all books, but more especially in a Dictionary, correctness is an object of paramount importance, the utmost care has been taken to exclude typographical errors; and it is believed that the care has not been fruitlessly bestowed. On the cheapness, the convenient size, and the elegant printing of this volume, it is needless to say a word; they are so obvious that they cannot fail to be noticed even by superficial observers.

August 25, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

In the Edition of Walker's Dictionary which is now presented to the public, it is hoped that a considerable improvement has, in more than one respect, been effected. The work has been augmented by the insertion of nearly five thousand words; many additions and corrections have been made in the definitions; a bolder and more legible type, cast for the purpose, has been employed; and the utmost care has been taken to render the volume perfectly free from typographical errors. The last point the Editor considers to be of the utmost importance, especially in a Dictionary; and he therefore avails himself of this opportunity to state, that he is not responsible for any misprint that may be found (if any there be) in the editions of Walker which have appeared since 1831, the proof sheets of those editions not having been submitted to his inspection.

January, 1847.

INTRODUCTION.

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

The First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are letters:

The Letters of the English Alphabet are

Roman.	Italic.	Name.
A a	*A a*	*a*
B b	*B b*	*bee*
C c	*C c*	*see*
D d	*D d*	*dee*
E e	*E e*	*e*
F f	*F f*	*eff*
G g	*G g*	*jee*
H h	*H h*	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	*i*, or *eye*
J j	*J j*	*j* consonant, or *jay*
K k	*K k*	*kay*
L l	*L l*	*el*
M m	*M m*	*em*
N n	*N n*	*en*
O o	*O o*	*o*
P p	*P p*	*pe*
Q q	*Q q*	*cue*
R r	*R r*	*ar*
S s	*S s*	*ess*
T t	*T t*	*tee*
U u	*U u*	*u*, or *you*
V v	*V v*	*v* consonant, or *vee*
W w	*W w*	double *u*
X x	*X x*	*eks*
Y y	*Y y*	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	*zed*, or *izzard*.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per se and*, or rather *et per se and*; *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, *ffi*, *ffl*, and *&*.

Our letters, says Dr. Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently i and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels* or *voices* or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c., which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds: and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a, e, i, o, u*: *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: a vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple *a, e, o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas, in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded: nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organ, in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *fa-ther*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspon-

dent to the sound of the noun *eye;* and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *mis-ion, pin-ion,* &c., the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen,* different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean,* and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant. The latter of these compound vowels, *u,* when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e,* equivalent to the *y,* and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woe* and *coo,* which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you.* If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us that *w* is equivalent to *oo;* but, if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it; for, though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive that, if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w.* Thus we find that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo;* these letters have in these two words every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food, mood,* &c., and in the word *too,* pronounced like the adjective *two:* here the *oo* has a squeezed sound occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other: and this makes it, like the *i* and *u,* not so much a double vowel as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u* and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z,* and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

a pa-per,	simple or pure vowels.	*i* ti-tle, compound or impure vowels.
a fa-ther,		*y* cy-der,
a wa-ter,		*u* lu-cid,
e me-tre,		*w* pow-er,
o no-ble,		
oo coo,		

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong: these are the following:

ae.....Cæsar,	*oa*.....coat,
ai.....aim,	*oe*.....œconomy
ao.....gaol,	*oi*.....voice,
au.....taught,	*oo*.....moon,
aw.....law,	*ou*.....found,
ay.....say,	*ow*.....now,
ea.....clean,	*oy*.....boy,
ee.....reed,	*ue*.....mansuetude,
ei.....ceiling,	*ui*.....languid,
eo.....people,	*uy*.....buy,
eu.....lead,	*aye*.....(for ever),
ew.....jewel,	*eau*.....beauty,
ey.....they,	*eou*.....plenteous,
ia.....poniard,	*ieu*.....adieu,
ie.....friend,	*iew*.....view,
io.....passion,	*oeu*.....manœuvre.

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k,* and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f, v, s, z, x, g* soft or *j.*

The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l, m, n, r.*

But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

The sharp consonants are, *p, f, t, s, k, c* hard.

The flat consonants are, *b, v, d, z, g* hard.

The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b, p, f, v, k, g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j.*

The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion, d* in *soldier, s* in *mission,* and *z* in *azure.*

There is another distinction of consonants, arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

The labials are *b, p, f, v.* The dentals are, *t, d, s, z,* and soft *g* or *j.* The gutturals are, *k, q, c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m, n,* and *ng.*

These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	sharp *p*, *pump*; flat *b*, *bumb*			labio-nasal liquid *m*.
Hissing labials	sharp *f*, *if*; flat *v*, *of*			
Mute dentals	sharp *t*, *tat*; flat *d*, *dad*	aspirated	*ch*, *church*; *j*, *judge*, or *g*	dento-nasal liquid *n*.
Hissing dentals	sharp *s*, *say*; flat *z*, *as*	aspirated	*sh*, *passion*; *zh*, *azure*, *vision*	dental liquid *l*.
Lisping dentals	sharp *th*, *death*; flat *dh*, *scathe*.			
Gutturals	sharp *k*, *kirk*; flat *g* (hard), *gag*			guttural liquid *r*.

Dento-guttural or nasal *ng*, *hang*.

Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we shall show the organic formation of each letter.

Organic Formation of the Vowels.

It will be necessary to observe that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

The German *a*, heard in *baal*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as if to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

The Italian *a*, heard in *fa-ther*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, whereby the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last, and in pronouncing it the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

The *e* in *e-qual* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language: for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

The *i* in *i-dol* is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *fa-ther* and the *e* in *e-qual*, and pronouncing them as closely together as possible.

The *o* in *o-pen* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

The *u* in *u-nite* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *coo*; the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and, instead of sounding the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

Y final in *fly* is formed like *i*: and *w* final in *now* like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels; that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for expressing the breadth or narrowness, or, as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *a*, open, as Mr. Elphinston calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side, the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *waste* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *fa-ther* opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a*, heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If therefore the other vowels were, like *a*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *fa-ther*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *waste* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen* a right line; or, to reduce these lines to solids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *o* an oblate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* like an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch skittle, the *e* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organic Formation of the Consonants.

The best method of showing the organic formation of the consonants will be to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall

into, and then, by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following:

p	*f*	*t*	*s*	*sh*	*th*	*k*	*ch—chair.*
b	*v*	*d*	*z*	*zh*	*dh*	*g*	*j—jail.*

Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his Elements of Speech, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker, appulse of the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower vocal ones.

These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organic formation of each letter.

P and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

F and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

T and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

S and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums as to stop the breath, a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

SH heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

TH in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

K and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last, of these letters.

CH in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *zh*.

M is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

N is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

L is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

R is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jar against it when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

NG in *ring*, *sing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*, but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

Y consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*.

W consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflexion of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *fiat*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters, and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels is a long and short sound, according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all

languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other, and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has been but little perceived, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguished, and the appropriation of short sounds to their sounded long ones is not necessary to our conveying the sound we mean, when the letter to which we usually these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

The next distinction of vowels is into their open sounds, or as we term it, the sound generally applied, in order to distinguish from the different sounds of the vowels in forming them. It is certainly very material when we have so many vowels as sounds that we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which names their organic formation; and it is accordingly the case in the Hebrew, Greek and Roman; by the Italians and Germans; and by the English even and short.

But what is peculiarly necessary to be in the use of these terms in our language, it is certain that they must be used with caution in English, for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open; which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper*, but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound which may be called a shut sound; but the long sounds cannot be so properly denominated open or more or less be said, that is, the *a* in *paper* the slender sound; the *a* in *father* the broad or middle sound; and the *a* in *water* the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *more*, *note*, *nor*, which gradually from slender to broad; and broad like the *a*. The also in *move* may be called the broad *u*, and that in *machine* the slender; though each of them is equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut: for as short always implies shut (except in verse) though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable or are mured with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut: but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not.

But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the rule of making every long a sound, we must frequently give those syllables to the accent, which have not, as in the same words, and in their only is the long or short sound of that letter. The pronouncing the sounds of the vowels by some scale, would suit that the long and short sounds of each vowel are essentially distinct from each other, and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the first sound of *e*, which is the same letter in the commencement of their syllables.

The same mistaken notion of distinguishing the long and short sounds we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; as the *e* in *there* does not pass its short sound to the same letter as those but in the *i* in *him*, so the *e* in *them* passes down a very little into the pronunciation of the long sound of *e* in *here*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *our father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *wand* is the true short sound of that in *pall*. The sound of *o* in *dove*, *love*, is exactly correspondent to the *o* in *some*, and has its long sound in the *o* in *move*, or in the following *a* in *drama*, *lava*, &c. while the short sound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton* (a weight), and corresponding with what is generally called the short *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *rule* and *pule* is the short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.—for this word, like that and *y*, having a distinguishing short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter, equivalent to double *o*: as the word *pule*, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *poole*.

Of the Influence of Accents on the Sounds of the Letters.

It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent, or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound, a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllable of *college* and *vestige*.

In the same manner, the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters

slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and the *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *social* and *satiate* these syllables come after the stress, and, from the feebleness of their situation, naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshial* and *sashiate*.

Of the Nature of Accent.

Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables, and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property; but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us to their own classical laws.

Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Radical Accent.—As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard as that which influences our own.

The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus *horizon, sonorous, decorum, dictator, gladiator, mediator, delator, spectator, adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator, senator, auditor, cicatrix, plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen, bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in, to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable; nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister, sinister, character*, &c.: and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language.

But, notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences: these are generally of Greek original; but, coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language.

Terminational Accent.—To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei, ia, ie, io, eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable; thus *atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia*, &c., the numerous terminations in *ion, ian*, &c., as *gradation, promotion, confusion, logician, physician*, &c., those in *ious*, as *harmonious, abstemious*, &c., those in *eous*, as *outrageous, advantageous*, &c. These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs.

The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *prosodiacal, cardiacal, heliacal, genethliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, aphrodisiacal*, and *hypochondriacal*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title*, &c.

Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*, which in this situation, is as uniformly short.

Enclitical Accent.—I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology, orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous.

Secondary Accent.—Hitherto we have considered that accent only which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in

order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

Quantity.—In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants.

Syllabication.—Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have: and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-ve-del*; and in others it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected; for when we are to form an unknown compound sound out of several known simple sounds (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it), this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

But an etymological division of words is a different operation: it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *orthography*, *theo-logy*, &c.

In the same manner, a person who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *or-thog-ra-phy*, *the-o-lo-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables in spelling, is to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the beginning of a syllable."

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NATIVES OF IRELAND,

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

As Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and adopted a notation different from that of Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

"The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e*: the former being generally sounded â by the Irish, as in the word bâr, in most words where it is pronounced à, as in dày, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pâtron, mâtron, the vowel â having the same sound as in the word fâther; while the English pronounce them as if written *paytron, maytron*. The following rule strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced â, as in dav, by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words fâther, papâ, mammâ. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*: and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, râther, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as hât, mân; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fâr, bâr, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as bâlm, psâlm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *bawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawn*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels or consonants, such as *au*, in Paul, *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald, *alk* in

talk, &c.; the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is for the most part sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of slender *a*, as in *hate*. The sound of *a* [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *a* into *a*. Thus, in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelled *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *pleese*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words; *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, to *forbear*, to *swear*, to *tear*, to *wear*. In all which the *e* has the sound of *a* in *hate*. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *sweer*, &c.

"*Ei* is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *a* by the Irish; thus, the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c., as also in the word *rein* (of a bridle), *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

"The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *supréme*, *sincére*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *supráme*, *sinsáre*, *replåte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

"In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus [*ee*], as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelled with a double *e*.

"*Ey* is always sounded like *a* by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus, for *prey*, *convey*, they say, *pree*, *convee*.

"A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar:* where, likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is, the thickening the sound of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit.†

"In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words as do not come under any of the above rules, and are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England:—

Irish Pronunciation.	*English Pronunciation.*
chĕ'arful,	chĕr'ful.
fă'arful,	fĕr'ful.
dôôr,	dore.
flôôr,	flore.
gåpe,	gape.
gâth'er (*gather*),	gath'er.
bêard,	bêrd.
bâll,	bûll.
bâsh,	bûsh.
pâsh,	pûsh.
pâll,	pûll.
pâl'pit,	pûlpit.
câlf,	cälf.
kătch (*catch*),	cătch.
côrse (*coarse*),	coarse.
côrse (*course*),	coarse.
côurt,	court.
malĕ'cious,	malish'us.
pâdding,	pudding.
quâsh (*quash*),	quûsh.
lĕzh'ur (*leisure*),	lĕ'zhure.
clă'mour,	clăm'mur.

* "Vide page 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French."

† "The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way to cure it is easy; for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course: for the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

"In pronouncing the letter *t*, the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they say *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*; and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way.

Irish Pronunciation.	*English Pronunciation.*
Mi'kil (*Michael*),	Mi'kel.
drŏth (*drought*),	drŏut.
sărch (*search*),	serch.
săurce (*source*),	sŏrce.
cŏshion,	cu'shion.
strength (*strength*),	strengkth.
lenth (*length*),	lengkth.
strŏv (*strove*),	ströve.
drŏv (*drove*),	drove.
tĕn'ure,	tē'nure.
tĕn'able,	tē'nable.
wrĭth,	writh.
wrath (*wroth*),	wrŏth.
fā'rewell,	făr'wel.
rŏde,	rōd.
strŏde,	ströd.
shŭne,	shŏn.
shĭsm (*schism*),	sĭzm.
whĕ'refore,	whĕr'fore.
thĕ'refore,	thĕr'fore.
brăth (*breadth*),	breth.
cowld (*cold*),	cōld.
bowld (*bold*),	bōld.
cŏ'ffer,	cŏf'fer.
endĕ'vour,	endĕv'ur.
fŭt (*foot*),	fŏt.
mischĕ'evous,	mis'chevous.
ŭn'yŏn (*onion*),	ŭn'yŏn.
păt,	pŏt.
rĭtch (*reach*),	rēach.
squă'dron,	squŏd'run.
zĭa'lous,	zĕl'lus.
zĭa'lot,	zĕl'lut.

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of *R*, see the subjoined note*). And for the rough breathing or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *storm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *staw-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *stawm*, *faam*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *helm* and *realm* sound as if written *hel um* and *rel-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

* There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer, riper;* and so in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard, bard, card, regard*, &c., is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *laad, baad, caad, regaad;* while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the fore part of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration, or strong breathing, at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter, at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus, *Rome, river, rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar, bard, card, hard*, &c., must have it nearly as in London.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR ATTAINING A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

That pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I mistake not, they would pronounce *habit, hay-bit; tepid, tee-pid; sinner, see-ner; conscious, cone-shus;* and *subject, soob-ject;** it is not pretended, how-

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland, is indis-

ever, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus *evasion, adhesion, emotion, confusion,* have the *a, e, o,* and *u,* long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English; but in *vision, decision,* &c., where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee,* as if the words were written *vee-sion, decee-sion,* &c.: and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowel short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw,* where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan,* and *fatal, fawtal.* It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w,* according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions; and thus, instead of making *wax, waft,* and *twang,* rhyme with *tax, shaft,* and *hang,* they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box, soft,* and *song.* The short *e* in *bed, fed, red,* &c., borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad, lad, mad,* &c.; and the short *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed, led, red.* To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed, fed, red,* are *bade, fade, rade;* and that of the short *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* are *bead, lead, reed;* and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not, lodge, got,* &c. is apt to slide into the short *u,* as if the words were written *nut, ludge, gut,* &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *aw,* and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *ball.* Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not, cot, sot,* is found in *naught, caught, sought,* &c.; and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the note below * have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it; and with respect to *u* in *bull, full, pull,* &c., it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated in the note.†

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food, mood, soon,* &c., which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull:* and it must be remembered, that *wool, wood, good, hood, stood, foot,* are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress), is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different; for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silénce, biús, canvás, sentènce, triúmph, comfórt, soláce, construe, rescúe, respite, govérn, haráss, ransáck, cancél,* with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace,* which they pronounce as if written *menáss;* and though they place the

putable: and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr. Hickes observed long ago, that the Scots *Saxonised* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of showing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place: for, as in Latin, almost every vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs, to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and the Scotch pronunciation arise.

* *Above, affront, allonge, among, amongst, attorney, bomb, bombard, borage, borough, brother, cochineal, colour, come, comely, comfit, comfort, company, compass, comrade, combat, conduit, coney, conjure, constable, covenant, cover, covert, covet, covey, cozen, discomfit, done, doth, dost, dove, dozen, dromedary, front, glove, govern, honey, hover, love, Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, pother, romage, shove, shovel, sloven, smother, some, Somerset, son, sovereign, sponge, stomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, work, wonder, world, worry, worse, worship, wort, worth;* to which we may add, *whom, once, comfrey,* and *colander.*

† *Bull, full, pull;* words compounded of *full,* as *wonderful, dreadful,* &c.; *bullock, bully, bullet, bulwark, fuller, fullingmill, pulley, pullet, push, bush, bushel, pulpit, puss, bullion, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, pudding, sugar hussar huzza,* and *put* when a verb.

accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelled *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phrases *as much, as little, as many, as great*, &c., while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables without any accent on the first.

But, besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and (if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress), I think, not improperly, called the accent.* For though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection;† and if this be the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is perhaps too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences with the rising slide; and a Scotchman, in the same manner, to use the falling inflection: this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflections to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welsh pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat.‡ Thus, for *big*, they say *pick*; for *blood, ploot*; and for *good, coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice*; instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace*: instead of *these and those*, they say *thece* and *thoce*; and instead of *azure* and *ossier*, they say *assher* and *oshee*: and for *jail, chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to the Welsh, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welsh ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound: this will be the best way to acquire a habit: and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England, remote from the capital, where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp: thus, for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomerzetzhire*; for *father, vather*; for *think, tink*; and for *sure, zhure*.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

First Fault of Londoners.—*Pronouncing* s *indistinctly after* st.

The letter *s* after *st*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lowest order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking: the three last letters in *poste, fiste, miste*, &c., must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *st* or *ste;* to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *sts* or *stes*, as *persists, wastes, hastes*, &c.

Second Fault.—*Pronouncing* w *for* v, *and inversely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you be very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind* as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a Dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day till he

* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, vol. ii. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, see Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, page 79.

‡ See pages vi. and vii.

pronounce the *v* properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w;* which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus, by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

THIRD FAULT.—*Not sounding* h *after* w.

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this, is to collect all the words of this description from a Dictionary, and write them down; and, instead of the *wh*, to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile; whet, hoo-et; where, hoo-are; whip, hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.—*Not sounding* h *where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm, harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise: then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the *h* is seen, but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: *Heir, heiress, honest, honesty, honestly, honour, honourable, honourably, hospital, hostler, hour, hourly, humble, humbles, humbly, humour, humorist, humorous, humorously, humorsome:* where we may observe that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour, yewmourous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language: for though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title—that of being more generally received; or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital, do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce, with purity, a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk, sunk*, &c. differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk, soonk*, &c., it necessarily follows that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe: but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sound of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable: and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

A	*ei*	G	*dgi*
B	*bi*	H	*etch*
C	*ci*	I	*ai*
D	*di*	J	*dje*
E	*i*	K	*que*
F	*ef*	L	*ell*

M	*em*	T	*ti*
N	*en*	U	*iou*
O	*o*	V	*vi*
P	*pi*	W	*dabliou*
Q	*kiou*	X	*ex*
R	*arr*	Y	*ouai*
S	*ess*	Z	*zedd*

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstratively composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation.* The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan never gave, or he would not have told us, that our diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds *a* and *e*; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, when it is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *a*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *bay*, *pay*, &c., and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *title*, or the personal pronoun *I*; the double sound will, upon a closer examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible;† and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel, *u*, is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English *o* and *ŭ*, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is composed of the French *o* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *toa*, *boa*.

The diphthongs *au* and *ow*, when sounded like *au*, are composed of the French *a* and the diphthong *ou*, and the English sounds of *thaw* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thaou* and *naou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouáll*.

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* Nares. Elements of Orthoepy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says, "Our vulgar *i*, as in *stile*, seems to be such a diphthong (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel."—Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem fere modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, manus; *pain*, panis, &c. Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum è fœminino et *i* vel *y*."—Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, page 48.

J or *j* perfectly equivalent to the French letter of the same name, may be expressed by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c., is expressed by *joke*, *jou*, &c.

J or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by putting *d* to the French *j*, thus *jay*, *jar*, &c., sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *dzay*, *dzar*, &c. It may generally be found in spelling its combination of sounds, it will be preceded by *g*, or by the letter *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *gey*, *gar*, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chaise*, &c. would be represented by a Frenchman if the words were written *tchere*, *tchese*, *tchese*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French: thus *shame*, *shore*, &c., would be spelled by a Frenchman *chame*, *chore*, &c.

The nasal sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c., may be perfectly expressed by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *encore*, as the last syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in these English words.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the lisping consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound; sharp as in *thin*, *breath*; flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire the true pronunciation of this difficult consonant, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial, and first let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it, while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*, and after the hiss let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing, as if to sound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form to put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth, in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a Dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended—with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down

and held in the hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but classed and arranged as we find them*, the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

* *EA.*—The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e* in *here;* but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afeard, affear, anneal, appeal, appear, appease, aread, arrear, beacon, beadle, beadroll, beads, beadsman, beagle, beak, beaker, beam, bean, beard, bearded, beast, beat, beaten, beaver, beleaguer, beneath, bequeath, bereave, besmear, bespeak, bleach, bleak, blear, bleat, bokea, breach, bream,* to *breathe, cease, cheap, cheat, clean, cleanly* (adverb), *clear, clearance, cleave, cochineal, colleague, conceal, congeal, cream, creak, crease, creature, deacon, deal, dean, deanery, dear, decease, defeasance, defeasible, defeat, demean, demeanor, decrease, dream, drear, dreary, each, eager, eagle, ear, east, Easter, easy,* to *eat, eaten, eaves, entreat, endear, escheat, fear, fearful, feasible, feasibility, feast, feat, feature, flea, fleam, freak, gear, gleam, glean,* to *grease, grease, greaves, heal, heap, hear, heat, heath, heathen, heave, impeach, increase, inseam, interleave, knead, lea,* to *lead, leaf, league, leak, lean, lease, leash, leasing, least, leave, leaves, mead, meagre, meal, mean, meat, measles, meathe, neal, neap, near, neat, pea, peace, peak, peal, pease, peat, plea, plead, please, reach,* to *read, ream, reap, rear, rearward, reason, recheat, redstreak, release, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, screak, scream, seal, sea, seam, seamy, sear, searcloth, season, seat, shear, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheaf, sleazy, sneak, sneaker, sneakup, speak, spear, steal, steam, streak, stream, streamer, streamy, surcease, tea, teach, tead, teague, teal, team, tear, tease, teat, treacle, treason, treat, treatise, treatment, treaty, tweag, tweak, tweague, veal, underneath, uneasy, unreave, uprear, weak, weaken, weal, weald, wean, weanling, weariness, wearisome, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheal, wheat, wheaten, wreak, wreath, wreathe, wreathy, yea, year, yeanling, yearling, yearly, zeal.*

Ea is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abreast, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly* (adjective), *cleanlily, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heavy, health, heard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, impearl, instead, lead, leaden, leant* (the past time and participle of to *lean*), *learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantry, pleasure, read* (past time and participle), *readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, searce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaden, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treasure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous, zealously.*

OU.—The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *bull,* and the *oo* in *woo,* or rather the *u* in *bull,* and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down, frown,* &c. This sound is heard in *abound, about, account, acousticks, aground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, chouse, cloud, clough, clout, clouterly, compound, couch, couchant, crouch, grouse, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, doughty, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, flout, foul, flounder, found, foundling, fountain, frousy, glout, gout* (a disease), *ground, grout, hound, hour, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, oust, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pounce, pound, pout, profound, pronoun, pronounce, propound, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redoubted redound, rencounter, round, roundelay, rouse, rout, scoundrel, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trounce, trousers, trout, wound* (did wind), *slough* (a miry place), *vouch, vouchsafe, without, scaramouch.*

The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud,* as is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeon, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gournet, housewife, flourish, mounch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough, slough* (a cast skin), *scourge, southerly, southern, southern-wood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker,* and *youngster;* but *southern, southerly,* and *southward,* are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south:* this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun;* but in *sojourn* and *sojourner,* with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous,* this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u:* thus, *favour, honour, odour,* and *famous,* are pronounced as if written *favur, honur, odur,* and *famus.*

The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo,* and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croup, group, aggroup, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, boutefeu, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, gout* (taste), and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article Accent, pp. ix. x., and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.*

ragoo), *rendezvous*, *rouge*, *soup*, *sous* (pronounced *soo*), *surtout*, *through*, *thoroughly*, *toupee* or *toupet*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, *tour*, *contour*, *tourney*, *tourneau*, *tournament*, *pour*, and *route* (a road), *accoutred*, *billetdoux*, *a-coutre*, *uncouth*, *wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road).

The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *Though*, *although*, *coulter*, *court*, *account*, *gourd*, *courtier*, *course*, *discourse*, *source*, *recourse*, *resource*, *bourn*, *dough*, *doughy*, *four*, *mould*, *mouldy*, *moult*, *mourn*, *shoulder*, *smoulder*, *soul*, *poultice*, *poult*, *poulterer*, *poultry*, *trout* (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough*, *thorough*, *furlough*, *fourteen*, *concourse*, and *intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought*, *bought*, *brought*, *sought*, *besought*, *fought*, *nought*, *thought*, *methought*, *wrought*.

The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*, rhyming with *good*, *hood*, *stood*, &c.

The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in *cough*, and *trough*, rhyming with *off*, and *scoff*; and in *lough* and *shough*, pronounced *lock* and *shock*.

* There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me), to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech. The words which admit of this diversity of accent are the following:

NOUNS.	VERBS.
ábject	to *abject*
ábsent	to *absent*
ábstract	to *abstráct*
áccent	to *accént*
áffix	to *affix*
ássign	to *assign*
áugment	to *augmént*
bómbard	to *bombárd*
cément	to *cemént*
cólleague	to *colléague*
cóllect	to *collect*
cómpact	to *compáct*
cómpound	to *compáund*
cómpress	to *compréss*
cóncert	to *concert*
cóncrete	to *concréte*
cónduct	to *conduct*
cónfine	to *confine*

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accents as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent; for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus, if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table by saying, *Give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *givme somebréd*: or rather *givme sumbréd*; or more commonly, though vulgarly, *gimme sombréd*. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the

NOUNS.	VERBS.
cónflict	to *conflict*
cónverse	to *converse*
cónsort	to *consort*
cóntest	to *contest*
cóntract	to *contráct*
cóntrast	to *contrást*
converse	to *converse*
convert	to *convert*
cónvent	to *convent*
cónvict	to *convict*
convoy	to *convóy*
desert	to *desért*
discount	to *discount*
descant	to *descánt*
digest	to *digest*
essay	to *essáy*
export	to *export*
extract	to *extráct*
exile	to *exile*
ferment	to *fermént*
frequent	to *frequént*
import	to *impórt*
incense	to *incénse*
insult	to *insúlt*
object	to *objéct*
perfume	to *perfúme*
permit	to *permit*
prefix	to *prefix*
premise	to *premise*
presage	to *preságe*
present	to *presént*
produce	to *produce*
project	to *projéct*
protest	to *protést*
rebel	to *rebél*
record	to *recórd*
refuse	to *refúse*
subject	to *subjéct*
survey	to *survéy*
torment	to *tormént*
traject	to *trajéct*
transfer	to *transfér*
transport	to *transpórt*
attribute	to *attribute*

accent on a syllable in long words which ought to have none: as in a couplet of Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I mistake not, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphasis.

A TABLE

OF THE

SIMPLE AND DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS

REFERRED TO BY THE FIGURES OVER THE LETTERS IN THIS DICTIONARY.

	ENGLISH SOUNDS.	FRENCH SOUNDS.
1. å.	The long slender English *a*, as fåte, på-per, &c.	*é* in *fée, epée.*
2. ä.	The long Italian *a*, as in fär, fä-ther, pa-pä, mam-mä.....	*a* in *fable, rable.*
3. ä.	The broad German *a*, as in fäll, wäll, wä-ter	*á* in *âge, Châlons.*
4. â.	The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in fât, mât, mâr-ry	*a* in *fat, matin.*
1. è.	The long *e*, as in mē, hère, mè-tre, mè-dium	*i* in *mitre, epitre.*
2. ĕ.	The short *e*, as in mĕt, lĕt, gĕt.....	*e* in *mette, nette.*
1. ï.	The long diphthongal *i*, as in pine, ti-tle.....	*aï* in *laïque, naïf.*
2. ĭ.	The short simple *i*, as in pĭn, tĭt-tle.....	*i* in *inné, titré.*
1. ò.	The long open *o*, as in nò, nòte, nò-tice.....	*o* in *globe, lobe.*
2. ō.	The long close *o*, as in mōve, prōve	*ou* in *mouvoir, pouvoir.*
3. ô.	The long broad *o*, as in nôr, fôr, ôr; like the broad å	*o* in *or, for, encor.*
4. ŏ.	The short broad *o*, as in nŏt, hŏt, gŏt.....	*o* in *hotte, cotte.*
1. ù.	The long diphthongal *u*, as in tùbe, Cù-pid.....	*iou* in *Cioutat, chiourme.*
2. ŭ.	The short simple *u*, as in tŭb, cŭp, sŭp.....	*eu* in *neuf, veuf.*
3. ü.	The middle or obtuse *u*, as in büll, füll, püll.....	*ou* in *boule, joule, poule.*
ôĭ	The long broad ô, and the short ĭ, as in ôĭl.....	*oï* in *cycloide, heroïque.*
ôů	The long broad ô, and the middle obtuse ů, as in thôů, pôůnd	*aoû* in *Août.*

Th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in *th*ink, *th*in.
TH. The grave or flat TH, as in THis, THat.

When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get, gone*, &c., as *go, give, geese*, &c.; when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *J*, as *giant, ginger, jiant, jin-jer*. The same may be observed of *S:* the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin, sun*, &c., as *so, sit, sense*, &c.; its soft sound is spelled by *z*, as *rose, raise*, &c., *roze, raze*, &c.

A CRITICAL

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

AND

Expositor of the English Language.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page.

Fāte, fār, fāll, făt. . . .mē, mĕt . . .pine, pĭn. . . .nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt. . . .
tūbe, tŭb, bŭll. . . .o͝il. . . .po͝und. . . .*th*in, THIS.

A, the first letter of the alphabet. An article set before nouns of the singular number: *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox. *A* is sometimes a noun, as *great A*. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; gone *a* hunting; come *a* begging. *A* has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred *a* year.

ABACK, ȧ-bȧk', *ad.* Backward, with the sails flatted against the mast.

ABACOT, ăb'ȧ-kŏt, *s.* The ancient English regal cap-of-state.

ABACUS, ăb'ȧ-kŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, ȧ-bȧft', *ad.* From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABANDON, ȧ-băn'dŭn, *v. a.* To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake.

ABANDONED, ȧ-băn'dŭnd, *part.* Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONER, ȧ-băn'dŭn-ŭr, *s.* A forsaker.

ABANDONING, ȧ-băn'dŭn-ĭng, *s.* Leaving, forsaking.

ABANDONMENT, ȧ-băn'dŭn-mĕnt, *s.* The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, ȧ-bāse', *v. a.* To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, ȧ-bāse'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, ȧ-bȧsh', *v. a.* To make ashamed.

ABASHMENT, ȧ-bȧsh'mĕnt, *s.* State of being ashamed; cause of confusion.

To ABATE, ȧ-bāte', *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, ȧ-bāte', *v. n.* To grow less.

ABATEMENT, ȧ-bāte'mĕnt, *s.* The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, ȧ-bā'tŭr, *s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABATIS, ăb'ȧ-tĭs, *s.* A breast-work of felled trees.

ABB, ăb, *s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, ăb'bȧ-sē, *s.* The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, ăb-bā'shăl, *a.* Relating to an abbey.

ABBESS, ăb'bĕs, *s.* The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, *or* ABBY, ăb'bē, *s.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, ăb'bŭt, *s.* The chief of a convent [of men

To ABBREVIATE, ăb-brē'vē-āte, *v. a.* To shorten, to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, ăb-brē-vē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of shortening. [abridges.

ABBREVIATOR, ăb-brē'vē-ā-tŭr, *s.* One who

ABBREVIATURE, ăb-brē'vē-ā tchŭre, *s.* A mark used for shortening.

To ABDICATE, ăb'dē-kāte, *v. a.* To give up right, to assign.

ABDICATION, ăb-dē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, ăb'dē-cā-tĭv, *a.* That which causes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN, ăb-dō'mĕn, *s.* A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, ăb-dŏm'mē-năl, } *a.* Relat-
ABDOMINOUS, ăb-dŏm'mē-nŭs, } ing to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, ăb-dūse'. *v. a.* To draw to a

different part, to withdraw one part from another.

Abducent, ăb-dū'sĕnt, *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

Abductor, ăb-dŭk'tŭr, *s.* The muscles which draw back the several members.

Abed, ă-bĕd', *ad.* In bed.

Aberrance, ăb-ĕr'rănse, } *s.* A deviation
Aberrancy, ăb-ĕr'răn-sĕ, } from the right way; an errour.

Aberrant, ăb-ĕr'rănt, *a.* Wandering from the right or known way.

Aberration, ăb-ĕr-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deviating from the common track.

Aberring, ăb-ĕr'rĭng, *part.* Going astray.

To Aberuncate, ăb-ĕ-rŭn'kāte, *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.

To Abet, ă-bĕt', *v. a.* To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

Abetment, ă-bĕt'mĕnt, *s.* The act of abetting.

Abetter, *or* Abettor, ă-bĕt'tŭr, *s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Abeyance, ă-bā'ănse, *s.* The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

To Abhor, ăb-hôr', *v. a.* To hate with acrimony; to loathe.

Abhorrence, ăb-hor'rĕnse, } *s.* The act
Abhorrency, ăb-hor'rĕn-sĕ, } of abhorring, detestation.

Abhorrent, ăb-hor'rĕnt, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

Abhorrently, ăb-hôr'rĕnt lè, *ad.* In an abhorrent manner. [tester.

Abhorrer, ăb-hôr'rŭr, *s.* A hater, de-

To Abide, ă-bīde', *v. n.* To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

Abider, ă-bī'dŭr, *s.* The person that abides or dwells in a place.

Abiding, ă-bī'dĭng, *s.* Continuance.

Abject, ăb'jĕkt, *a.* Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

Abject, ăb'jĕkt, *s.* A man without hope.

To Abject, ăb-jĕkt', *v. a.* To throw away.

Abjectedness, ăb-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of an abject.

Abjection, ăb-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

Abjectly, ăb'jĕkt-lè, *ad.* In an abject manner, meanly. [meanness.

Abjectness, ăb'jĕkt-nĕs, *s.* Servility,

Ability, ă-bĭl-ĕ-tè, *s.* The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification: when it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To Abjure, ăb-jūre', *v. a.* To swear not to do something; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

Abjuration, ăb-jū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Abjurement, ăb-jūre'mĕnt, *s.* Renunciation.

Abjurer, ăb-jūre'ŭr, *s.* He who abjures.

To Ablactate, ăb-lăk'tāte, *v. a.* To wean from the breast.

Ablactation, ăb-lăk-tā'shŭn, *s.* One of the methods of grafting.

Ablaqueation, ăb-lā-kwē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. [away.

Ablation, ăb-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking

Ablative, ăb'lā-tĭv, *a.* That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

Able, ā'bl, *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient. [body.

Able-bodied, ā-bl-bŏd'dĭd, *a.* Strong of

To Ablegate, ăb'lè-gāte, *v. a.* To send abroad upon some employment.

Ablegation, ăb-lè-gā'shŭn, *s.* A sending abroad. [vigour, force.

Ableness, ā'bl-nĕs, *s.* Ability of body,

Ablepsy, ăb'lĕp-sĕ, *s.* Want of sight.

Alluent, ăb'lū-ĕnt, *a.* That which has the power of cleansing. [ing.

Ablution, ăb-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of cleans-

To Abnegate, ăb'nè-gāte, *v. a.* To deny.

Abnegation, ăb-nè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Denial, renunciation.

Abnegator, ăb'nĕ-gā-tŭr, *s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes.

Aboard, ă-bôrd', *ad.* In a ship.

Abode, ă-bōde', *s.* Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place.

To Abode, ă-bōde', *v. n.* To be an omen.

Abodement, ă-bōde'mĕnt, *s.* A secret anticipation of something future.

Aboding, ă-bōde'ĭng, *s.* Presentiment, prognostication.

To Abolish, ă-bŏl'ĭsh, *v. a.* To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

Abolishable, ă-bŏl'ĭsh-ă-bl, *a.* That which may be abolished. [lishes.

Abolisher, ă-bŏl'ĭsh-ŭr, *s.* He that abo-

Abolishment, ă-bŏl'ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* The act of abolishing.

Abolition, ăb-ò-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of abolishing. [detestable.

Abominable, ă-bŏm'ĕ-nă-bl, *a.* Hateful,

Abominableness, ă-bŏm'ĕ-nă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

Abominably, ă-bŏm'ĕ-nă-blè, *ad.* Most hatefully, odiously.

To Abominate, ă-bŏm'ĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Abomination, ă-bŏm-ĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Hatred, detestation.

Aboriginal, ăb-ò-rĭd'jĕ-năl, *a* Primitive, pristine.

Abiogenist, ā-bī-ŏj'ĕ-nĭst, *s.* The earliest inhabitants of a country.

Abort, ā-bŏrt', *s.* An abortion.

Abortion, ā-bŏr'shŭn, *s.* The act of bringing forth untimely, the product of an untimely birth.

Abortive, ā-bŏr'tĭv, *s.* That which is born before the due time.

Abortive, ā-bŏr'tĭv, *a.* Brought forth before the due time of birth, that which brings forth nothing.

Abortively, ā-bŏr'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Born without the due time, immaturely, untimely.

Abortiveness, ā-bŏr'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of abortion.

Abound, ā-bound', *v. n.* To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

Abounding, ā-bound'ĭng, *s.* Increase.

About, ā-bout', *prep.* Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon, appendant to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant.

About, ā-bout', *ad.* Circularity; in circuit; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as he has brought about his purposes; to come about, to come to some certain state or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

Abracadabra, ăb-rā-kā-dăb'rā, *s.* A superstitious charm against agues.

To Abrade, ā-brāde', *v. a.* To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

Abrasion, ā-brā'zhŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

Abreast, ā-brĕst', *ad.* Side by side.

Abrenunciation, ăb-rē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of renouncing.

To Abridge, ā-bridje', *v. a.* To make shorter. In words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

Abridged of, ā-bridjd' ŏv. Deprived of, debarred from.

Abridger, ā-brĭj'ŭr, *s.* He that abridges, a shortener, a writer of compendiums of other pieces.

Abridgment, ā-brĭdje'mĕnt, *s.* The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.

Abroach, ā-brōtsh', *ad.* In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

Abroad, ā-brâwd', *ad.* Out of the house, in another country, without, not within.

To Abrogate, ăb'rō-gāte, *v. a.* To take away from a law its force, to repeal, to annul.

Abrogation, ăb-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

Abroad, ā-brŏd', *ad.* In the action of bending [to rest.

Abrupt, ā-brŭpt', *v. a.* To disturb; to in-

Abrupt, ā-brŭpt', *a.* Broken, craggy, sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

Abruption, ăb-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* Violent and sudden separation.

Abruptly, ā-brŭpt'lē, *ad.* Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

Abruptness, ā-brŭpt'nĕs, *s.* An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness [body.

Abscess, ăb'sĕs, *s.* A morbid cavity in the

To Abscind, ăb-sĭnd', *v. a.* To cut off.

Abscise, ăb-sīze', *s.* Part of the dimensions of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

Abscission, ăb-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To Abscond, ăb-skŏnd', *v. a.* To conceal

To Abscond, ăb-skŏnd', *v. n.* To hide one's self. [that absconds.

Absconder, ăb-skŏn'dŭr, *s.* The person

Absence, ăb'sĕnse, *s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object. [in mind, inattentive

Absent, ăb'sĕnt, *a.* Not present; absent

To Absent, ăb-sĕnt', *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

Absentee, ăb-sĕntē', *s.* A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Absenter, ăb-sĕnt'ŭr, *s.* He that is absent from his duty.

Absentment, ăb-sĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being absent.

Absinthian, ăb-sĭn'*thē*-ăn, *a.* Partaking of the nature of wormwood.

Absinthiated, ăb-sĭn'*thē*-ā-tĕd, *part.* Impregnated with wormwood.

To Absist, ăb sĭst', *v. n.* To stand off, to leave off.

To Absolve, ăb-zŏlv', *v. a.* To clear; to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

Absolver, ăb-zŏlv'ŭr, *s.* He who pronounces sins remitted.

Absolute, ăb'sō-lūte, *a.* Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power.

Absolutely, ăb'sō-lūte-lè, *ad.* Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.

Absoluteness, ăb'sō-lūte-nĕs, *s.* Completeness; freedom from dependence, or limits; despotism.

Absolution, ăb-sō-lū'shŭn, *s.* Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

Absolutory, ăb sōl'ù-tŭr-rè- *a.* That which absolves.

Absonant, ăb'sō-nânt, } *a.* Absurd, con-
Absonous, ăb'sō-nŭs, } trary to reason.

To Absorb, ăb-sôrb', *v. a.* To swallow up; to suck up.

Absorbent, ăb-sôr'bĕnt, *s.* A medicine that sucks up humours.

Absorpt, ăb-sôrpt', *part.* Swallowed up.

Absorption, ăb-sôrp'shŭn, *s.* The act of swallowing up.

To Abstain, ăb-stâne', *v. n.* To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

Abstemious, ăb-stè'mè-ŭs, *a.* Temperate, sober, abstinent.

Abstemiously, ăb-stè'mè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

Abstemiousness, ăb-stè'mè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

Abstention, ăb-stĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of holding off.

To Absterge, ăb-stĕrje', *v. a.* To cleanse by wiping.

Abstergent, ăb-stĕr'jĕnt, *s.* A cleanser.

Abstergent, ăb-stĕr'jĕnt, *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To Absterse, ăb-stĕrse', *v. a.* To cleanse, to purify. [cleansing.

Abstersion, ăb-stĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of

Abstersive, ăb-stĕr'sĭv, *s.* A cleanser.

Abstersive, ăb-stĕr'sĭv, *a.* That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

Abstinence, ăb'stè-nĕnse, *s.* Forbearance of anything; fasting or forbearance of necessary food. [abstinence.

Abstinent, ăb'stè-nĕnt, *a.* That uses

Abstinently, ăb'stè-nĕnt-lè, *ad.* In an abstinent manner.

To Abstract, ăb-străkt', *v. a.* To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

Abstract, ăb-străkt', *a.* Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions.

Abstract, ăb'străkt, *s.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

Abstracted, ăb-străk-'tĕd, *p. a.* Separated; refined, abstruse; absent of mind.

Abstractedly, ăb-străk'tĕd-lè, *ad.* With abstraction, simply, separate from all contingent circumstances.

Abstractedness, ăb-străk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being abstracted.

Abstraction, ăb-străk'shŭn, *s.* The act of abstracting, the state of being abstracted.

Abstractive, ăb-străk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

Abstractively, ăb-străk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

Abstractly, ăb-străkt-'lè, *ad.* In an abstract manner.

Abstruse, ăb-strûse', *a.* Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

Abstrusely, ăb-strûse'lè, *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly or obviously.

Abstruseness, ăb-strûse'nĕs, *s.* Difficulty, obscurity.

Abstrusity, ăb-strù'sè-tè, *s.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

To Absume, ăb-sûme', *v. a.* To bring to an end by gradual waste.

Absurd, ăb-sûrd', *a.* Inconsistent; contrary to reason.

Absurdity, ăb-sûr'dè-tè, *s.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

Absurdly, ăb-sûrd'lè, *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably.

Absurdness, ăb-sûrd'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

Abundance, ă-bŭn'dânse, *s.* Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

Abundant, ă-bŭn'dânt, *a.* Plentiful, exuberant; fully stored.

Abundantly, ă-bŭn'dânt-lè, *ad.* In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

To Abuse, ă-bûze', *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

Abuse, ă-bûse', *s.* The ill use of anything a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

Abuser, ă-bû'zŭr, *s.* He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

Abusive, ă-bû'sĭv, *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

Abusively, ă-bû'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

To Abut, ă-bŭt', *v. n.* obsolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, to approach to.

Abutment, ă-bŭt'mĕnt, *s.* That which abuts, or borders upon another.

To Aby, ă-bi', *v. a.* To endure; to pay dearly; to suffer for it. [depth.

Abysm, ă-bizm', *s.* A gulf: a bottomless

Abyss, ă-bis', *s.* A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulf.

Acacia, ă-kā'shè-ă, *s.* A drug brought from Egypt.

Academe, ăk-ă-dème', *s.* A society of persons; a school of philosophy.

Academial, ăk-ă-dè'mè-ăl, *a* Relating to an academy.

Academian, ăk-ă-dē'mĭ-ăn, *s.* A scholar of an academy or university.

Academical, ăk-ă-dĕm'mĭk-kăl, *a.* Belonging to an university.

Academick, ăk-ă-dĕm'ĭk, *s.* A student of an university. [an university.

Academick, ăk-kă-dĕm'ĭk, *a.* Relating to

Academician, ăk-kă-dĕ-mĭsh'ăn, *s.* The member of an academy.

Academist, ă-kăd'dĕ-mĭst, *or* ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭst, *s.* The member of an academy.

Academy, ă-kăd'dĕ-mē, *or* ăk'ă-dĕm-ē, *s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art, the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities, or public schools. [foot.

Acanthus, ă-kăn'thŭs, *s.* The herb bears

Acatalectic, ă-kăt-ă-lĕk'tĭk, *s.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

To Accede, ăk-sēde', *v. n.* To be added to, to come to.

To Accelerate, ăk-sĕl'lŭr-āte, *v. a.* To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

Acceleration, ăk-sĕl-lăr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated.

Accelerative, ăk-sĕl'lŭr-ā-tĭv, *a.* Increasing progressive velocity.

To Accend, ăk-sĕnd', *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.

Accension, ăk-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

Accent, ăk'sĕnt, *s.* The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To Accent, ăk-sĕnt', *v. a.* To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

Accentual, ăk-sĕn'tshū-ăl, *a.* Relating to accents.

To Accentuate, ăk-sĕn'tshū-āte, *v. a.* To place the accent properly.

Accentuation, ăk-sĕn-tshū-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of placing the accent in pronunciation or writing.

To Accept, ăk-sĕpt', *v. a.* To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

Acceptability, ăk-sĕp-tă-bĭl'lĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of being acceptable. [pleasing.

Acceptable, ăk'sĕp-tă-bl, *a.* Grateful,

Acceptableness, ăk'sĕp-tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being acceptable.

Acceptably, ăk'sĕp-tă-blē, *ad.* In an acceptable manner. [with approbation.

Acceptance, ăk-sĕp'tănse, *s.* Reception

Acceptation, ăk-sĕp-tā'shŭn, *s.* Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

Accepter, ăk-sĕp'tŭr, *s.* The person that accepts

Acception, ăk-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* The received sense of a word; the meaning. [cept.

Acceptive, ăk-sĕp'tĭve, *a.* Ready to ac-

Access, ăk-sĕs', *s.* The way by which anything may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition, the returns or fits of a distemper.

Accessariness, ăk'sĕs-să-rē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being accessary.

Accessarily, ăk'sĕs-să-rĕ-lē, *ad.* In the manner of an accessary.

Accessary, ăk'sĕs-să-rē, *s.* He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

Accessary, ăk'sĕs-să-rē, *a.* Joined to, additional, helping forward.

Accessible, ăk-sĕs'sē-bl, *a.* That which may be approached.

Accession, ăk-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as the king's accession to the throne.

Accessorily, ăk'sĕs-sō-rĕ-lē, *ad.* In the manner of an accessary.

Accessory, ăk'sĕs-sō-rē, *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

Accidence, ăk'sē-dĕnse, *s.* The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

Accident, ăk'sē-dĕnt, *s.* The property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance. [non-essential.

Accidental, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl, *s.* A property

Accidental, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl, *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Accidentally, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl-lē, *ad.* Casually, fortuitously.

Accidentalness, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being accidental.

Accipien", ăk-sĭp'pē-ĕnt, *s.* A receiver.

To Accite, ăk-sīte', *v. a.* To call; to summon.

To Acclaim, ăk-klāme', *v. n.* To applaud.

Acclaim, ăk-klāme', *s.* A shout of praise, acclamation.

Acclamation, ăk-klă-mā'shŭn, *s.* Shout of applause.

Acclamatory, ăk-klăm'mă-tō-rē, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

To Acclimate, ăk-klī'māte, *v. a.* To habituate plants and animals to a new climate.

Acclivity, ăk-klĭv'vĕ-tē, *s.* The steepness of slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

Acclivous, ăk-klī-vŭs, *a.* Rising with a slope.

To Accloy, ăk-klŏĭ', *v. a.* To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.

To Accoil, ăk-kŏĭl', *v. n.* To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.

Accolent, ăk'kō-lĕnt, *s.* A borderer.

Accommodable, ăk-kŏm'mō-dā-bl, *a.* That which may be fitted.

Accommodableness, ăk-kŏm'mō-dā-bl-nĕs *s.* The capability of accommodating.

To Accommodate, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte, *v. a.* To supply with conveniences of any kind.

Accommodate, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte, *a.* Suitable, fit. [Suitably, fitly.

Accommodately, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte-lē, *ad.*

Accommodation, ăk-kŏm'mō-dā'shŭn, *s.* Provision of conveniences: in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

Accommodator, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte-ŭr, *s.* He who manages or adjusts a thing.

Accompanable, ăk-kŭm'pā-nā-bl, *a.* Sociable.

Accompanier, ăk-kŭm'pā-nē-ŭr, *s.* The person that makes part of the company; companion.

Accompaniment, ăk-kŭm'pā-nē-mĕnt, *s.* The adding of one thing to another by way of ornament; the instrumental that accompanies the vocal part of music.

To Accompany, ăk-kŭm'pā-nē, *v. a.* To be with another as a companion; to join with.

Accomplice, ăk-kŏm'plĭs, *s.* An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; partner, or co-operator.

To Accomplish, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh, *v. a.* To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

Accomplishable, ăk-kŏm'plish-ā-bl, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

Accomplished, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ĕd, *pt. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.

Accomplisher, ăk-kŏm'plish-ŭr, *s.* The person that accomplishes.

Accomplishment, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Accompt, ăk-kŏŭnt', *s.* An account, a reckoning.

Accomptant, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt, *s.* A reckoner, computer.

To Accord, ăk-kŏrd', *v. a.* To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.

To Accord, ăk-kŏrd, *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another.

Accord, ăk-kŏrd, *s.* A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.

Accordance, ăk-kŏr'dănse, } *s.* Agree-
Accordancy, ăk-kŏr'dăn-sē, } ment with a person; conformity to something.

Accordant, ăk-kŏr'dănt, *a.* Willing, in good humour.

Accordantly, ăk-kŏrd'ănt-lē, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

According, ăk-kŏr'd ĭng, *p.* In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion, with regard to.

Accordingly, ăk-kŏr'dĭng-lē, *ad.* Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

To Accorporate, ăk-kŏr'pŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To unite one body with another.

To Accost, ăk-kŏst', *v. a.* To speak to first, to address, to salute.

Accostable, ăk-kŏs'tā-bl, *a.* Easy of access, familiar.

Accoucheur, ăk-kŏŏ'shŭre, *s.* A man-midwife.

Account, ăk-kŏŭnt', *s.* A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

To Account, ăk-kŏŭnt, *v. a.* To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem.

Accountable, ăk-kŏŭn'tā-bl, *a.* Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for.

Accountableness, ăk-kŏŭnt'ā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being accountable.

Accountant, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt, *a.* Accountable to, responsible for.

Accountant, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt, *s.* A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.

Account-book, ăk-kŏŭnt'-bŏŏk, *s.* A book containing accounts.

To Accouple, ăk-kŭp'pl, *v. a.* To join, to link together.

Accouplement, ăk-kŭp'pl-mĕnt, *s.* A junction, or union.

To Accourt, ăk-kŏrt', *v. a.* To entertain with courtship or courtesy. [to equip.

To Accoutre, ăk-kŏŏ'tŭr, *v. a.* To dress,

Accoutrement, ăk-kŏŏ'tŭr-mĕnt, *s.* Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

To Accredit, ăk-krĕd'ĭt, *v. a.* To countenance; to procure honour and credit to any one; to give credentials.

Accreditation, ăk-krĕd'dĕ-tā-shŭn, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.

Accredited, ăk-krĕd'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Of allowed reputation, confidential.

Accretion, ăk-krē'shŭn, *s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Accretive, ăk-krē'tĭv, *a.* Growing, that which by growth is added.

To Accroach, ăk-krōtsh', *v. a.* To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRUE, ăk-krōō', *v. n.* To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ăk-kū-bā'shŭn, *s.* The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB, ăk kŭmb', *v. a.* To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

To ACCUMULATE, ăk-kū'mū-lāte, *v. a.* To pile up, to heap together.

ACCUMULATION, ăk-kū-mū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ăk-kū'mū-lā'tĭv, *a.* That which accumulates; what is accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVELY, ăk-kū'mū-lā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In an accumulating manner.

ACCUMULATOR, ăk-kū'mū-lā-tŭr, *s.* He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, ăk'kū-rā-sē, *s.* Exactness, [nicety.

ACCURATE, ăk'kū-rāte, *a.* Exact, as opposed to negligent or ignorant; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, ăk'kū-rāte-lē, *ad.* Exactly, without error, nicely. [ness, nicety.

ACCURATENESS, ăk-kū-rāte-nĕs, *s.* Exact-

To ACCURSE, ăk-kŭrse', *v. a.* To doom to misery.

ACCURSED, ăk-kŭr'sĕd, *part. a.* That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.

ACCUSABLE, ăk-kū'zā-bl, *a.* That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSANT, ăk-kū'zănt, *s.* He who accuses.

ACCUSATION, ăk-kū-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ăk-kū'zā-tĭv, *a.* A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

ACCUSATIVELY, ăk-kū'zā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case.

ACCUSATORY, ăk-kū'zā-tō-rē, *a.* That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

To ACCUSE, ăk-kūze', *v. a.* To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

ACCUSER, ăk-kū'zŭr, *s.* He that brings a charge against another. [ate, to inure.

To ACCUSTOM, ăk-kŭs'tŭm, *v. a.* To habitu-

ACCUSTOMABLE, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-ā-bl, *a.* Done by long custom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-ā-blē, *ad.* According to custom. [tom, habit, use.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mănse, *s.* Cus-

ACCUSTOMARILY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mā-rē-lē, *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mā-rē, *a.* Usual, practised.

ACCUSTOMED, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-ĕd, *a.* According to custom, frequent, usual.

ACE, āse, *s.* An unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.

ACERBITY, ă-sĕr'bĕ-tē, *s.* A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.

To ACERVATE, ă-sĕr'vāte, *v. a.* To heap up.

ACERVATION, ăs-ĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* Heaping together. [ity.

ACESCENCY, ă sĕs'sĕn-sē, *s.* Sourness, acid-

ACESCENT, ă-sĕs'sĕnt, *a.* That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACETOSE, ăs-ē-tōze', *a.* That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ăs-ē-tŏs'ē-tē, *s.* State of being acetose.

ACETOUS, ă-sē'tŭs, *a.* Sour.

ACHE, āke, *s.* A continued pain.

To ACHE, āke, *v. n.* To be in pain.

ACHIEVABLE, ăt-tshēv'ă-bl, *a.* Possible to be done. [ance.

ACHIEVANCE, ăt-tshēv'ănse, *s.* Performance.

To ACHIEVE, ăt-tshēve', *v. a.* To perform, to finish.

ACHIEVER, ăt-tshē'vŭr, *s.* He that performs what he endeavours.

ACHIEVEMENT, ăt-tshēve'ment, *s.* The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

ACHOR, ā'kŏr, *s.* A species of the herpes.

ACHROMATICK, ăk-krō'măt-tĭk, *a.* An epithet applied to the glasses of a telescope which remedy colours and aberrations.

ACID, ăs'sĭd, *s.* An acid substance; anything sour.

ACID, ăs'sĭd, *a.* Sour, sharp

ACIDITY, ă-sĭd'dĕ-tē, *s.* Sharpness, sourness. [being acid.

ACIDNESS, ăs'sĭd-nĕs, *s.* The quality of

ACIDULÆ, ă-sĭd'dū-lē, *s.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, ă-sĭd'jū-lāte, *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.

ACIDULOUS, ă-sĭd'jū-lŭs, *a.* Sourish.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, ăk-nŏl'lĕdj, *v. a.* To own the knowledge of, to own anything or person in a particular character; to confess as a fault; to own as a benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGING, ăk-nŏl'lĕdj-ĭng, *a.* Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ăk-nŏl'lĕdje-mĕnt, *s.* Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.

ACME, ăk'mē, *s.* The height of anything; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACOLOTHIST, ă-kŏl'lō-*th*ĭst, } *s.* One of the
ACOLYTE, ăk'ō-lite, } lowest order in the Romish church.

ACONITE, ăk'kō-nite, *s.* The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poison in general. [by the oak.

ACORN, ā'kŏrn, *s.* The seed or fruit borne

ACOUSTICK, ă-kōō'stĭk, *a.* That which relates to hearing.

ACOUSTICKS, ă-kōō'stĭks, *s.* The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help hearing.

To ACQUAINT, åk-kwānt', *v. a.* To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTABLE, åk-kwānt'å-bl, *a.* Easy to be acquainted with; accessible.

ACQUAINTANCE, åk-kwān'tānse, *s.* The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge, familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTANT, åk-kwān'tānt, *s.* The person with whom we are acquainted.

ACQUAINTED, åk-kwān'tĕd, *part. a.* Familiar, well-known. [thing gained.

ACQUEST, åk-kwĕst', *s.* Acquisition; the

To ACQUIESCE, åk-kwĕ-ĕs', *v. n.* To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, åk-kwĕ-ĕs'ĕnse, *s.* A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.

ACQUIESCENT, åk-kwĕ-ĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Easy; submitting.

ACQUIRABLE, åk-kwī'rå-bl, *a.* Attainable.

To ACQUIRE, åk-kwire', *v. a.* To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, åk-kwī'rĕd, *part. a.* Gained by one's self. [acquires; a gainer.

ACQUIRER, åk-kwī'rŭr, *s.* The person that

ACQUIREMENT, åk-kwire'mĕnt, *s.* That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITE, åk'kwĕ-zite, *a.* That which is gained or acquired.

ACQUISITION, åk-kwĕ-zĭsh'shŭn, *s.* The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, åk-kwĭz'zĕ-tĭv, *a.* That which is acquired. [tainment.

ACQUIST, åk-kwĭst', *s.* Acquirement, at-

To ACQUIT, åk-kwit', *v. a.* To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation, as, the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, åk kwit'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, åk-kwit'tål, *s.* Deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, åk-kwĭt'tânse, *v. a.* To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, åk-kwĭt'tânse, *s.* The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRE, å'kŭr, *s.* A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

ACRED, å-kŭrd', *part. a.* Possessing acres; having property.

ACRID, åk'krĭd, *a.* Of a hot biting taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, åk-krĕ-mō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Sharp, corrosive.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, åk-krĕ-mō'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In an acrimonious manner.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, åk-krĕ-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The act of being acrimonious.

ACRIMONY, åk'krĕ-mō-nē, *s.* Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.

ACRITUDE, åk'krĕ-tūde, *s.* An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, åk'krō-å-måt'tĕ-kål, *a.* Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, åk'krō-spire, *s.* A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSPIRED, åk'krō-spī-rĕd, *part. a.* Having sprouts.

ACROSS, å-krŏs', *ad.* Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROSTICK, å-krŏs'tĭk, *s.* A poem, in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, åkt, *v. n.* To be in action, not to rest.

To ACT, åkt, *v. a.* To perform a borrowed character, as a stage player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT, åkt, *s.* Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTING, åkt'ĭng, *s.* Action; performing an assumed or dramatick part.

ACTION, åk'shŭn, *s.* The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, åk'shŭn-å-bl, *a.* That which admits an action in law, punishable.

ACTIONABLY, åk'shŭn-å-blē, *ad.* In a manner subject to a process of law. [gious.

ACTION-TAKING, åk'shŭn-tå'kĭng, *a.* Litiga-

ACTIVE, åk'tĭv, *a.* That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which has both an agent and an object, as, John instructs Joseph.

ACTIVELY, åk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, åk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Quickness, nimbleness. [being active.

ACTIVITY, åk-tĭv'ĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of

ACTLESS, åkt'lĕs, *a.* Without spirit; insipid.

ACTOR, åk'tŭr, *s.* He that acts, or performs anything; he that personates a character, a stage player.

ACTRESS, åk'trĕs, *s.* She that performs anything; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, åk'tshŭ-ål, *a.* Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation. [of being actual.

ACTUALITY, åk-tshŭ-ål'lĕ-tē, *s.* The state

ACTUALLY, åk'tshŭ-ål-lē, *ad.* In act, in effect, really.

Actualness, ăk'tshū-ăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being actual.

Actuary, ăk'tshū-ă-rē, *s.* The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

To Actuate, ăk'tshū-āte, *v. a.* To put into action.

Actuation, ăk-tshū-ā'shŭn, *s.* Operation; the quality of bringing into effect.

Actuose, ăk-tū-ōse', *a.* Having the power of action.

To Acuate, ăk'ū-āte, *v. a.* To sharpen.

Acuity, ă-kū'ē-tē, *s.* Sharpness, pointedness.

Aculeate, ă-kū'lē-āte, *a.* Prickly, terminating in a sharp point.

Acumen, ă-kū'mĕn, *s.* A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

To Acuminate, ă-kū'mē-nāte, *v. n.* To rise like a cone.

Acuminate, ă-kū'mē-nāte, *a.* Sharp.

Acuminated, ă-kū'mē-nā-tĕd, *part. a.* Ending in a point, sharp-pointed.

Acumination, ă-kū-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* A sharp point.

Acute, ă-kūte, *a.* Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice. [manner, sharply.

Acutely, ă-kūte'lē, *ad.* After an acute

Acuteness, ă-kūte'nĕs, *s.* Sharpness; force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

Adacted, ă-dăk'tĕd, *part. a.* Driven by force.

Adage, ăd'āje, *s.* A maxim, a proverb.

Adagial, ă-dā'jē-ăl, *a.* Proverbial.

Adagio, ă-dā'jō-ō, *s.* A term used by musicians to mark slow time.

Adamant, ăd'ă-mănt, *s.* A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone. [adamant.

Adamantean, ăd-ă-măn-tē'ăn, *a.* Hard as

Adamantine, ăd-ă-măn'tīn, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as hardness, indissolubility.

Adam's-apple, ăd-ămz-ăp'pl, *s.* A prominent part of the throat.

To Adapt, ă-dăpt', *v. a.* To fit, to suit, to proportion. [may be adapted.

Adaptable, ă-dăpt'ă-bl, *a.* That which

Adaptability, ă-dăpt'ă-bil-ĭ-tē, *s.* The capability of adaption.

Adaptation, ăd-ăp-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.

Adaption, ă-dăp'shŭn, *s.* The act of fitting.

Adays, ă-dāze', *ad.* On days.

To Add, ăd, *v. a.* To join something to that which was before.

To Addecimate, ăd-dĕs'sē-māte, *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes. [to account.

To Addeem, ăd-dēēm', *v. a.* To esteem;

Addendum, ăd-dĕn'dŭm, *s.* An addition or appendix to a work; any addition, generally speaking. *Pl.* Addenda.

Adder, ăd'dŭr, *s.* A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

Adder's-grass, ăd'dŭrz-grăss, *s.* A plant.

Adder's-tongue, ăd'dŭrz-tŭng, *s.* An

Adder's-wort, ăd'dŭrz wŭrt, *s.* Herb.

Addible, ăd-dē'bl, *a.* Possible to be added.

Addibility, ăd-dē-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* The possibility of being added.

Addice, ăd'dĭs, *s.* A kind of axe, corruptly pronounced *adz*.

Addict, ăd-dĭkt', *a.* Addicted.

To Addict, ăd-dĭkt', *v. a.* To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

Addictedness, ăd-dĭk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being addicted.

Addiction, ăd-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

Additament, ăd-dĭt'ă-mĕnt, *s.* Addition, the thing added.

Addition, ăd-dĭsh'shŭn, *s.* The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.

Additional, ăd-dĭsh'shŭn-ăl, *a.* That which is added. [addition.

Additionally, ăd-dĭsh'shŭn-ăl lē, *ad.* In

Additionary, ăd-dĭsh'shŭn-ă-rē, *a.* That which may be added.

Additory, ăd'dĭ-tō-rē, *a.* That which has the power of adding.

Addle, ăd'dl, *a.* Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. [barren brains.

Addle-pated, ăd'dl-pā-tĕd, *a.* Having

To Address, ăd-drĕs', *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

Address, ăd-drĕs', *s.* Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter. [addresses.

Addresser, ăd-drĕs'sŭr, *s.* The person that

To Adduce, ăd-dūse', *v. a.* To bring something forward in addition to something already produced.

Adducent, ăd-dū'sĕnt, *a.* A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

Adducible, ăd-dū'sē-bl, *a.* That which may be brought forward. [adducing.

Adduction, ăd-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of

Adductive, ăd-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* That which fetches or brings down.

To Adduce, ăd-dūlse', *v. a.* To sweeten.

Ademption, ă-dĕm'shŭn, *s.* Privation.

Adenography, ăd-dē-nŏg'grā-fē, *s.* A treatise of the glands.

Adept, ă-dĕpt', *s.* He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

To ADEQUATE, åd'ē-kwāte, *v. a.* To resemble exactly. [portionate.

ADEQUATE, åd'ē-kwāte, *a.* Equal to, pro-

ADEQUATELY, åd'ē-kwāte-lè, *ad.* In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, åd'ē-kwāte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

To ADHERE, åd-hère', *v. n.* To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, åd-hē'rēnse, } *s.* The quality

ADHERENCY, åd-hē'rēn-sè, } of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, attachment, steadiness.

ADHERENT, åd-hē'rĕnt, *a.* Sticking to; united with. [partisan.

ADHERENT, åd-hē'rĕnt, *s.* A follower, a

ADHERER, åd-hē'rûr, *s.* He that adheres.

ADHESION, åd-hē'zhŭn, *s.* The act or state of sticking to something. [ous.

ADHESIVE, åd-hē'sĭv, *a.* Sticking, tenaci-

ADHESIVELY, åd-hē'sĭv-lè, *ad.* In an adhesive manner. [viscosity.

ADHESIVENESS, åd-hē'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Tenacity,

To ADHIBIT, åd-hĭb'bĭt, *v. a.* To apply, to make use of. [tion, use.

ADHIBITION, åd-hē-bĭsh'shŭn, *s.* Applica-

ADJACENCY, åd-jā'sĕn-sè, *s.* The state of lying close to another thing.

ADJACENT, åd-jā'sĕnt, *a.* Lying close, bordering upon something.

ADJACENT, åd-jā'sĕnt, *s.* That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, åd-dè-åf'fō-rŭs, *a.* Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, åd-dè-åf'fō-rè, *s.* Neutrality, indifference. [to.

To ADJECT, åd-jĕkt, *v. a.* To add to, to put

ADJECTION, åd-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added. [thrown in.

ADJECTITIOUS, åd-jĕk-tĭsh'shŭs, *a.* Added,

ADJECTIVE, åd'jĕk-tĭv, *s.* A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, åd'jĕk-tĭv-lè, *ad.* After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, å-dū', *ad.* Farewell.

To ADJOIN, åd-jōĭn', *v. a.* To join to, to unite to, to put to. [to.

To ADJOIN, åd-jōĭn', *v. n.* To be contiguous

ADJOINANT, åd-jōĭn'ånt, *a.* To be contiguous to; to lie next to.

To ADJOURN, åd-jûrn', *v. a.* To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, åd-jûrn'mĕnt, *s.* A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, åd'dè-pŭs, *a.* Fat.

ADIT, åd'ĭt, *s.* A passage for water under ground. [to another.

ADITION, åd-ĭsh'shŭn, *s.* The act of going

To ADJUDGE, åd-jŭdje', *v. a.* To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDGEMENT, åd-jŭdje'mĕnt, *s.* Adjudication.

ADJUDICATION, åd-jū-dè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of granting something to a litigant.

To ADJUDICATE, åd-jū'dè-kāte, *v. a.* To adjudge.

To ADJUGATE, åd'jū-gāte, *v. a.* To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, åd'jū-mĕnt, *s.* Help.

ADJUNCT, åd'jŭngkt, *s.* Something adherent, or united to another. [joined.

ADJUNCT, åd'jŭngkt, *a.* Immediately

ADJUNCTION, åd-jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, åd-jŭngk'tĭv, *s.* He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVELY, åd-jŭngk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJURATION, åd-jū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.

To ADJURE, åd-jūre', *v. a.* To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.

To ADJUST, åd-jŭst', *v. a.* To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTER, åd-jŭst'ûr, *s.* He who places in due order.

ADJUSTMENT, åd-jŭst'mĕnt, *s.* Regulation, the act of putting in method; the state of being put in method.

ADJUTANCY, åd'jū-tån-sè, *s.* The military office of an adjutant, skilful arrangement.

ADJUTANT, åd'jū-tånt. *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment. [concur

To ADJUTE, åd-jūte', *v. a.* To help, to

ADJUTOR, åd-jū'tûr, *s.* A helper.

ADJUTORY, åd'jū-tŭr-rè, *a.* That which helps.

ADJUVANT, åd'jū-vånt, *a.* Helpful, useful

To ADJUVATE, åd'jū-vāte, *v. a.* To help, to further.

ADMEASUREMENT, åd-mĕzh'ûre-mĕnt, *s.* The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, åd-mĕn-shū-rā'shŭn, *s* The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, åd-mĭn'ē-kl, *s.* Help, support

ADMINICULAR, åd-mè-nĭk'ū-lâr, *a.* That which gives help.

To ADMINISTER, åd-mĭn'nĭs-tûr, } *v. a.*
To ADMINISTRATE, åd-mĭn'nĭs-trāte, }
To give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRABLE, åd-mĭn'nĭs-trā-bl, *a.* Capable of administration.

ADMINISTRATION, åd'mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn, *s.* The act of administering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, åd-mĭn'nĭs-trā-tĭv, *a.* That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, ăd'mĭn-nĭs-trā'tŭr, *s.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd'mĭn-ĭs-trā'trĭks, *s.* She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd'mĭn-ĭs-trā'tŭr-ship, *s.* The office of an administrator.

ADMIRABLE, ăd'mĕ-rā-bl, *a.* To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ăd'mĕ-rā-bl-nĕs, } *s.* The
ADMIRABILITY, ăd-mĕ-rā-bĭl'ĕ-tē, } quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ăd'mĕ-rā-blē, *ad.* In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ăd'mĕ-răl, *s.* An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd'mĕ-răl-ship, *s.* The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd'mĕ-răl-tē, *s* The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, ăd-mĕ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, ăd-mire', *v. a.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ăd-mī'rŭr, *s.* The person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mī'rĭng-lē, *ad.* With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'sĕ-bl, *a.* That which may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, ăd-mĭs'sĕ-blē, *ad.* In a manner which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ăd-mĭsh'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, ăd-mĭt', *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'tă-bl, *a.* Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'tănse, *s.* The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.

ADMITTER, ăd-mĭt'tŭr, *s.* He who admits to an office, &c.

To ADMIX, ăd-mĭks', *v. a.* To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, ăd-mĭks'tshŭn, *s.* The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ăd-mĭks'tshŭre, *s.* The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, ăd-mŏn'nĭsh, *v. a.* To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ăd-mŏn'nĭsh-ŭr, *s.* The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'nĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ăd-mŏ-nish'ŭn, *s.* The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ăd-mŏ-nish'ŭn-ŭr, *s.* A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITIVE, ăd-mŏn'nĕ-tĭv, *a.* That which admonishes.

ADMONITOR, ăd-mŏn'nĕ-tŭr, *s.* The person who admonishes.

ADMONITORY, ăd-mŏn'nĕ-tŭr-rē, *a.* That which admonishes.

To ADMOVE, ăd mōōv', *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of murmuring to another.

ADNASCENT, ăd-năs'sĕnt, *part. a.* Growing upon something else.

ADO, ă-dōō, *s.* Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; more tumult and show of business than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'sĕnse, } *s.* The age
ADOLESCENCY, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'sĕn-sē, } succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, ă-dŏpt', *v. a.* To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dŏp'tĕd-lē, *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dŏp'tŭr, *s.* He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, ă-dŏp'shŭn, *s.* The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dŏp'tĭv, *a.* Adopted by another; that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dō'rā-bl, *a.* That ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dō'rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dō'rā-blē, *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ăd-dŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The external homage paid to the Divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, ă-dōre', *v. a.* To worship with external homage.

ADORER, ă-dō'rŭr, *s.* He that adores; a worshipper.

To ADORN, ă-dŏrn', *v. a.* To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNING, ă-dŏrn'ĭng, *s.* Ornament.

ADORNMENT, ă-dŏrn'mĕnt, *s.* Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, ă-dŏŭn', *ad.* Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ă-dŏŭn', *prep.* Down, towards the ground.

ADREAD, ă-drĕd', *ad.* In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, ă-drĭft', *ad.* Floating at random.

ADROIT, ă-drŏĭt', *a.* Active, skilful.

ADROITLY, ă-drŏĭt'lĕ, *ad.* Dextrously.

ADROITNESS, ă-drŏĭt'nĕs, *s.* Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, ă-drī', *ad.* Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-sĕ-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICTION, ăd-strik'shŭn, *s.* The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănse', *v. a.* To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment; to aggrandize; to improve; to forward; to accelerate; to propose; to offer to the public.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănse', *v. n.* To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ăd-vănse', *s.* The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover, progression; rise from one point to another; improvement; progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ăd-vănse'mĕnt, *s.* The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced; preferment; improvement. [forwarder.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn'sŭr, *s.* A promoter; a

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'tăje, *s.* Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'tăje, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn'tă-jĕd, *a.* Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn'tăje-grŏŭnd, *s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs, *a.* Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

To ADVENE, ăd-vēne', *v. n.* To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vē'nè-ĕnt, *a.* Advening, superadded.

ADVENT, ăd'vĕnt, *s.* The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming*; that is, the coming of our Saviour, which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ăd-vĕn'tĭn, *a.* Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ăd-vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Advening, extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUSLY, ăd-vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Accidentally.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-vĕn'tĭv, *s.* The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-vĕn'tĭv, *a.* Adventitious.

ADVENTUAL, ăd-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'tshŭre, *s.* An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. [the chance, to dare.

To ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'tshŭre, *v. n.* To try

ADVENTURER, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTURESOME, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-sŭm, } *a.*
ADVENTUROUS, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs, }
Inclined to adventures, daring, courage ous, full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The act of being adventurous.

ADVERB, ăd'vĕrb, *s.* A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of its signification.

ADVERBIAL, ăd-vĕr'bè-ăl, *a.* That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'bè-ăl-lè, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-vĕr'să-bl, *a.* Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'vĕr-să-rè, *s.* An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'să-tĭv, *a.* A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, ăd'vĕrse, *a.* Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous. [hostility.

ADVERSENESS, ăd-vĕrse'nĕs, *s.* Opposition,

ADVERSITY, ăd-vĕr'sè-tè, *s.* Affliction, calamity; the cause of sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, ăd'vĕrse-lè, *ad.* Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ăd-vĕrt', *v. n.* To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, ăd-vĕr'tĕnse, } *s.* Attention
ADVERTENCY, ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sè, } to, regard to.

To ADVERTISE, ăd-vĕr-tize', *v. a.* To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of anything in public prints.

ADVERTISEMENT, { ăd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt, } *s.*
{ ăd-vĕr-tize'mĕnt, }
Intelligence, information; notice of anything published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, ăd-vĕr-tī'zŭr, *s.* He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, ăd-vĕr-tī'zĭng, *s.* The act of publishing an advertisement.

ADVERTISING, ăd-vĕr-tī'zĭng, *a.* Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ăd-vĕs'pè-rāte, *v. n.* To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, ăd vīce', *s.* Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ăd-vice'bōte, *s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE, ăd-vī'zā-bl, *a.* Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISABLENESS, ăd-vī'zā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being advisable.

To ADVISE, ăd-vize', *v. a.* To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ăd-vize', *v. n.* To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ăd-vi'zĕd, *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design; prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ăd-vi'zĕd-lè, *ad.* Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ăd-vi'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ăd-vize'mĕnt, *s.* Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, ăd-vi'zŭr, *s.* The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADVISING, ăd-vi'zing, *s.* Counsel, advice.

ADVISO, ăd-vi'zō, *s.* Advice; counsel; direction.

ADULATION, ăd-jù-lā'shŭn, *s.* Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ăd-jù-lā'tŭr, *s.* A flatterer

ADULATORY, ăd-jù-lā'tŭr-rè, *a.* Flattering.

ADULATRESS, ăd-jù-lā-trĕs, *s.* She who flatters.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt', *a.* Grown up, past the age [of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt', *s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, ă-dŭlt'nĕs, *s.* The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, ă-dŭl'tŭr, *v. a.* To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ănt, *s.* The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl'tŭr-āte, *v. a.* To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl'tŭr-āte, *a.* Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATELY, ă-dŭl'tŭr-āte-lè, *ad.* In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, ă-dŭl'tŭr-āte-nĕs, *s.* The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ă-dŭl-tŭr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ĕs, *s.* A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ine, *s.* A child born of an adulteress.

ADULTERINE, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ine, *a.* Spurious.

To ADULTERIZE, ă-dŭl'tè-rize, *v. a.* To commit adultery.

ADULTEROUS, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ŭs, *a.* Guilty of adultery.

ADULTEROUSLY, ă-dŭl'tŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In an adulterous manner.

ADULTERY, ă-dŭl'tŭr-è, *s.* The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, ăd-ŭm'brănt, *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ăd-ŭm'brāte, *v. a.* To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ăd-ŭm-brā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, ăd-ù-nā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, ă-dŭn'sĕ-tè, *s.* Crookedness.

ADUNCOUS, ă-dŭng'kŭs, *a.* Crooked.

ADVOCACY, ăd'vŏ-kă-sè, *s.* Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, ăd'vŏ-kāte, *s.* He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

To ADVOCATE, ăd'vŏ-kāte, *v. a.* To plead, to support, to defend.

ADVOCATESHIP, ăd'vŏ-kāte-shĭp, *s.* The duty or place of an advocate.

ADVOCATESS, ăd'vŏ-kāte-ĕs, *s.* A female advocate.

ADVOCATION, ăd-vŏ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ăd-vŏ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, ăd-vŏ-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, ăd-vŏŭ'trè, *s.* Adultery.

ADVOWEE, ăd-vŏŭ-ēē', *s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, ăd-vŏŭ'zŭn, *s.* A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, ă-dûre', *v. n.* To burn up.

ADUST, ă-dŭst', *a.* Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body. [fire.

ADUSTED, ă-dŭst'ĕd, *a.* Burnt, dried with

ADUSTIBLE, ă-dŭs'tĕ-bl, *a.* That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, ă-dŭs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆG, *s.* See EGG.

ÆGYPTIACUM, è-jĭp-tĭ'ă-kŭm, *s.* An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

ÆOLIPILE, è-ŏl'è-pile, *s.* (From ÆOLUS) A hollow ball made of metal, with a small tube or neck, from which, after the ball has been partly filled with water and heated on the fire, a blast of air issues with great violence.

AERIAL, ă-ē'rè-ăl, *a.* Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, ē'rè, *s.* A nest of hawks, or other birds of prey.

AERIFORM, ă-ĕr'è-fŏrm, *a.* That which resembles air. [the air.

AEROLOGY, ă-ŭr-ŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* The doctrine of

AEROMANCY, ă'ŭr-ō-măn-sè, *s.* The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETER, ă-ŭr-ŏm'mè-tŭr, *s.* An instrument to weigh the density of the air.

AEROMETRY, ă'ŭr-ŏm'mè-trè, *s.* The art of measuring the air.

Aeronaut, ā'ŭr-ō-nâwt, *s.* One who sails through the air.

Aerostatics, ā-ŭr-ŏs-tăt'ĭks, *s.* The observation of the air.

Aerostation, ā-ŭr-ō-stā'shŭn, *s.* The science of weighing air, the managing of balloons.

Aethiops-mineral, *ē'thē-ŏps mĭn'ŭr-ăl, s.* A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar.

Aetites, *ē-tī'tēz, s.* Eagle-stone.

Afar, *ă-fär', ad.* At a great distance; to a great distance.

Afeard, *ă-fērd', part. a.* Frightened, terrified, afraid.

Affa, *ăf'fă, s.* The south-west wind.

Affability, *ăf-fă-bĭl'ĭ-tē, s.* Easiness of manners, courteousness, civility, condescension.

Affable, *ăf'fă-bl, a.* Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant. [amiability.

Affableness, *ăf'fă-bl-nĕs, s.* Courtesy,

Affably, *ăf'fă-blē, ad.* Courteously, civilly. [complete.

Affabrous, *ăf'fā-brŭs, a.* Skilfully made,

Affair, *ăf-fâre', s.* Business, something to be managed or transacted.

To **Affear**, *ăf-fēre', v. a.* To confirm, to establish. [sation.

Affect, *ăf-fĕkt', s.* Affection, passion, sen-

To **Affect**, *ăf-fĕkt', v. a.* To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of anything, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Affectated, *ăf-fĕk'tā-tĕd, a.* Far-fetched.

Affectation, *ăf-fĕk-tā'shŭn, s.* The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.

Affected, *ăf-fĕk'tĕd, part. a.* Moved, touched with affection; studied with overmuch care; in a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

Affectedly, *ăf-fĕk'tĕd-lē, ad.* In an affected manner, hypocritically.

Affectedness, *ăf-fĕk'tĕd-nĕs, s.* The quality of being affected.

Affectingly, *ăf-fĕkt'ĭng-lē, ad.* In an affecting manner.

Affection, *ăf-fĕk'shŭn, s.* The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, good will to some person.

Affectionate, *ăf-fĕk'shŭn-āte, a.* Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

Affectionately, *ăf-fĕk'shŭn-āte-lē, ad.* Fondly, tenderly.

Affectionateness, *ăf-fĕk'shŭn-āte-nĕs, s.* Fondness, tenderness, good-will.

Affectioned, *ăf-fĕk'shŭnd, a.* Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.

Affectiously, *ăf-fĕk'shŭs-lē, ad.* In an affecting manner.

Affective, *ăf-fĕk'tĭv, a.* That which affects, which strongly touches.

Affectively, *ăf-fĕk'tĭv-lē, ad.* In an impressive manner.

Affectuosity, *ăf-fĕk-tshŭ-ŏs'sĕ-tē, s.* Passionateness.

Affectuous, *ăf-fĕk'tshŭ-ŭs, a.* Full of passion. [nifying to confirm.

To **Affeer**, *ăf-fēre', v. a.* A law term, sig-

Affiance, *ăf-fī'ănse, s.* A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

To **Affiance**, *ăf-fī'ănse, v. a.* To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage, to give confidence.

Affianced, *ăf-fī'ănsd, a.* He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

Affiation, *ăf-fē-ā'shŭn,* } *s.* Mutual

Affiature, *ăf-fē-ā'tshŭre,* } contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

Affidavit, *ăf-fĭ-dā'vĭt, s.* A declaration upon oath. [tract, affianced.

Affied, *ăf-fī'ĕd, part. a.* Joined by con-

Affiliation, *ăf-fĭl-lē-ā'shŭn, s.* Adoption.

Affinage, *ăf'fĭ-nāje, s.* The act of refining metals by the cupel.

Affined, *ăf-fī'nĕd, a.* Related to another.

Affinity, *ăf-fĭn'nĕ-tē, s.* Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.

To **Affirm**, *ăf-fĕrm', v. n.* To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

To **Affirm**, *ăf-fĕrm', v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

Affirmable, *ăf-fĕr'mă-bl, a.* That may be affirmed.

Affirmably, *ăf-fĕr'mă-blē, ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.

Affirmance, *ăf-fĕr'mănse, s.* Confirmation, opposed to repeal. [that affirms.

Affirmant, *ăf-fĕr'mănt, s.* The person

Affirmation, *ăf-fĕr-mā'shŭn, s.* The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal

Affirmative, *ăf-fĕr'mă-tĭv, a.* That affirms, opposed to negative; that can or may be affirmed.

Affirmative, *ăf-fĕr'mă-tĭv, s.* That which contains an affirmation.

Affirmatively, *ăf-fĕr'mă-tĭv-lē, ad.* On the positive side, not negatively.

Affirmer, *ăf-fĕr'mŭr, s.* The person that affirms. [end, to subjoin.

To **Affix**, *ăf-fĭks', v. a.* To unite to the

Affix, *ăf'fĭks', s.* A particle united to the end of a word.

Affixion, *ăf-fĭk'shŭn, s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

Afflation, *ăf-flā'shŭn, s.* The act of breathing upon anything.

Afflatus, *ăf-flā'tŭs, s.* Communication of the power of prophecy.

To **Afflict**, *ăf-flĭkt', v. a.* To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

tûbe, tŭb, bŭll. . . .öil. . . .pŏŭnd. . . .*th*in, THIS.

AFFLICTEDNESS, âf-flĭk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Sorrowfulness, grief. [afflicts.
AFFLICTER, âf-flĭk'tûr, *s.* The person that
AFFLICTION, âf-flĭk'shŭn, *s.* The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.
AFFLICTIVE, âf-flĭk'tĭv, *a.* Painful, tormenting.
AFFLICTIVELY, âf-flĭk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* Painfully; in a state of torment.
AFFLUENCE, âf'flû-ĕnse, } *s.* The act of
AFFLUENCY, âf'flû-ĕn-sè, } flowing to any place, concourse; exuberance of riches, plenty.
AFFLUENT, âf'flû-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.
AFFLUENTNESS, âf'flû-ĕnt-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being affluent.
AFFLUENTLY, âf'flû-ĕnt-lè, *ad.* In an affluent manner.
AFFLUX, âf'flŭks, *s.* The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.
AFFLUXION, âf-flŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.
To AFFORD, âf-fôrd', *v. a.* To yield or produce; to grant, or confer anything; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expenses. [ground into forest.
To AFFOREST, âf-fôr'rĕst, *v. a.* To turn
To AFFRANCHISE, âf-frăn'tshiz, *v. a.* To make free.
AFFRANCHISEMENT, âf-frăn'tshiz-mĕnt, *s.* The act of making free. [rify.
To AFFRAY, âf-frà', *v. a.* To fright, to ter-
AFFRAY, âf-frà', *s.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
AFFRICTION, âf-frĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
o AFFRIGHT, âf-frīte', *v. a.* To affect with fear, to terrify.
AFFRIGHT, âf-frīte', *s.* Terror, fear.
AFFRIGHTEDLY, âf-frīte'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Under the impression of fear. [frightens.
AFFRIGHTER, âf-frīte'ûr, *s.* He who
AFFRIGHTFUL, âf-frīte'fûl, *a.* Full of affright, or terror, terrible.
AFFRIGHTMENT, âf-frīte'mĕnt, *s.* The impression of fear, terror; the state of fearfulness.
To AFFRONT, âf-frŭnt', *v. a.* To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.
AFFRONT, âf-frŭnt', *s.* Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.
AFFRONTER, âf-frŭn'tûr, *s.* The person that affronts.
AFFRONTING, âf-frŭn'tĭng, *part. a.* That which has the quality of affronting.
AFFRONTIVE, âf-frŭn'tĭv, *a.* Causing affront.
AFFRONTIVENESS, âf-frŭn'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality that gives affront.
To AFFUSE, âf-fûze', *v. a.* To pour one thing upon another
AFFUSION, âf-fû'zhŭn, *s.* The act of affusing. [marriage.
To AFFY, âf-fī', *v. a.* To betroth in order to
To AFFY, âf-fī', *v. n.* To put confidence in, to put trust in.
AFIELD, â-fēēld', *ad.* To the field.
AFIRE, â-fīre', *ad.* On fire; in a state of inflammation.
AFLAT, â-flăt', *ad.* Level with the ground.
AFLOAT, â-flōte', *ad.* Floating.
AFOOT, â-fût', *ad.* On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.
AFORE, â-fôre, *prep.* Before, nearer in place to anything; sooner in time.
AFORE, â-fôre', *ad.* In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore part. [before.
AFOREGOING, â-fôre'gō-ĭng, *part. a.* Going
AFOREHAND, â-fôre'hănd, *ad.* By a previous provision; provided, prepared, previously fitted.
AFOREMENTIONED, â-fôre'mĕn-shŭnd, *a.* Mentioned before. [before.
AFORENAMED, â-fôre'nà-mĕd, *a.* Named
AFORESAID, â-fôre'sàde, *a.* Said before.
AFORETIME, â-fôre'time, *ad.* In time past.
AFRAID, â-frâde', *part. a.* Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
AFRESH, â-frĕsh', *ad.* Anew, again.
AFRICAN, âf'frè-kăn, } *a.* Belonging to
AFRICK, âf'frĭk, } Africa.
AFRONT, â-frŭnt', *ad.* In front, in direct opposition.
AFT, âft, *ad.* Abaft; astern.
AFTER, âf'tûr, *prep.* Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of.
AFTER, âf'tûr, *ad.* In succeeding time; following another.
AFTERAGES, âf'tûr-â'jĕz, *s.* Succeeding times, posterity. [In conclusion.
AFTERALL, âf'tûr-âll', *ad.* At last, in fine,
AFTERBIRTH, âf'tûr-bĕr*th*, *s.* The secundine.
AFTERCLAP, âf'tûr-klăp, *s.* Unexpected event, happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
AFTERCOST, âf'tûr-kŏst, *s.* The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.
AFTERCROP, âf'tûr-krŏp, *s.* Second harvest.
AFTERDAYS, âf'tûr-dâze, *s.* Future days; posterity.
AFTERGAME, âf'tûr-gâme, *s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.
AFTERLIFE, âf'tûr-life, *s.* The remainder of life; a life after this.
AFTERMATH, âf'tûr-mà*th*, *s.* Second crop of grass, mown in Autumn.
AFTERNOON, âf'tûr-nōōn', *s.* The time from the meridian to the evening.
AFTERPAINS, âf'tûr-pânz, *s.* Pains after birth. [after the play.
AFTERPIECE, âf'tûr-pēēs, *s.* A small piece
AFTERRECKONING, âf'tûr-rĕk-kn ĭng, *s.* An account to be given hereafter.

Aftertaste, âf'tûr-tâste, *s.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

Afterthought, âf'tûr-*thâwt*, *s.* Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

Aftertimes, âf'tûr-tîmz, *s.* Succeeding [times.

Afterward, âf'tûr-wûrd, *ad.* In succeeding time.

Afterwise, âf'tûr-wize, *a.* Wise too late.

Afterwit, âf'tûr-wit, *s.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

Again, â-gĕn', *ad.* A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition,

Against, â-gĕnst', *prep.* Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.

Agape, â-gâpe', *ad.* Staring with eagerness.

Agarick, âg'â-rik, *s.* A drug, of use in physic and the dyeing trade.

Agast, â-gâst', *a.* Amazed.

Agate, âg'ât, *s.* A precious stone of the lowest class.

Agaty, âg'â-tè, *a.* Partaking of the nature of agate.

To Agaze, â-gâze', *v. a.* To strike with amazement.

Age, âje, *s.* Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age. In law, a man of twenty-one years is at the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

Aged, â'jĕd, *a.* Old, stricken in years.

Agedly, â'jĕd-lè, *ad.* After the manner of an aged person.

Agen, â-gĕn', *ad.* Again, in return.

Agency, â'jĕn-sè, *s.* The quality of acting, the state of being in action, business performed by an agent.

Agent, â'jĕnt, *a.* Acting upon, active.

Agent, â'jĕnt, *s.* A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

Agentship, â'jĕnt-ship, *s.* The business of an agent.

Aggeneration, âd-jĕn-nûr-â'shŭn, *s.* The state of growing to another body.

To Aggerate, âd'jûr-âte, *v. a.* To heap up.

To Agglomerate, âg glŏm'mûr âte, *v. a.* To gather up in a ball, as thread.

Agglomeration, âg-glŏm-mûr-râ'shŭn, *s.* Heap.

Agglutinants, âg-glû'tè-nânts, *s.* Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To Agglutinate, âg-glû'tè-nâte, *v. a.* To unite one part to another.

Agglutination, âg-glû-tè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Union, cohesion.

Agglutinative, âg-glû'tè-nâ-tîv, *a.* Having the power of procuring agglutination.

Aggrandization, âg-grân-di-zâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of aggrandizing.

To Aggrandize, âg'grân-dize, *v. a.* To make greater, to enlarge, to exalt.

To Aggrandize, âg'grân-dize, *v. n.* To become greater, to increase.

Aggrandizement, âg grân'dize-mĕnt, *s.* The state of being aggrandized.

Aggrandizer, âg'grân-dize-ûr, *s.* The person that makes another great.

To Aggravate, âg'grâ-vâte, *v. a.* To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make anything worse.

Aggravation, âg-grâ-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.

Aggregate, âg'grè-gâte, *a.* Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.

Aggregate, âg'grè-gâte, *s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

To Aggregate, âg'grè-gâte, *v. a.* To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.

Aggregately, âg'grè-gâte-lè, *ad.* Collectively.

Aggregation, âg-grè-gâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected. [together.

Aggregative, âg'grè-gâ-tîv, *a.* Taken

To Aggress, âg-grĕs', *v. n.* To commit the first act of violence.

Aggression, âg-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Commencement of a quarrel by some act of injury.

Aggressor, âg-grĕs'sûr, *s.* The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

Aggrievance, âg-grè'vânse, *s.* Injury, wrong.

To Aggrieve, âg-grève', *v. a.* To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right.

To Aggroup, âg-grôôp', *v. a.* To bring together into one figure.

Aghast, â-gâst, *a.* Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.

Agile, âj'il, *a.* Nimble, ready, active.

Agileness, âj'il nĕs, } *s.* Nimbleness,
Agility, â-jil'lè-tè, } quickness, activity.

To Agist, â-jist', *v. a.* To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money.

Agistment, â-jist'mĕnt, *s.* Composition, or mean rate.

Agitable, âj'è-tâ-bl, *a.* That which may [be put in motion.

To Agitate, âj'è-tâte, *v. a.* To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss to controvert.

AGITATION, ăj-ĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of moving anything; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.

AGITATOR, ăj'ĕ-tā-tŭr, *s.* He who manages affairs; he who excites popular feeling.

AGLET, ăg'lĕt, *s.* A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers. [troop.

AGMINAL, ăg'mĕ-năl, *a.* Belonging to a

AGNAIL, ăg'nāle, *s.* A whitlow.

AGNATICK, ăg-năt'tĭk, *a.* Relating to descent by the father.

AGNATION, ăg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ăg-nish'ŭn, *s.* Acknowledgment. [to own.

To AGNIZE, ăg-nize', *v. a.* To acknowledge,

AGNOMINATION, ăg-nŏm-mĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Allusion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ăg'nŭs-căs'tŭs, *s.* The chaste-tree.

AGO, ă-gō', *ad.* Past, as, long ago; that is, long time has passed since.

AGOG, ă-gŏg', *ad.* In a state of desire.

AGOING, ă-gō'ĭng, *ad.* In action.

AGONE, ă-gŏn', *ad.* Ago, past. [prize.

AGONISM, ăg'ō-nĭsm, *s.* Contention for a

AGONISTES, ăg-ō-nĭs'tēz, *s.* A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ăg'ō-nize, *v. n.* To be in excessive pain.

AGONY, ăg'ō-nē, *s.* The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, ă-gŭd', *ad.* In earnest.

To AGRACE, ă-grāse', *v. a.* To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, ă-grā'rē-ăn, *a.* Relating to fields or grounds. [grease.

To AGREASE, ă-grēze', *v. a.* To dawb, to

To AGREE, ă-grēē', *v. n.* To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.

AGREEABILITY, ă-grēē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tē, *s.* Easiness of disposition.

AGREEABLE, ă-grēē'ă-bl, *a.* Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.

AGREEABLENESS, ă-grēē'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Consistency with, suitableness to; the quality of pleasing.

AGREEABLY, ă-grēē'ă-blē, *ad.* Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.

AGREED, ă-grēēd', *part. a.* Settled by consent. [formity to.

AGREEINGLY, ă-grēē'ĭng-lē, *ad.* In con-

AGREEINGNESS, ă-grēē'ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Consistence, suitableness.

AGREEMENT, ă-grēē'mĕnt, *s.* Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRESTIC, ă-grĕs'tĭk, *a.* (From the Latin *agrestis.*) Belonging to the field, rude, unpolished. [man.

AGRICULTOR, ăg-rĕ-kŭl'tŏr, *s.* A husband-

AGRICULTURAL, ăg-rĕ-kŭl'tshŭre-ăl, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, ăg'rĕ-kŭl-tshŭre, *s.* Tillage, husbandry.

AGRICULTURIST, ăg-rĕ-kŭl'tshŭre-ĭst, *s.* One who is skilled in cultivating the ground. [a plant.

AGRIMONY, ăg'rĕ-mŭn-nē, *s.* The name of

AGROUND, ă-grŏŭnd', *ad.* Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE, ā'gū, *s.* An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

To AGUE, ā'gū, *v. a.* To strike as with an ague. [shivering.

AGUED, ā'gū-ĕd, *a.* Struck with the ague,

AGUE-FIT, ā'gū-fĭt, *s.* The paroxysm of the ague.

AGUESTRUCK, ā'gū-strŭk, *a.* Stricken as with an ague.

AGUE-TREE, ā'gū-trēē, *s.* Sassafras.

AGUISH, ā'gū-ĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, ā'gū-ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* The quality of resembling an ague.

AH, ä, *int.* A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.

AHA! AHA! ä-hä', *int.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, ă-hĕd', *ad.* Further onward than another.

AHIGHT, ă-hīte', *ad.* Aloft, on high.

AJAR, ă-jär', *ad.* Half-opened.

To AID, āde, *v. a.* To help, to support, to succour. [sidy.

AID, āde, *s.* Help, support; in law, a sub-

AIDANCE, āde'ănse, *s.* Help, support.

AIDANT, āde'ănt, *a.* Helping, helpful.

AID-DE-CAMP, āde-dĕ-kăwng', *s.* An officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers.

AIDER, āde'ŭr, *s.* A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, āde'lĕs, *a.* Helpless, unsupported.

To AIL, āle, *v. a.* To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, āle, *s.* A disease.

AILMENT, āle'mĕnt, *s.* Pain, disease.

AILING, āle'ĭng, *part. a.* Sickly.

To AIM, āme, *v. a.* To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards anything; to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guess.

AIM, āme, *s.* The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design; the object of a design; conjecture, guess.

AIMLESS, āme'lĕs. *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

Air, âre, *s.* The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; music, whether light or serious; the mien, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance.

To **Air**, âre, *v. a.* To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

Airballoon, âre'bâl-lōōn', *s.* A silken globe filled with hydrogen gas.

Airbladder, âre'blâd-dûr, *s.* Any bladder filled with air; the bladder of a fish, which enables it to rise or sink in the water.

Airborn, âre'bŏrn, *a.* Born of the air.

Airbraving, âre'brā'vĭng, *a.* Defying the winds.

Airbuilt, âre'bĭlt, *a.* Built in the air.

Air-drawn, âre'drâwn, *a.* Painted in air.

Airer, âre'ŭr, *s.* He that exposes to the air.

Airgun, âre'gŭn, *s.* A gun charged with compressed air instead of powder.

Airhole, âre'hōle, *s.* A hole to admit air.

Airiness, âre'ē-nĕs, *s.* Exposure to the air, lightness, gaiety, levity.

Airing, âre'ĭng, *s.* A short jaunt.

Airless, âre'lĕs, *a.* Without communication with the free air.

Airling, âre'ling, *s.* A young gay person.

Airpump, âre'pŭmp, *s.* A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. [air into mines.

Airshaft, âre'shâft, *s.* A passage for the

Airy, âre'ē, *a.* Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air; unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart. [air.

Airyflying, â're-flī-ĭng, *a.* Flying like

Aisle, ile, *s.* The walk in a church.

Ait, âte, *s.* A small island in a river.

To **Ake**, âke, *v. n.* To feel a lasting pain.

Akin, â-kĭn', *a.* Related to, allied to by blood.

Alabaster, âl'â-bâs-tŭr, *s.* A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable than the other kinds.

Alabaster, âl'â-bâs-tŭr, *a.* Made of alabaster. [sorrow.

Alack, â-lâk', *int.* Alas, an expression of

Alackaday, â-lâk'â-dâ, *int.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

Alacriously, â-lâk'rē ŭs-lē, *ad.* Cheerfully, without dejection.

Alacriousness, â-lâk'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Briskness; liveliness.

Alacrity, â-lâk'krē-tē, *s.* Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety. [the fashion.

Alamode, âl-â-mōde', *ad.* According to

Aland, â-lând', *ad.* At land, landed.

Alarm, â-lârm', *s.* A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.

To **Alarm**, â-lârm', *v. a.* To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

Alarmbell, â-lârm'bĕll, *s.* The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

Alarming, â-lär'ming, *part. a.* Terrifying, awakening, surprising.

Alarmist, â-lârm'ĭst, *s.* He who excites an alarm.

Alarmpost, â-lârm'pōst, *s.* The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

Alas, â-lâs', *int.* A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.

Alate, â-lâte', *ad.* Lately.

Alb, ălb, *s.* A surplice.

Albeit, âl-bē'ĭt, *ad.* Although, notwithstanding. [bling an albugo.

Albugineous, âl-bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs, *a.* Resem-

Albugo, âl-bū'gō, *s.* A disease in the eye, by which the corner contracts a whiteness.

Album, âl'bŭm, *s.* A book in which autographs, short poems, &c., are inserted.

Alcahest, âl'kâ-hĕst, *s.* An universal dissolvent.

Alcaid, âl-kâde', *s.* In Barbary, the governor of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

Alcanna, âl-kăn'nâ, *s.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. [to alchymy.

Alchymical, âl-kĭm'mē-kâl, *a.* Relating

Alchymically, âl-kĭm'mē-kâl-lē, *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist.

Alchymist, âl'kē-mĭst, *s.* One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

Alchymistical, âl-kĭm-mĭs'tē-kâl, *a.* Acting like an alchymist; practising alchymy. [transmute.

To **Alchymize**, âl'kĭm-mize, *v. a.* To

Alchymy, âl'kē-mē, *s.* The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons. [spirit of wine.

Alcohol, âl'kō-hŏl, *s.* A highly rectified

Alcoholization, âl'kō-hŏl-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To **Alcoholize**, âl'kō-hō-lize, *v. a.* To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

Alcoran, âl'kō-răn, *s.* The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

Alcove, âl-kōve', *s.* A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

Alder, âl'dŭr, *s.* A timber-tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

Alderman, âl'dŭr-măn, *s.* The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

Aldermanly, âl'dŭr-măn-lē, *ad.* Like an alderman.

Aldern, âl'dŭrn, *a.* Made of alder.

Ale, âle, *s.* A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

Alleberry, âle'bĕr-rē, *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

Alebrewer, âle'brŏŏ-ĕr, *s.* One that professes to brew ale.

Alecunner, âle'kŭn-nŭr, *s.* An officer in the city of London to inspect the measures of public houses.

Alecost, âle'kŏst, *s.* An herb.

Alectryomachy, â-lĕk'trē-ŏ-măn-sē, *s.* Divination by a cock.

Alectryomachy, â-lĕk-trē-ŏm'â-kē, *s.* Cock-fighting.

Alegar, âl'lē-gŭr, *s.* Sour ale.

Alehoof, âle'hŏŏf, *s.* Ground ivy.

Alehouse, âle'hŏŏse, *s.* A tippling house.

Alehouse-keeper, âle'hŏŏse-kēp-pŭr, *s.* He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

Alewife, âle'wife, *s.* A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete. [distilling.

Alembick, â-lĕm'bĭk, *s.* A vessel used in

Alength, â-lĕngth', *ad.* At full length.

Alert, â-lĕrt', *a.* Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

Alertness, â-lĕrt'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being alert, pertness.

Alesha, âle'shâ, *a.* Soaked in ale.

Alewife, âle'wife, *s.* A woman that keeps an alehouse. [of a plant.

Alexanders, âl'lĕgz-ăn'dŭrz, *s.* The name

Alexander's-Foot, âl'lĕgz-ăn'dŭrz-fŭt', *s.* The name of an herb.

Alexandrine, âl-lĕgz-ăn'drĭn, *s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

Alexipharmick, âl-lĕk-sē-fär'mĭk, *a.* That which drives away poison, antidotal.

Alexiterical, âl-lĕk-sē-tĕr'rē-kâl, } *a.*
Alexiterick, âl-lĕk-sē-tĕr'rĭk, } That which drives away poison.

Algates, âl'gâtes, *ad.* On any terms; although. Obsolete. [arithmetic.

Algebra, âl'jē-brâ, *s.* A peculiar kind of

Algebraical, âl-jē-brâ'ē-kâl, } *a.* Relating to algebra.
Algebraick, âl-jē-brâ'ĭk, }

Algebraist, âl-jē-brâ'ĭst, *s.* A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

Algid, âl'jĭd, *a.* Cold, chill.

Algidity, âl-jĭd'dē-tē, *s.* Chilness, cold.

Algific, âl-jĭf'fĭk, *a.* That which produces cold.

Algor, âl'gŏr, *s.* Extreme cold, chilness.

Algorism, âl'gŏ-rĭzm, } *s.* Arabick
Algorithm, âl'gŏ-rĭthm, } words used to imply the science of numbers.

Alias, â'lē-âs, *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

Alibi, âl'ē-bē, *s.* Plea that the accused was elsewhere when the crime was committed.

Alible, âl'ē-bl, *a.* Nutritive, nourishing.

Alien, âle'yĕn, *a.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

Alien, âle'yĕn, *s.* A foreigner, not a denizen, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

Alienable, âle'yĕn-â-bl, *a.* That of which the property may be transferred.

To **Alienate**, âle'yĕn-âte, *v. a.* To transfer the property of anything to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

Alienate, âle'yĕn-âte, *a.* Withdrawn from, stranger to.

Alienation, âle-yĕn-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

Alienator, âle'yĕn-â'tŭr, *s.* He who transfers or alienates anything.

To **Alight**, â-lîte', *v. n.* To come down; to fall upon.

Alike, â-lîke', *ad.* With resemblance, in the same manner.

Aliment, âl'lē-mĕnt, *s.* Nourishment, nutriment, food.

Alimental, âl-lē-mĕn'tâl, *a.* That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

Alimentalness, âl-lē-mĕn'tâl-nē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.

Alimentary, âl-lē-mĕn'tâ-rē, *a.* Belonging to aliment; having the power of nourishing.

Alimentation, âl-lē-mĕn-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The quality of nourishing. [ing.

Alimentous, âl-lē-mĕn'tŭs, *a.* Nourish-

Alimony, âl'lē-mŭ-nē, *s.* Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon account of separation.

Aliquant, âl'lē-kwŏnt, *a.* Parts of a number which will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

Aliquot, âl'lē-qwŏt, *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

Alish, âle'ĭsh, *a.* Resembling ale.

Alive, â-live', *a.* In the state of life not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active, cheerful, sprightly: it is used to add emphasis; as, the best man alive.

Alkahest, âl'kâ-hĕst, *s.* An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

Alkalescent, âl-kâ-lĕs'sĕnt, *a.* That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

Alkali, âl'kâ-lē, *s.* Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

Alkaline, âl'kâ-lĭn, *a.* That which has the qualities of alkali.

To **Alkalizate**, âl-kâl'lē-zâte, *v. a.* To make alkaline.

Alkalizate, âl-kâl'lē-zâte, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. [of alkalizating.

Alkalisation, âl-kâ-lē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act

Alkanet, âl'kâ-nĕt, *s.* The name of a plant.

ALKEKENGI, ăl-kē-kĕn'jē, *s.* The winter-cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKERMES, ăl-kĕr'mēz, *s.* A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, âll, *a.* The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, âll, *s.* The whole; everything.

ALL, âll, *ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, âll-bâ'rĭng, *a.* Omniparous.

ALL-BEAUTEOUS, âll-bū'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Completely beautiful.

ALL-CHEERING, âll-tshē'rĭng, *a.* That which gives gaiety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, âll-kŏng'kŭr-ĭng, *a.* Subduing everything.

ALL-DEVOURING, âll-dē-vōūr'ĭng, *a.* Eating up everything.

ALL-ELOQUENT, âll-ĕl'ō-kwĕnt, *a.* Having all the force of eloquence.

ALL-FOURS, âll-fōrz', *s.* A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL, âll-hâle, *s.* and *int.* All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, âll-hâl'lŭn, *s.* The time about All-saints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, âll-hâl'lō-tide. *s.* The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, âll-hēle, *s.* A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, âll-jŭd'jĭng, *a.* Having the sovereign right of judgment.

ALL-KNOWING, âll-nō'ĭng, *a.* Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-LICENSED, âll-lī'sĕnst, *a.* Licensed to everything.

ALL-SEEING, âll-sē'ĕ-ĭng, *a.* Beholding everything.

ALL-SOULS DAY, âll-sōlz-dà', *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENCY, âll-sŭf-fish'ĕn-sē, *a.* Infinite ability.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, âll-sŭf-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Sufficient to anything.

ALL-WATCHED, âll-wŏtsht, *a.* Watched throughout.

ALL-WISE, âll-wīze', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

To ALLAY, âl-là', *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, âl-là', *s.* The metal of the baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; anything which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, âl-là'ŭr, *s.* The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, âl-là'mĕnt, *s.* That which has the power of allaying.

ALLECTIVE, âl-lĕk'tĭv, *a.* Alluring.

ALLEGATION, âl-lē-gā'shŭn, *s.* Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

To ALLEGE, âl-lēdje', *v. a.* To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, âl-lēdje'â-bl, *a.* That may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, âl-lēdje'mĕnt, *s.* The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, âl-lēdje'ŭr, *s.* He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, âl-lē'jânse, *s.* The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, âl-lē'jânt, *a.* Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICAL, âl-lē-gŏr'rē-kâl, *a.* In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICK, âl-lē-gŏr'rĭk, *a.* Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, âl-lē-gŏr'rē-kâl-lē, *ad.* After an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORIST, âl'lē-gŏr-rĭst, *s.* He who teaches or describes allegorically.

To ALLEGORIZE, âl'lē-gŏ-rize, *v. a.* To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORIZER, âl'lē-gŏr-rī-zŭr, *s.* An allegorist.

ALLEGORY, âl'lē-gŏr-rē, *s.* A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, âl-lē'grō, *s.* A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, âl-lē-lū'yâ, *s.* A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

To ALLEVIATE, âl-lē'vē-âte, *v. a.* To make light, to ease, to soften.

ALLEVIATION, âl-lē-vē-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEVIATIVE, âl-lē'vē-â-tĭv, *a.* A palliative; something mitigating.

ALLEY, âl'lē, *s.* A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, âl-lī'ânse, *s.* The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, âl-lĭsh'yĕn-sē, *s.* The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, âl'lē-gāte, *v. a.* To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, âl'lē-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, âl-lē-gā'tŭr, *s.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, âl-lĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, âl-lĭt-ĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* The beginning two or more words with the same letter, to give them a sort of rhythmical consonance somewhat similar to the termination of the adjective and substantive in Latin; and used by the best writers.

ALLITERATIVE, ăl-lĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv, *a.* Having words beginning with the same letter.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lō-kū'shŭn, *s.* The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ăl-lō'dē-ăl, *a.* Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ăl-lō'dē-ŭm, *s.* Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLOGE, ăl-lōnje', *s.* A pass or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLOW, ăl-lōō', *v. a.* To set on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, ăl'lō-kwē, *s.* The act of speaking to another.

To ALLOT, ăl-lŏt', *v. a.* To distribute by lot, to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lŏt'mĕnt, *s.* The part, the share.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lŏt'tŭr-ē, *s.* That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-lōō', *v. a.* To admit, to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to; to pay to, to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-lōō'ă-bl, *a.* That which may be admitted without contradiction, lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-lōō'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWABLY, ăl-lōō'ă-blē, *ad.* With claim of allowance.

ALLOWANCE, ăl-lōō'ănse, *s.* Sanction, license; permission; an appointment for any use, abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly, or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, ăl-lŏ̄', *s.* Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

ALLSPICE, ăll'spise, *s.* Jamaica pepper or pimento.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lūde, *v. n.* To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lū'mĕ-nŭr, *s.* One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lūre', *v. a.* To entice to

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lūre'mĕnt, *s.* Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lū'rŭr, *s.* Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURING, ăl-lū'ring, *s.* The power to allure.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lū'ring-lē, *ad.* In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lū'ring-nĕs, *s.* Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lū'zhŭn, *s.* A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lū'sĭv, *a.* Hinting at something.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lū'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, ăl-lū'vē-ŭn, *s.* The carrying of anything to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ăl-lī', *v. a.* To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, ăl-lī', *s.* One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

ALMACANTER, ăl-mă-kăn'tŭr, *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, ăl-mă-kăn'tŭrz-stăf, *s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.

ALMANACK, ăl'mă-năk, *s.* A calendar.

ALMANDINE, ăl'măn-dīne, *s.* A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mī'tē-nĕs, *s.* Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, ăl-mī'tē, *a.* Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, ä'mŭnd, *s.* The nut of the almond-tree.

ALMOND-TREE, ä'mŭnd-trē, *s.* It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach-tree.

ALMONDS, ä'mŭndz, *s.* The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.

ALMONER, ăl'mŭn-ŭr, *s.* The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ăl'mŭn-rē, *s.* The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, ăl-mōst, *ad.* Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ämz, *s.* What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMS-BASKET, ämz'bäs-kĭt, *s.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ämz'dēēd, *s.* A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ämz'giv-ŭr, *s.* He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, ämz'hŏŭse, *s.* An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ämz'măn, *s.* A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl'măg-trē, *s.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

ALNAGER, ăl'nă-jŭr, *s.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl'năje, *s.* Ell measure.

ALNIGHT, ăl'nite, *s.* Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

ALOES, ăl'ōze, *s.* A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ō-ĕt'ē-kăl, *a.* Consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft', *ad.* On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft', *prep.* Above.

ALOGY, ăl'ō-jē, *s.* Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, ă-lōne', *a* Single; without company; solitary.

Alonely, ā-lōne'lē, *a.* Only; this and no other.

Alonely, ā-lōne'lē, *ad.* Merely; singly.

Alóneness, ā-lōne'nĕs, *s.* That state which belongs not to another.

Along, ā-lŏng', *ad.* At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

Alongside, ā-lŏng'side, *ad.* By the side of the ship.

Aloof, ā-lōōf', *ad.* At a distance. [noise.

Aloud, ā-lōūd', *ad.* Loudly, with a great

Alow, ā-lō', *ad.* In a low place, not aloft.

Alp, ălp, *s.* That which is mountainous or durable like the Alps; a mountain in general.

Alpha, ăl'fā, *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

Alphabet, ăl'fā-bĕt, *s.* The letters, or elements of speech.

Alphabetical, ăl-fā-bĕt'tē-kăl, *a.* According to the series of letters.

Alphabetically, ăl-fā-bĕt'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* According to the order of the letters.

Alpine, ăl-pīne', *a.* Relating to the Alps; high, in a general sense; a kind of strawberry. [time; before the present.

Already, ăl-rĕd'dē, *ad.* At this present

Als, ălz, *ad.* Also. [likewise.

Also, ăl'sō, *ad.* In the same manner;

Alt, ălt, *s.* The higher part of the gamut.

Altar, ăl'tŭr, *s.* The place where offerings to Heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Altarage, ăl'tŭr-ăje, *s.* An emolument from oblations at the altar.

Altar-cloth, ăl'tŭr-klŏth, *s.* The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

Altarpiece, ăl'tŭr-pēese, *s.* A painting placed over the altar.

Altarwise, ăl'tŭr-wize, *ad.* Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar.

To Alter, ăl'tŭr, *v. a.* To change; to make otherwise than it is.

To Alter, ăl'tŭr, *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change. [altered or changed.

Alterable, ăl'tŭr-ă-bl, *a.* That may be

Alterableness, ăl'tŭr-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being alterable.

Alterably, ăl'tŭr-ă-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.

Alterant, ăl'tŭr-ănt, *a.* That which has the power of producing changes.

Alteration, ăl'tŭr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of altering or changing; the change made.

Alterative, ăl'tŭr-ă-tĭv, *a.* Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

Alterative, ăl'tŭr-ă-tĭv, *s.* An alterative medicine.

To Altercate, ăl'tŭr-kāte, *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend with.

Altercation, ăl-tŭr-kā'shŭn, *s.* Debate, controversy.

Altern, ăl-tĕrn', *a.* Acting by turns.

Alternacy, ăl-tĕr'nă-sē, *s.* Action performed by turns.

Alternally, ăl-tĕr'năl-lē, *ad.* By turns.

Alternate, ăl-tĕr'nāte, *a.* Being by turns, reciprocal.

To Alternate, ăl-tĕr'nāte, *v. a.* To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

Alternately, ăl-tĕr'nāte-lē, *ad.* In reciprocal succession.

Alternateness, ăl-tĕr'nāte-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being alternate.

Alternation, ăl-tĕr-nā'shŭn, *s.* The reciprocal succession of things.

Alternative, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv, *s.* The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected the other must be taken.

Alternative, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv, *a.* In an alternate manner. [turns, reciprocally.

Alternatively, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv-lē, *ad.* By

Alternativeness, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality or state of being alternative. [cession, vicissitude.

Alternity, ăl-tĕr'nĕ-tē, *s.* Reciprocal suc-

Although, ăl-THŌ', *conj.* Notwithstanding, however. [ous language.

Altiloquence, ăl-tĭl'lō-kwĕnse, *s.* Pomp-

Altimetry, ăl-tĭm'mĕ-trē, *s.* The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

Altisonant, ăl-tĭs'sō-nănt, *a.* High sounding, pompous in sound.

Altitude, ăl'tē-tūde, *s.* Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.

Altogether, ăl-tō-gĕTH'ŭr, *ad.* Completely, without restriction, without exception.

Altorelievo, ăl'tō-rē-lēă-vō, *s.* That kind of sculpture in which the figure projects as much as the life.

Aludel, ăl'ū-dĕl, *s.* Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting.

Alum, ăl'lŭm, *s.* A kind of mineral salt, of an austere taste. [calx used in surgery.

Alum-stone, ăl'lŭm-stōne, *s.* A stone or

Aluminous, ăl-lū'mĕ-nŭs, *a.* Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Always, ăl'wāze, *ad.* Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

Am, ăm The first person of the verb To be.

Amability, ăm-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Loveliness.

Amadetto, ăm-ă-dĕt'tō, } *s.* A sort of pear.
Amadot, ăm'ă-dŏt, }

Amain, ă-māne', *ad* With vehemence, with vigour.

Amalgam, ă-măl'găm, } *s.* The mix
Amalgama, ă-măl'gă-mă, } ture of metals procured by amalgamation.

AMALGAMATION, â-mâl-gâ-mā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To AMALGAMATE, â-mâl'gâ-māte, *v. n.* To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMANDATION, âm-ân-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sending on a message.

AMANUENSIS, â-mân-ù-ĕn'sĭs, *s.* A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, âm'â-rân*th*, *s.* The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, âm-â-rân'*th*ĭn, *a.* Consisting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, â-mâr'rè-tûde, *s.* Bitterness.

To AMASS, â-mâs', *v. a.* To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another. [accumulation.

AMASSMENT, â-mâs'mĕnt, *s.* A heap, an

To AMATE', â-māte, *v. a.* To terrify, to strike with horror.

AMATEUR, âm-â-tûre', *s.* A lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.

AMATORIAL, âm-â-tò'rè-ăl, *a.* Concerning love. [to love.

AMATORIOUS, âm-â-tò'rè-ŭs, *a.* Relating

AMATORY, âm'â-tŭr-rè, *a.* Relating to love.

AMAUROSIS, âm-âu-rò'sĭs, *s.* A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, â-māze', *v. a.* To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, â-māze', *s.* Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, â-mā'zĕd-lè, *ad.* Confusedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, â-mā'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, â-māze'mĕnt, *s.* Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, â-mā'zĭng, *part. a.* Wonderful, astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, â-mā'zĭng-lè, *ad.* To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, âm'â-zŭn, *s.* The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago. [virago-like.

AMAZONIAN, âm-â-zò'nè-ân, *a.* Warlike,

AMBAGES, âm-bā'jēz, *s.* A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, âm-bâs-sāde', *s.* Embassy.

AMBASSADOR, âm-bâs'sâ-dŭr, *s.* A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, âm-bâs'sâ-drĕs, *s.* The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, âm'bâs-sâge, *s.* An embassy.

AMBER, âm'bŭr, *s.* A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence

AMBER, âm'bŭr, *a.* Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, âm'bŭr-drink, *s.* Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, âm'bŭr-grèse, *s.* A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, âm'bŭr-sēed, *s.* Musk seed; it resembles millet.

AMBER-TREE, âm'bŭr-trēe, *s.* A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, âm-bè-dĕx'tĕr, *s.* A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, âm-bè-dĕx-tĕr'rè-tè, *s.* The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, âm-bè-dĕx'trŭs, *a.* Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, âm-bè-dĕx'trŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, âm'bè-ĕnt, *a.* Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, âm'bè-gû, *s.* An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, âm-bè-gû'ĕ-tè, *s.* Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, âm-bĭg'û-ŭs, *a.* Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, âm-bĭg'û-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, âm-bĭg'û-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification. [guous signification.

AMBILOGY, âm-bĭl'lò-jè, *s.* Talk of ambi-

AMBILOQUOUS, âm-bĭl'lò-kwŭs, *a.* Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBILOQUY, âm-bĭl'ò-kwè, *s.* Ambiguity of expression. [of anything.

AMBIT, âm'bĭt, *s.* The compass or circuit

AMBITION, âm-bĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of anything great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, âm-bĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, âm-bĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, âm-bĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, âm'bè-tûde, *s.* Compass, circuit.

To AMBLE, âm'bl, *v. n.* To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, âm'bl, *s.* An easy pace.

AMBLER, âm'blŭr, *s.* A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, âm'bling-lè, *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, âm-brò'zhè-â, *s.* The imaginary food of the gods: the name of a plant

AMBROSIACK, ăm-brō'zhē-ăk, *a.* Delicious, like ambrosia, sweet-smelling.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brō'zhē-ăl, *a.* Partaking of the nature or quality of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBROSIAN, ăm-brō'zhē-ăn, *a.* Sweet, odorous as ambrosia.

AMBRY, ăm'brē, *s.* The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ămz-āse', *s.* A double ace, aces.

To AMBULATE, ăm'bū-lāte, *v. a.* To move hither and thither.

AMBULATION, ăm-bū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of walking.

AMBULATIVE, ăm'bū-lā-tĭv, *a.* Walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm'bū-lā-tŭr-rē, *a.* Having the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ăm'bū-rē, *s.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bŭs-kāde', *s.* A concealed station in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bŭs-kā'dō, *s.* A concealed post, in order to surprise.

AMBUSH, ăm'bŭsh, *s.* The post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

To AMBUSH, ăm'bŭsh, *v. a.* To place in ambush.

AMBUSHED, ăm'bŭsh-ĕd, *a.* Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'bŭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Ambush, surprise.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bŭs'tshŭn, *s.* A burn, a scald.

AMEL, ăm'mĕl, *s.* The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMELIORATE, ă-mēl'yō-rāte, *v. a.* To improve.

AMELIORATION, ă-mēl-yō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Improvement.

AMEN, ā'mĕn', *ad.* A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, So be it; at the end of the creed, So it is.

AMENABLE, ă-mē'nă-bl, *a.* Responsible, subject so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, ă-mē'nânse, *s.* Conduct, behaviour.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd', *v. a.* To correct, to change anything that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd', *v. n.* To grow better.

AMENDABLE, ă-mĕnd'ă-bl, *a.* Reparable.

AMENDING, ă-mĕnd'ĭng, *v.* The act of correcting.

AMENDMENT, ă-mĕnd'mĕnt, *s.* A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, ă-mĕn'dŭr, *s.* The person that amends.

AMENDS, ă-mĕndz', *s.* Recompense, compensation.

AMENITY, ă-mĕn'nē-tē, *s.* Agreeableness of situation.

To AMERCE, ă-mĕrse', *v. a.* To punish with a fine or penalty.

AMERCEABLE, ă-mĕrs'ă-bl, *a.* Liable to

AMERCER, ă-mĕr'sŭr, *s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT, ă-mĕrse'mĕnt, *s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

AMERICAN, ă-mĕr'rē-kăn, *s.* A native of America.

AMERICAN, ă-mĕr'rē-kăn, *a.* Relating to

AMES-ACE, ămz-āse', *s.* Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, ă-mē-*thŏd*'ē-kăl, *a.* Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ăm'ē-*thĭst*, *s.* A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ăm-ē-*thĭs*'tĭn, *a.* Resembling an amethyst.

AMIABLE, ā'mē-ă-bl, *a.* Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, showing love.

AMIABLENESS, ā'mē-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Loveliness, power of raising love.

AMIABLY, ā'mē-ă-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ăm'mē-kă-bl, *a.* Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ăm'mē-kă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Friendliness, good-will.

AMICABLY, ăm'ē-kă-blē, *ad.* In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm'mĭs, *s.* The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.

AMID, ă-mĭd', } *prep.* In the midst,
AMIDST, ă-mĭdst', } middle, mingled with, surrounded by, among.

AMISS, ă-mĭs', *ad.* Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of a thing; impaired in health.

AMISSION, ă-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Loss.

To AMIT, ă-mĭt', *v. a.* To lose.

AMITY, ăm'mē-tē, *s.* Friendship.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mō'nē-ăk, *s.* A gum; a salt.

AMMONIACAL, ăm-mō-nī'ă-kăl, *a.* Having the nature of ammoniac salt.

AMMUNITION, ăm-mū-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, ăm-mū-nĭsh'ŭn-brĕd, *s.* Bread for the supply of armies.

AMNESTY, ăm'nĕs-tē, *s.* An act of oblivion.

AMNION, ăm'nē-ŏn, } *s.* The innermost
AMNIOS, ăm'nē-ŏs, } membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMŒBEAN, ăm-ē-bē'ăn, *s.* Verses alternatively responsive.

AMOMUM, ă-mō'mŭm, *s.* A sort of fruit.

AMONG, ă-mŭng', } *prep.* Mingled
AMONGST, ă-mŭngst', } with; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, ăm'ō-rĭst, *s.* An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, ăm'ō-rŭs, *a.* Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ăm'ō-rŭs-lē, *ad.* Fondly, lovingly.

Amorousness, âm'ô-rûs-nês, *s.* Fondness, lovingness.

Amorphous, â-môr'fûs, *a.* Differing from the usual form, shapeless.

Amort, â-mort', *ad.* Dejected, spiritless.

Amortization, â-mor'tê-zâ'shûn, *s.* The

Amortizement, â-môr'tiz-mênt, } right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To Amortize, â-môr'tiz, *v. n.* To alienate lands or tenements to any corporation.

To Amove, â-môôv', *v. a.* To remove from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter.

To Amount, â-môûnt', *v. n.* To rise to in the accumulative quality.

Amount, â-môûnt', *s.* The sum total.

Amour, â-môôr', *s.* An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

Amphibious, âm-fib'ê-ûs, *a.* That which can live in two elements.

Amphibiousness, âm-fib'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being able to live in different elements.

Amphibological, âm-fê-bô-lôdj'ê-kâl, *a.* Doubtful.

Amphibology, âm-fê-bôl'ô-jê, *s.* Discourse of uncertain meaning.

Amphibolous, âm-fib'bô-lûs, *a.* Tossed from one to another.

Amphibrach, âm'fê-brâk, } *s.* A foot,

Amphibrachys, âm'fê-brâk'ês, } consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

Amphisbæna, âm-fis-bê'nâ, *s.* A serpent supposed to have two heads.

Amphitheatre, âm-fê-*thê*'â-tûr, *s* A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.

Amphitheatrical, âm-fê-*thê*-â'trê-kâl, *a.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

Ample, âm'pl, *a.* Large, wide, extended, great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony, diffusive, not contracted.

Ampleness, âm'pl-nês, *s.* Largeness, liberality.

To Ampliate, âm'plê-âte, *v. a.* To enlarge.

Ampliation, âm-plê-â'shûn, *s.* Enlargement, exaggeration; diffusiveness.

To Amplificate, âm-plif'ê-kâte, *v. a.* To enlarge, to amplify.

Amplification, âm-plê'fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.

Amplifier, âm'plê-fi-ûr, *s.* One that exaggerates.

To Amplify, âm'plê-fi, *v. a.* To enlarge; to exaggerate anything; to improve by new additions.

To Amplify, âm-plê'fi, *v. n.* To lay one's self out in diffusion; to form pompous representations.

Amplitude, âm'plê-tûde, *s.* Largeness, greatness; copiousness, abundance.

Amply, âm'plê, *ad.* Largely, liberally, copiously.

To Amputate, âm'pû-tâte, *v. a.* To cut off a limb, or other part of the body.

Amputation, âm'pû-tâ'shûn, *s.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

Amulet, âm'û-lêt, *s.* A charm: a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.

To Amuse, â-mûze', *v. a.* To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

Amusement, â-mûze'mênt, *s.* That which amuses; entertainment.

Amuser, â-mû'zûr, *s.* He that amuses.

Amusingly, â-mû'zing-lê, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

Amusive, â-mû'siv, *a.* That which has the power of amusing.

Amusively, â-mû'siv-lê, *ad.* In an amusive manner.

Amygdalate, â-mig'dâ-lâte, *a.* Made of almonds.

Amygdaline, â-mig'dâ-lin, *a.* Resembling almonds.

An, ân, *art.* One, but with less emphasis, any, or some.

Anabaptism, â-nâ-bâp'tizm, *s.* The doctrine of Anabaptists.

Anabaptist, â-nâ-bâp'tist, *s.* One who differs from the Church respecting baptism.

Anacamptick, ân-â-kâm'tik, *a.* Reflecting, or reflected.

Anacampticks, ân-â-kâm'tiks, *s.* The doctrine of reflected light or catoptricks.

Anacathartick, ân-â-kâ-*thâr*'tik, *s.* Any medicine that works upwards.

Anachoretical, ân-âk-ô-rêt'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to an anchoret or hermit.

Anachorite, ân-âk'ô-rite, *s.* A monk, who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

Anachronism, ân-âk'krô-nizm, *s.* An error in computing time.

Anachronistick, ân-âk-krô-nis'tik, *a.* Containing an anachronism.

Anacliticks, ân-â-klit'iks, *s.* The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

Anadem, ân'â-dêm, *s.* A crown of flowers.

Anadiplosis, ân-â-dê-plô'sis, *s.* Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

Anagram, ân'â-grâm, *s.* A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sentence.

Anagrammatism, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tizm, *s.* The art or practice of making anagrams.

Anagrammatist, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tist, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

To Anagrammatize, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tize, *v. n.* To make anagrams.

Analects, ân'nâ-lekts, *s.* Collection of fragments of authors; select pieces.

Analeptick, ân-â-lep'tik, *a.* Comforting, corroborating.

Analogical, ân-â-lôdjc'ê-kâl, *a.* Used by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ā-lŏdje'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ā-lŏdjc'ē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being analogical.

To ANALOGIZE, ā-năl'ō-jīze, *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ā-năl'ō-gŭs, *a.* Having analogy, having something parallel.

ANALOGOUSLY, ā-năl'ō-gŭs-lē, *ad.* In an analogous manner.

ANALOGY, ăn-ăl'ō-jē, *s.* Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ăn-năl'ē-sĭs, *s.* A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of anything, whether corporal or mental, to its first elements.

ANALYST, ăn'nā-lĭst, *s.* He who analyses.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ā-lĭt'tē-kăl, *a.* That which resolves anything into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, ăn-ā-lĭt'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.

ANALYTICK, ăn-ā-lĭt'tĭk, *s.* Analytic method.

To ANALYZE, ăn'ā-līze, *v. a.* To resolve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, ăn'ā-lī-zŭr, *s.* That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ā-mŏr-fō'sĭs, *s.* Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view it shall appear deformed, in another an exact representation.

ANANAS, ā-nā'nās, *s.* The pine-apple.

ANAPÆST, ăn'ā-pĕst, *s.* A foot consisting of three syllables; two short and one long; the reverse of the dactyle.

ANAPÆSTIC, ăn-ā-pĕs'tĭk, *a.* Belonging to an anapæst.

ANAPHORA, ā-năf'fō-rā, *s.* A figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

ANARCH, ăn'ărk, *s.* An author of confusion.

ANARCHIAL, ā-năr'kē-ăl, } *a.* Confused,
ANARCHIC, ā-năr'kĭk, } without rule.

ANARCHISM, ăn'năr-kĭzm, *s.* Confusion, want of government.

ANARCHIST, ăn'nār-kĭst, *s.* A spreader of confusion; a destroyer of government.

ANARCHY, ăn'ăr-kē, *s.* Want of government, a state without magistracy.

ANASARCA, ăn-ā-sär'kā, *s.* A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ā-năs'trō-fē, *s.* A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, ā-năth'ē-mā, *s.* A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ā-*th*ē-măt'ē-kăl, *a.* That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn-ā-*th*ē-măt'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ăn-ăth'ē-mā-tīze, *v. a.* To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ăn-ā-tĭf'fē-rŭs, *a.* Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, ā-năt'tō-sĭzm, *s.* The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ăn-ā-tŏm'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ā-nā-tŏm'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ā-năt'ō-mĭst, *s.* He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

To ANATOMIZE, ā-năt'tō-mīze, *v. a.* To dissect an animal; to lay anything open distinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ā-năt'ō-mē, *s.* The art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person

ANCESTOR, ăn'sĕs-tŭr, *s.* One from whom a person descends. ancestors

ANCESTRAL, ăn'sĕs-trăl, *a.* Resembling

ANCESTREL, ăn'sĕs-trĕl, *a.* Claimed from ancestors.

ANCESTRY, ăn'sĕs-trē, *s.* Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, ăne'tshĕn-trē, *s.* Antiquity of a family, properly *ancientry*.

ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr, *s.* A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; anything which confers stability.

To ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr, *v. n.* To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORABLE, ăngk'ŭr-ā-bl, *a.* Fit for an chorage.

ANCHORAGE, ăngk'ŭr-ădje, *s.* Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port

ANCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'ŭr-hōld, *s.* The hold or fastness of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ăngk'ŭr-rĕd, *part. a.* Held by the anchor.

ANCHORESS, ăngk'ō-rĕs, *s.* A female recluse; a hermitess.

ANCHORET, ăngk'ō-rĕt, } *s.* A recluse, a
ANCHORITE, ăngk'ō-rīte, } hermit.

ANCHOVY, ăn-tshō'vē, *s.* A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

ANCIENT, āne'tshĕnt, *a.* Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; past, former.

ANCIENT, āne'tshĕnt, *s.* The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT, āne'tshĕnt, *s.* The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, āne'tshĕnt-lē, *ad.* In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, āne'tshĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, āne'tshĕn-trē, *s.* The honour of ancient lineage.

ANCILLARY, ăn'sĭl-lā-rē, *a.* Attendant upon; subservient, as a handmaid.

AND, ând, *conj.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ând'i-ûrn, *s.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ân-drŏdje'ê-nâl, *a.* Hermaphroditical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ân-drŏdje'ê-nâl-lê, *ad.* With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ân-drŏdje'ê-nŭs, *s.* An hermaphrodite.

ANDROPHAGUS, ân-drŏf'â-gŭs, *s.* A cannibal, a man-eater. *Pl.* ANDROPHAGI.

ANEAR, â-nêre', *prep.* Near.

ANECDOTE, ân'ĕk dŏte, *s.* Something yet unpublished; secret history.

ANECDOTICAL, ân-ĕk-dŏt'ê-kâl, *a.* Relative to anecdotes.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ân-ê-mŏg'grâ-fê, *s.* The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, ân-ê-mŏm'mê-tûr, *s.* An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE, â-nĕm'ô-nê, *s.* The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, â-nĕm'ô-skŏpe, *s.* A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind.

ANENT, â-nĕnt', *prep.* A Scotticism. Concerning, about; over against, opposite to.

ANEURISM, ân'û-rĭzm, *s.* A disease of an artery, in which a part of the vessel becomes excessively dilated.

ANEW, â-nû', *ad.* Over again, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ân-frâk'tshû-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ânе'jêl, *s.* Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs: angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, angels of darkness: in the style of love, a beautiful person: a piece of ancient money.

ANGEL-SHOT, ânе'jêl-shŏt, *s.* Chain-shot.

ANGELICA, ân jĕl'ê-kâ, *s.* The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ân-jĕl'ê-kâl, *a.* Resembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels. [angel.

ANGELICALLY, ân-jĕl'ê-kâl-lê, *a.* Like an

ANGELICALNESS, ân-jĕl'lê-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ân-jĕl'lĭk, *a.* Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ân'jê-lŏt, *s.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute.

ANGER, âng'gûr, *s.* Uneasiness upon the receipt of any injury; smart of a sore.

To ANGER, âng'gûr, *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage. [manner.

ANGERLY, âng'gûr-lê, *ad.* In an angry

ANGIOGRAPHY, ân-jê-ŏg'grâ-fê, *s.* A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGLE, âng'gl, *s.* The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

ANGLE, âng'gl, *s.* An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, âng'gl, *v. a.* To entice.

To ANGLE, âng'gl, *v. a.* To fish with a rod and hook; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices.

ANGLED, âng'gld, *part. a.* Having angles.

ANGLE-ROD, âng'gl-rŏd, *s.* The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung. [an angle.

ANGLER, âng'glûr, *s.* He that fishes with

ANGLICAN, âng'glê-kân, *a.* English.

ANGLICAN, âng'glê-kân, *s.* A member of the Church of England.

To ANGLICISE, âng'glê-size, *v. a.* To make English; to convert into English.

ANGLING, âng'gling, *s.* The art or practice of fishing with rod and line.

ANGLICISM, âng'glê-sĭzm, *s.* An English idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the English.

ANGODER, âng'gô-bûr, *s.* A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, âng'grê-lê, *ad.* In an angry manner.

ANGRY, âng'grê, *a.* Touched with anger, having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH, âng'gwish, *s.* Excessive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, âng'gwish-êd, *a.* Excessively pained. [or corners.

ANGULAR, âng'gû-lûr, *a.* Having angles

ANGULARITY, âng-gû-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being angular. [gles.

ANGULARLY, âng'gû-lûr-lê, *ad.* With an-

ANGULARNESS, âng'gû-lûr-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being angular. [angles.

ANGULATED, âng'gû-lâ-têd, *a.* Formed with

ANGULOUS, âng'gû-lŭs, *a.* Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, ân-gŭst', *a.* Narrow, strait.

ANGUSTATION, ân-gŭs-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. [panting.

ANHELATION, ân-hê-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of

ANHELOSE, ân-hê-lôse', *a.* Out of breath.

ANIENTED, ân'ê-ĕn-têd, *a.* Frustrated.

ANIGHTS, â-nîtes', *ad.* In the night time.

ANIL, ân'îl, *s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, â-nîle'nĕs, } *s.* The old age of
ANILITY, â-nîl'ê-tê, } women.

ANIMABLE, ân'ê-mâ-bl, *a.* That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, ân-ê-mâd-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Reproof; severe censure; observation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ân-ê-mâd-vĕr'sĭv, *a.* That has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVERT, ân-ê-mâd-vĕrt', *v. n.* To consider; to observe; to pass censures upon.

ANIMADVERTER, an-e-mad-vĕr'tûr, *s.* He that passes censures, or observes upon.

ANIMAL, ân'ê-mâl, *s.* A living creature, corporeal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ân'ê-mâl, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals: animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ăn-ē-măl'kūle, *s.* A small animal.

ANIMALITY, ăn-ē-măl'ē-tē, *s.* The state of animal existence.

To ANIMATE, ăn'ē-māte, *v. a.* To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, ăn'ē-mātc, *a.* Alive, possessing animal life. [vigorous.

ANIMATED, ăn'ē-mā-tĕd, *part. a.* Lively,

ANIMATION, ăn-ē-mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ăn'ē-mā-tĭv, *a.* That has the power of giving life. [gives life.

ANIMATOR, ăn'ē-mā-tŭr, *s.* That which

ANIMOSE, ăn-ē-mōse', *a.* Full of spirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, ăn-ē-mŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, ăn'nĭs, *s.* A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, ăngk'ŭr, *s.* A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ăn'kl, *s.* The joint which joins the foot to the leg. [the ankle.

ANKLE-BONE, ăn'kl-bōne, *s.* The bone of

ANNALIST, ăn'nă-lĭst, *s.* A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ăn'nălz, *s.* Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ăn'nătz, *s.* First fruits.

To ANNEAL, ăn-nēle', *v. a.* To heat glass that colours laid on it may fix; to heat glass to lessen its brittleness; to heat anything so as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX, ăn-nĕks', *v. a.* To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXARY, ăn-nĕks'ă-rē, *s.* Addition.

ANNEXATION, ăn-nĕk-sā'shŭn, *s.* Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ăn-nĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of annexing

ANNEXMENT, ăn-nĕks'mĕnt, *s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nī'hē-lă-bl, *a.* That which may be put out of existence.

ANNIHILATE, ăn-nī'hē-lāte, *a.* Annihilated.

To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nī'hē-lāte, *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATION, ăn-nī-hē-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARILY, ăn-nē-vĕr'sā-rē-lē, *ad.* Annually.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nē-vĕr'sā-rē, *s.* A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nē-vĕr'sā-rē, *a.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNIVERSE, ăn'nē-vĕrse, *s.* Anniversary.

ANNO DOMINI, ăn'nō-dŏm'ē-nē. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ăn'nō-lĭs, *s* An American animal like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ăn-nō-tā'shŭn, *s.* Explication; note.

ANNOTATIONIST, ăn-nō-tā'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

ANNOTATOR, ăn-nō-tā'tŭr, *s.* A writer of notes, a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nŏŭnse', *v. a.* To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

ANNOUNCEMENT, ăn-nŏŭnse'mĕnt, *s.* A declaration; an advertisement; a notification.

ANNOUNCER, ăn-nŏŭnse'ŭr, *s.* A declarer; a proclaimer; an advertiser; a bringer of news. [to vex.

To ANNOY, ăn-nŏe', *v. a.* To incommode,

ANNOY, ăn-nŏe', *s.* Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-nŏe'ănse, *s.* That which annoys; the act of annoying. [annoys.

ANNOYER, ăn-nŏe'ŭr, *s.* The person that

ANNUAL, ăn'nū-ăl, *a.* That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'nū-ăl-lē, *ad.* Yearly, every year.

ANNUARY, ăn'nū-ă-rē, *a.* Annual.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nū'ē-tănt, *s.* He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ăn-nū'ē-tē, *s.* A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nŭl', *v. a.* To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ăn'nū-lăr, *a.* Having the form of a ring. [form of rings.

ANNULARY, ăn'nū-lă-rē, *a.* Having the

ANNULET, ăn'nū-lĕt, *s.* A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nū'mē-rāte, *v. a.* To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nū-mē-rā'shŭn, *s.* Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nŭn'shē-āte, *v. a.* To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn-dā, *s.* The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin, solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'ō-dīne, *a.* That which has the power of mitigating pain.

ANODYNE, ăn'ō-dīne, *s.* A medicine which assuages pain.

To ANOINT, ă-nŏint', *v. a.* To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction. [anoints.

ANOINTER, ă-nŏin'tŭr, *s.* The person that

ANOINTING, ă-nŏint'ing, *s.* Anointment; the act of anointing.

ANOINTMENT, ă-nŏint'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being anointed. [irregularity.

ANOMALISM, ă-nŏm'ă-lĭzm, *s.* Anomaly.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nŏm-ă-lĭs'tē-kăl, *a.* Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nŏm'ă-lŭs, *a.* Irregular, deviating from the general method or analogy of things

ANOMALOUSLY, ā-nŏm'ā-lŭs-lē, *ad.* Irregularly.

ANOMALOUSNESS, ā-nŏm'ā-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Irregularity.

ANOMALY, ā-nŏm'ā-lē, *s.* Irregularity, deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'ō-mē, *s.* Breach of law.

ANON, ā-nŏn', *ad.* Quickly, soon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, ā-nŏn'ē-mŭs, *a.* Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ā-nŏn'ē-mŭs-lē, *ad.* Without a name.

ANORENY, ăn'nō-rĕk-sē, *s.* Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ăn'ŭth'ŭr, *a.* Not the same, one more; any other; not one's self, widely different.

ANOTHERGATES, ăn-ŭth'ŭr-gāts, *ad.* Of another sort or turn.

ANSATED, ăn'sā-tĕd, *a.* Having handles.

To ANSWER, ăn'sŭr, *v. n.* To speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to, to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, ăn'sŭr, *s.* That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ăn'sŭr-ā-bl, *a.* That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent· proportionate to, equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ăn'sŭr-ā-blē, *ad.* In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ăn'sŭr-ā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, ăn'sŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that answers; he t at manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, ănt, *s* An emmet, a pismire.

ANT-BEAR, ănt'bāre, *s.* An animal that feeds on ants.

ANT-HILL, ănt'hĭll, *s.* The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONISM, ăn-tăg'ō-nĭzm, } *s.* Contest;
ANTAGONY, ăn-tăg'ō-nē, } opposition.

ANTAGONIST, ăn-tăg'ō-nĭst *s.* One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

ANTAGONISTICK, ăn-tăg-ō-nĭs'tĭk, *a.* Contending as an antagonist.

To ANTAGONIZE, ăn-tăg'ō-nīze, *v. n.* To contend against another.

ANTANACLASIS, ănt-ā-nā-klā'sĭs, *s.* A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ănt-ā-frō-dĭt'ĭk, *a.* Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ănt-ăp-pā-plĕk'tĭk, *a.* Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ăn-tărk'tĭk, *a.* Relating to the southern pole against the gout.

ANTARTHRITICK, ănt-ăr-*th*rĭt'ĭk, *a.* Good against the asthma.

ANTEACT, ăn'tē-ăkt, *s.* A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ăn-tē-ăm-bū-lā'shŭn, *s.* A walk before.

ANTECEDANEOUS, ăn-tē-sē-dā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Going before; preceding.

To ANTECEDE, ăn-tē-sēde', *v. a.* To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnse, } *s.* The
ANTECEDENCY, ăn-tē-sē'dĕn sē, } state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt, *a.* Going before, preceding.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt, *s.* That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt-lē, *ad.* Previously.

ANTECESSOR, ăn-tē-sĕs'sŭr, *s.* One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ăn'tē-tshām-bŭr, *s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

To ANTEDATE, ăn'tē-dāte, *v. a.* To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn-tē-dē-lū'vē-ăn, *a.* Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ăn'tē-lōpe, *s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ăn-tē-mē-rĭd'jē-ăn, *a.* Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ăn-tē-mĕt'ĭk, *a.* That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ăn-tē-mŭn'dāne, *a.* That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ăn'tē-pāst, *s.* A foretaste.

ANTEPENULT, ăn-tē-pē-nŭlt', *s.* The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTIC, ănt-ĕp-ē-lĕp'tĭk, *s* A medicine against convulsions.

To ANTEPONE, ăn'tē-pōne, *v. a.* To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ăn-tē-prē-dĭk ā-mĕnt, *s.* Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIOR, ăn-tē'rē-ŭr, *a.* Going before.

ANTERIORITY, ăn-tē-rē-ŏr'ē-tē, *s.* Priority; the state of being before

ANTEROOM, ăn'tē-rōōm, *s.* The room through which is the passage to a principal apartment.

ANTES, ăn'tēz, *s.* Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ăn'tē-stŭm'ŭk, *s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ăn-*th*ĕl-mĭn'*th*ĭk, *a.* That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ăn-*thĕm*, *s.* A holy song.

ANTHOLOGY, ăn-*thŏl*'ō-jè, *s.* A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems. [of erysipelas.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'tō-nīz-fīre', *s.* A kind

ANTHRAX, ăn'*thr*ăks, *s.* A scab or blotch made by a corrosive humour; a carbuncle.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn'*thr*ō-pŏl'ō-jè, *s.* The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn'*thr*ō-pŏf'ā-jī, *s.* Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn'*thr*ō-pŏf'ā-jĭn'è-ăn, *s.* A ludicrous word, formed by Shakspeare from *anthropophagi*.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ăn'*thr*ō-pŏf'ā-jè, *s.* The quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ăn'*thr*ō-pŏs'ō-fè, *s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt'hip-nŏt'ĭk, *a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOPHORA, ăn-*thī*-pŏf'ō-rā, *s.* The refutation of an objection by the apposition of a contrary sentence.

ANTIACID, ăn'tè-ăs'ĭd, *s.* Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ăn'tè-tshām-bŭr, *s.* Corruptly written for antechamber.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-tè-krĭs'tshŭn, *a.* Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tè-krĭs'tshăn-ĭzm, *s.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tè-krĭs-tshè-ăn'è-tè, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

To ANTICIPATE, ăn-tĭs'ē-pāte, *v. a.* To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really were; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăn'tĭs-sē-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste.

ANTICIPATOR, ăn-tĭs'sē-pā-tŭr, *s.* A preventer, a forestaller.

ANTICK, ăn'tĭk, *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, ăn'tik, *s.* He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ăn'tik-lè, *ad.* With odd postures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăn-tè-klī'măks, *s.* A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, ăn-tè-kŏn-stè-tū'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Against the constitution.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-tè-kŏn-vŭl'sĭv, *a.* Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, ăn'tè-kŏr, *s.* A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOSMETICK, ăn-tè'kŏz-mĕt-tĭk, *a.* Destructive of beauty.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tè-kōre'tshŭr, *s.* One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn-tè-dō'tăl, *a.* Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTARY, ăn-tè-dō'tā-rè, *a.* Serving for a counter-poison; treating of counter-poisons. [to expel poison.

ANTIDOTE, ăn'tè-dōte, *s.* A medicine given

To ANTIDOTE, ăn'tè-dōte, *v. a.* To furnish with preservatives; to preserve by antidotes.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, ăn-tè-è-pĭs'kō-păl, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIFANATICK, ăn-tè-fā-năt'ĭk, *s.* An enemy to fanaticks. [fevers.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-tè-fēb'rĭl, *a.* Good against

ANTIHYSTERICK, ăn-tè-hĭs-tĕr'rĭk, *s.* A medicine good against hystericks.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-tè-lŏg'ā-*rĭth*m, *s.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine, a tangent, or secant.

ANTIMANIACAL, ăn-tè-mā-nī'ā-kăl, *a.* Good against madness.

ANTIMINISTERIAL, ăn-tè-mĭn-nĭs-tè'rè-ăl, *a.* Opposing the ministry of the country.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăn'tè-mō-năr'kè-kăl, *a.* Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONARCHIST, ăn-tè-mŏn'năr-kĭst, *s.* An enemy to monarchy. [antimony.

ANTIMONIAL, ăn-tè-mō'nè-ăl, *a.* Made of

ANTIMONY, ăn'tè-mŭn-è, *s.* Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature. [enemy to morality.

ANTIMORALIST, ăn-tè-mŏr'răl-lĭst, *s.* An

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn'tè-nè-frĭt'ĭk, *a.* Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIST, ăn-tĭn'ō-mĭst, *s.* He who pays no regard to the laws.

ANTINOMY, ăn-tĭn'ō-mè, *s.* A contradiction between two laws. [popery.

ANTIPAPAL, ăn-tè-pā'păl, *a.* Opposing

ANTIPAPISTICAL, ăn-tè-pā-pĭs'tè-kăl, *a.* Hostile to popery.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn'tè-păr-ā-lĭt'ĭk, *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn'tè-pā-*thĕt*'è-kăl, *a.* Having a natural contrariety to anything.

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tĭp'ā-*thè*, *s.* A natural contrariety to anything, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn'tè-pè-rĭs'tā-sĭs, *s.* The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn'tè-pĕs-tè-lĕn'shăl, *a.* Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHON, ăn'tè-fŏn, *s.* Alternate singing.

ANTIPHONE, } ăn-tĭf'ō-nè, *s.* An echo. The
ANTIPHONY, } method of singing by way of response.

ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tĭf'frā-sĭs, *s.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning. [the antipodes.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl, *a.* Relating to

ANTIPODES, ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz, *s.* Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

Antitrope, ăn'tē-pōp, *s.* He that usurps the popedom.

Antiptosis, ăn-tĭp-tō'sĭs, *s.* A figure in grammar by which one case is put for another.

Antipuritan, ăn-tē-pū'rē-tăn, *s.* An opposer of Puritans.

Antiquarian, ăn-tē-kwā'rē-ăn, *a.* Relating to antiquity; partial to antiquities.

Antiquarianism, ăn-tē-kwā'rē-ăn-ĭzm, *s* Love of antiquities.

Antiquary, ăn'tē-kwā-rē, *s.* A man studious of antiquity.

To **Antiquate**, ăn'tē-kwāte, *v. a.* To make obsolete.

Antiquatedness, ăn'tē-kwā-tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being obsolete.

Antique, ăn-tēēk', *a.* Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion. [main of ancient times.

Antique, ăn-tēēk', *s.* An antiquity, a remnant of ancient times.

Antiqueness, ăn-tēēk'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being antique.

Antiquity, ăn-tĭk'kwĭ-tē, *s.* Old times; the ancients; remains of old time; old age.

Antirevolutionary, ăn-tē-rĕv-vō-lū'shŭn-ā-rē, *a.* Adverse to revolutions.

Antirevolutionist, ăn-tē-rĕv-vō-lū'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* He who opposes a revolution.

Antisacerdotal, ăn-tē-săs-ĕr-dō'tăl, *a.* Hostile to priests.

Antiscorbutical, ăn'tē-skōr-bū'tē-kăl, *a.* Good against the scurvy.

Antiscripturism, ăn-tē-skrĭp'tū-rĭzm, *s.* Opposition to the holy scriptures.

Antiscripturist, ăn-tē-skrĭp'tū-rĭst, *s.* One that denies revelation and the truth of the Bible.

Antiseptick, ăn-tē-sĕp'tĭk, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

Antiseptick, ăn-tē-sĕp'tĭk, *s.* A remedy against putrefaction; an antiseptick medicine. [of any humour.

Antispasis, ăn-tĭs'pā-sĭs, *s.* The revulsion

Antispasmodick, ăn'tē-spăz-mŏd'ĭk, *a.* That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

Antispastick, ăn-tē-spăs'tĭk, *a.* Medicines which cause a revulsion.

Antisplenetick, ăn'tē-splĕn'ē-tĭk, *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antistrophe, ăn-tĭs'trō-fē, *s.* In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

Antistrumatick, ăn'tē-strū-măt'ĭk, *a.* Good against the king's evil.

Antithesis, ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs, *s.* Opposition; contrast. [in contrast.

Antithetical, ăn-tē-thĕt'ē-kăl, *a.* Placed

Antitrinitarian, ăn'tē-trĭn-ē-tā'rē-ăn, *s.* An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, ăn'tē-tīpe, *s.* That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

Antityptical, ăn-tē-tĭp'tē-kăl, *a.* That which explains the type.

Antivenereal, ăn'tē-vē-nē'rē-ăl, *a.* Good against the venereal disease.

Antler, ănt'lăr, *s.* A branch of a stag's horn.

Antlered, ănt'lărd, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

Antoci, ăn-tō'sĭ, *s.* Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other towards the south.

Antonomasia, ăn-tō-nō-mā'zhē-ā, *s.* A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity We say the Orator for Cicero.

Antre, ăn'tŭr, *s.* A cavern, a den.

Anvil, ăn'vĭl, *s.* The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged; anything on which blows are laid.

Anxiety, ăng-zĭ'ĕ-tē, *s.* Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

Anxious, ăngk'shŭs, *a.* Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

Anxiously, ăngk'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Solicitously, unquietly. [lity of being anxious

Anxiousness, ăngk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being anxious

Any, ĕn'nē, *a.* Every, whoever, whatever.

Anywise, ĕn-nē-wīze', *ad.* In any manner.

Aonian, ā-ō'nē-ăn, *a.* Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses.

Aorist, ā'ō-rĭst, *s.* Indefinite. A tense in the Greek language.

Aorta, ā-ōr'tă, *s.* The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. [hastily.

Apace, ă-pāse', *ad.* Quick, speedily,

Apart, ă-pārt', *ad.* Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company. [set of rooms.

Apartment, ă-pārt'mĕnt, *s.* A room; a

Apathetick, ăp-ă-*thĕt*'ĭk, *a.* Without feeling. [feeling.

Apathist, ăp'ă-*thĭst*, *s.* A man without

Apathistical, ăp-ă-*thĭs*'tē-kăl, *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling.

Apathy, ăp'ă-*thē*, *s.* Exemption from passion. [tator.

Ape, āpe, *s.* A kind of monkey; an imi-

To **Ape**, āpe, *v. a.* To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Apeak, ă-pēke', *ad.* In a posture to pierce the ground. [concoction.

Apepsy, ăp'ĕp-sē, *s.* A loss of natural

Aperient, ă-pē'rē ĕnt, *a.* Gently purgative. [the quality of opening.

Aperitive, ă-pĕr'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* That which has

Apert, ă-pĕrt', *a.* Open.

Apertion, ă-pĕr'shŭn, *s.* An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

Apertly, ă-pĕrt'lē, *ad.* Openly.

Apertness, ă-pĕrt'nĕs, *s.* Openness.

Aperture, ăp'ûr-tshûre, *s.* The act of opening; an open place. [leaves.
petalous, ă-pĕt'ă-lŭs, *a.* Without flower-
Apex, ā'pĕks, *s.* The tip or point.
Aphæresis, ă-fēr'ē-sĭs, *s.* A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
Aphelion, ă-fē'lē-ŭn, *s.* That part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.
Aphilanthropy, ăf'ē-lăn'*th*rō-pē, *s.* Want of love to mankind.
Aphorism, ăf'ō-rĭzm, *s.* A maxim, an unconnected position. [risms.
Aphorist, ăf'ō-rĭst, *s.* A writer of apho-
Aphoristical, ăf-ō-rĭs'tē-kăl, *a.* Written in separate unconnected sentences.
Aphoristically, ăf-ō-rĭs'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In the form of an aphorism.
Aphrodisiacal, ăf'frō-dē-zī'ă-kăl, } *a.* Re-
Aphrodisiack, ăf'frō-dĭzh'ē-ăk, } lating to the venereal disease.
Apiary, ā'pē-ă-rē, *s.* The place where bees are kept. [of each.
Apiece, ă-pēēse', *ad.* To the part or share
Apish, ā'pĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected; silly, trifling; wanton, playful.
Apishly, ā'pĭsh-lē, *ad.* In an apish manner.
Apishness, ā'pĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Mimickry, foppery. [pitation.
Apitpat, ă-pĭt'păt, *ad.* With quick pal-
Apocalypse, ă-pŏk'ă-lĭps, *s.* Revelation, a word used only of the sacred writings.
Apocalyptical, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'tē-kăl, *a.* Concerning revelation.
Apocope, ă-pŏk'ō-pē, *s.* A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.
Apocrustick, ăp-ō-krŭs'tĭk, *a.* Repelling and astringent.
Apocrypha, ă-pŏk'rē-fă, *s.* Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authority.
Apocryphal, ă-pŏk'rē-făl, *a.* Not canonical; of uncertain authority; contained in the Apocrypha. [not canonical.
Apocryphal, ă-pŏk'rē-făl, *s.* A writing
Apocryphally, ă-pŏk'rē-făl-lē, *ad.* Uncertainly.
Apocryphalness, ă-pŏk'rē-făl-nĕs, *s.* Uncertainty. [strative.
Apodictical, ăp-ō-dĭk'tē-kăl, *a.* Demon-
Apodixis, ăp-ō-dĭk'sĭs, *s.* Demonstration.
Apogæon, ăp-ō-jē'ŏn, } *s.* A point in the
Apogee, ăp'ō-jē, } heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.
Apologetical, ăp-pŏl-ō-jĕt'ē-kăl, } *a.* That
Apologetick, ă-pŏl-ō-jĕt'ĭk, } which is said in defence of anything.
Apologist, ă-pŏl'ō-jĭst, *s.* One who makes an apology.
To Apologize, ă-pŏl'lō-jize, *v. n.* To plead in favour of.
Apologizer, ă-pŏl'lō-jī-zŭr, *s.* Defender.
Apologue, ăp'ō-lŏg, *s.* Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.
Apology, ă-pŏl'ō-jē, *s* Defence, excuse.
Apomecometry, ăp'ō-mē-kŏm'mē-trē, *s.* The art of measuring things at a distance.
Aponeurosis, ă-pŏn-nū-rō'sĭs, *s.* An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.
Apophasis, ă-pŏf'ă-sĭs, *s.* A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate.
Apophlegmatick, ăp-ō-flĕg'mă-tĭk, *a.* Drawing away phlegm.
Apophlegmatism, ăp-ō-flĕg'mă-tĭzm, *s.* A medicine to draw phlegm.
Apophthegm, ăp'ō-*th*ĕm, *s.* A remarkable saying.
Apophyge, ă-pŏf'ē-jē, *s.* That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.
Apophysis, ă-pŏf'ē-sĭs, *s.* The prominent parts of some bones.
Apoplectical, ăp-ō-plĕk'tē-kăl, } *a.* Re-
Apoplectick, ăp-ō-plĕk'tĭk, } lating to an apoplexy.
Apoplexy, ăp'ō-plĕk-sē, *s.* A sudden deprivation of all sensation.
Aporia, ă-pō'rē-ă, *s.* A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.
Aporrhœa, ăp-pŏr-rē'ă, *s.* Effluvium, emanation.
Aposiopesis, ă-pōzh-ē-ō-pē'sĭs, *s.* A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, breaks off his speech abruptly.
Apostacy, ă-pŏs'tă-sē, *s.* Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion.
Apostate, ă-pŏs'tāte, *s.* One that has forsaken his religion. [rebellious.
Apostate, ă-pŏs tāte, *a.* False; traitorous;
Apostatical, ăp-pŏs-tăt'ē-kăl, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.
To Apostatize, ă-pŏs'tă-tize, *v. n.* To forsake one's religion.
To Apostemate, ă-pŏs'tē-māte, *v. n.* To swell and corrupt into matter.
Apostemation, ă-pŏs-tē-mā'shŭn, *s.* The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.
Aposteme, ăp'ō-stēme, *s.* A hollow swelling, an abscess.
Apostle, ă-pŏs'sl, *s.* A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.
Apostleship, ă-pŏs'sl-shĭp, *s.* The office or dignity of an apostle.
Apostolical, ăp-pŏs-tŏl'ē-kăl, *a.* Delivered by the apostles.
Apostolically, ăp-ŏs-tŏl'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In the manner of the apostles.
Apostolick, ăp-ŏs-tŏl'lĭk, *a.* Taught by the apostles.
Apostrophe, ă-pŏs'trō-fē, *s.* In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech did intend or require.

in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as tho' for though.

To APOSTROPHIZE, ă-pŏs'trō-fize, *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, ăp'ŏs-tūme, *s.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, ă-pŏth'ĕ-kă-rĭ, *s.* A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

APOTHEM, ăp'ō-thĕm, *s.* A remarkable

APOTHEGMATICAL, ăp-ō-thĕg-măt'ĭ-kăl, *a.* In the manner of an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATIST, ăp-ō-thĕg'mă-tĭst, *s.* A collector of apothegms.

To APOTHEGMATIZE, ăp-ō-thĕg'mă-tize, *v. n.* To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHESIS, ăp-ŏth'ĕ-sĭs, *s.* Deposition.

APOTOME, ă-pŏt'ō-mē, *s.* The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

APOZEM, ăp'ō-zĕm, *s.* A decoction.

To APPAL, ăp-pâll', *v. a.* To affright, to depress. [impression of fear.

APPALMENT, ăp-pâll'mĕnt, *s.* Depression,

APPANAGE, ăp'pă-nâje, *s.* Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger princes.

APPARATUS, ăp-pă-rā'tŭs, *s.* Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipage, show. [ternal habiliments.

APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl, *s.* Dress, vesture; ex-

To APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl, *v. a.* To dress, to clothe; to cover, or deck.

APPARENCY, ăp-pā'rĕn-sē, *s.* Appearance.

APPARENT, ăp-pā'rĕnt, *a.* Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive. [openly.

APPARENTLY, ăp-pā'rĕnt-lē, *ad.* Evidently,

APPARENTNESS, ăp-pā'rĕnt-nĕs, *s.* That which is apparent.

APPARITION, ăp-pă-rĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.

APPARITOR, ăp-păr'ĕ-tŭr, *s.* The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

To APPAY, ăp-pā', *v. a.* To satisfy.

To APPEACH, ăp-pētsh', *v. a.* To accuse; to censure, to reproach.

APPEACHER, ăp-pētsh'ŭr, *s.* An accuser.

APPEACHMENT, ăp-pētsh'mĕnt, *s.* Charge exhibited against any man.

To APPEAL, ăp-pēle', *v. n.* To transfer a cause from one judge to another; to call another as witness.

APPEAL, ăp-pēle', *s.* A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness. [an appeal.

APPEALABLE, ăp-pēle'ă-bl, *a.* Subject to

APPEALANT, ăp-pēl'lănt, *s.* He that appeals.

To APPEAR, ăp-pēre', *v. n.* To be in sight, to be visible; to become visible as a spirit, to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

APPEARANCE, ăp-pē'rănse, *s.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood. [appears.

APPEARER, ăp-pē'ŭr, *s.* The person that

APPEASABLE, ăp-pē'zā-bl, *a.* Reconcilable.

APPEASABLENESS, ăp-pē'zā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Reconcilableness.

To APPEASE, ăp-pēze', *v. a.* To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile. [peace.

APPEASEMENT, ăp-pēze'mĕnt, *s.* A state of

APPEASER, ăp-pē'zŭr, *s.* He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.

APPEASIVE, ăp-pēz'ĭv, *a.* That which mitigates or appeases.

APPELLANT, ăp-pĕl'lănt, *s.* A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLANT, ăp-pĕl'lănt, *a.* Appealing; relating to an appeal or to the appealer.

APPELLATE, ăp-pĕl'lāte, *s.* The person appealed against.

APPELLATION, ăp-pĕl-lā'shŭn, *s.* Name.

APPELLATIVE, ăp-pĕl'lă-tĭv, *s.* A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.

APPELLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl'lă-tĭv-lē, *ad.* According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, ăp-pĕl'lă-tŭr-rē, *a.* That which contains an appeal.

APPELLEE, ăp-pĕl-lē', *s.* One who is accused.

To APPEND, ăp-pĕnd', *v. a.* To hang any thing upon another; to add to something as an accessory.

APPENDAGE, ăp-pĕn'dăje, *s.* Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.

APPENDANCE, ăp-pĕn'dănse, *s.* Something annexed to or hanging on another.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn'dănt, *a.* Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn'dănt, *s.* An accidental or adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, ăp-pĕn'dĕ-kāte, *v. a.* To add to another thing. [nexion.

APPENDICATION, ăp-pĕn-dĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* An-

APPENDIX, ăp-pĕn'dĭks, *s.* Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To APPERTAIN, ăp-pĕr-tāne', *v. n.* To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, ăp-pĕr-tāne'mĕnt, *s.* That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ăp-pĕr'tĕ-nănse, *s.* That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, ăp-pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt, *a.* Belonging, relating to

APPETENCE, âp'pē-tĕnse, } *s.* Carnal de-
APPETENCY, âp'pē-tĕn-sē, } sire.
APPETENT, âp'pē-tĕnt, *a.* Very desirous.
APPETIBILITY, âp-pĕt-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of being desirable.
APPETIBLE, âp'pē-tē-bl, *a.* Desirable.
APPETITE, âp'pē-tite, *s.* The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.
APPETITION, âp-pē-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Desire.
APPETITIVE, âp'pē-tē-tĭv, *a.* That desires.
To APPLAUD, âp-plâwd', *v. a.* To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.
APPLAUDER, âp-plâw'dŭr, *s.* He that praises or commends.
APPLAUSE, âp-plâwz', *s.* Approbation loudly expressed.
APPLAUSIVE, âp-plâwz'ĭv, *a.* Applauding.
APPLE, âp'pl, *s.* The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.
APPLEWOMAN, âp'pl-wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman that sells apples.
APPLIABLE, âp-plī'â-bl, *a.* That which may be applied.
APPLIANCE, âp-plī'ânse, *s.* The act of applying, the thing applied.
APPLICABILITY, âp'plē-kâ-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of being fit to be applied.
APPLICABLE, âp'plē-kâ-bl, *a.* That which may be applied.
APPLICABLENESS, âp'plē-kâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Fitness to be applied.
APPLICABLY, âp'plē-kâ-blē, *ad.* In such manner as that it may be properly applied.
APPLICANT, âp'plē-kânt, *s.* He who applies for anything.
APPLICATE, âp'plē-kâte, *s.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.
APPLICATION, âp-plē-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.
APPLICATIVE, âp'plē-kâ-tĭv, *a.* Belonging to application.
APPLICATORY, âp'plē-kâ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Belonging to the act of applying.
To APPLY, â-plī', *v. a.* To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.
To APPOINT, âp-pŏĭnt', *v. a.* To fix anything; to establish anything by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.
To APPOINT, âp-pŏĭnt', *v. n.* To decree.
APPOINTER, âp-pŏĭn'tŭr, *s.* He that settles or fixes.
APPOINTMENT, âp-pŏĭnt'mĕnt, *s.* Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.
To APPORTION, âp-pōre'shŭn, *v. a.* To set out in just proportions.
APPORTIONMENT, âp-pōre'shŭn-mĕnt, *s.* A dividing into portions.
To APPOSE, âp-pōze', *v. a.* To put questions
APPOSITE, âp'pō-zĭt, *a.* Proper, fit, well adapted.
APPOSITELY, âp'pō-zĭt-lē, *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably.
APPOSITENESS, âp'pō-zĭt-nĕs, *s.* Fitness, propriety, suitableness.
APPOSITION, âp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.
To APPRAISE, âp-prāze', *v. a.* To set a price upon anything.
APPRAISEMENT, âp-prāze'mĕnt, *s.* The act of appraising; a valuation.
APPRAISER, âp-prā'zŭr, *s.* A person appointed to set a price on things to be sold
To APPRECIATE, âp-prē'shē-âte, *v. a.* To appraise, to rate, to value, to declare the just price of anything, to estimate.
APPRECIABLE, âp-prē'shē-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being estimated.
APPRECIATION, âp-prē-shē-â'shŭn, *s.* Valuation.
To APPREHEND, âp-prē-hĕnd', *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind, to think on with terror, to fear.
APPREHENDER, âp-prē-hĕn'dŭr, *s.* One who apprehends.
APPREHENSIBLE, âp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl, *s.* That which may be apprehended or conceived.
APPREHENSION, âp-prē-hĕn'shŭn, *s.* The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.
APPREHENSIVE, âp-prē-hĕn'sĭv, *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.
APPREHENSIVELY, âp-prē-hĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.
APPREHENSIVENESS, âp-prē-hĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being apprehensive.
APPRENTICE, âp-prĕn'tĭs, *s.* One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.
To APPRENTICE, âp-prĕn'tĭs, *v. a.* To put out to a master as an apprentice.
APPRENTICEHOOD, âp-prĕn'tĭs-hŭd, *s.* The years of an apprentice's servitude.
APPRENTICESHIP, âp-prĕn'tĭs-shĭp, *s.* The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.
APPRENTISAGE, âp-prĕn'tĭs-sâdje, *s.* Apprenticeship; figuratively, trial, experience.
To APPRIZE, âp-prize', *v. a.* To inform.
To APPROACH, âp-prōtsh', *v. n.* To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.
To APPROACH, âp-prōtsh', *v. a.* To bring near to.
APPROACH, âp-prōtsh', *s* The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing

Approachable, ăp-prō'tsh'ă-bl, *a.* Accessible; that which may be approached.

Approacher, ăp-prō'tshŭr, *s.* The person that approaches.

Approachment, ăp-prō'tsh'mĕnt, *s.* The act of coming near.

Approbation, ăp-prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of anything; attestation, support.

Approbative, ăp'prō-bā-tĭv, *a.* Approving.

Approbatory, ăp'prō-bā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Approving.

To **Apprompt**, ăp-prŏmt', *v. a.* To excite; [to quicken.

Approof, ăp-prōōf', *s.* Commendation. Obsolete.

To **Appropinquate**, ăp-prō'pĭnk-wāte, *v. n.* To draw nigh, to approach.

Appropinquation, ăp-prō-pĭnk-wā'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of approaching.

To **Appropinque**, ăp-prō-pĭnk', *v. n.* To draw near to. Not in use.

Appropriable, ăp-prō'prē-ă-bl, *a.* That which may be appropriated.

To **Appropriate**, ăp-prō'prē-āte, *v. a.* To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise exclusive right, to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

Appropriate, ăp-prō'prē-āte, *a.* Peculiar, consigned to some particular use or person.

Appropriately, ăp-prō'prē-āte-lē, *ad.* Distinguishingly, fitly, in an appropriate manner.

Appropriation, ăp-prō-prē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of anything as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

Appropriator, ăp-prō-prē-ā'tŭr, *s.* He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Approvable, ăp-prōō'vă-bl, *a.* That which merits approbation.

Approval, ăp-prōō'văl, *s.* Approbation.

Approvance, ăp-prōō'vănse, *s.* Approbation. Not in use.

To **Approve**, ăp-prōōv', *v. a.* To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

Approvement, ăp-prōōv'mĕnt, *s.* Approbation, liking.

Approver, ăp prōō'vŭr, *s.* He that approves; he that makes trial, in law, one that, confessing felony himself, accuses another. [proaching.

Approximant, ăp-prŏks'ē-mănt, *a.* Ap-

To **Approximate**, ăp-prŏks'ē-māte, *v. n.* To approach, to draw near to.

Approximate, ăp-prŏks'ē-māte, *a.* Near to.

Approximation, ăp-prŏks-ē-mā'shŭn, *s.* Approach to anything; continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

Appulse, ăp'pŭlse, *s.* The act of striking against; approaching to conjunction with the sun or a fixed star.

Appurtenance, ăp-pur'tē-nănse, *s.* That which belongs to something considered as the principal. [of wall-fruit.

Apricot, *or* **Apricock**, ā'prē-kŏt, *s.* A kind

April, ā'prĭl, *s.* The fourth month in the year, January counted first.

Apron, ā'pŭrn, *s.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

Apron, ā'pŭrn, *s.* A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a cannon.

Aproned, ā'pŭrnd, *a.* Wearing an apron.

Apropos, ăp-prō-pō', *ad.* Opportunely; to the purpose.

Apsis, ăp'sĭs, *s.* Two points, aphelion or apogee, and perihelion or perigee, in the orbits of planets.

Apt, ăpt', *a.* Fit, having a tendency to; inclined to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To **Aptate**, ăp'tāte, *v. a.* To make fit.

Aptitude, ăp'tē-tūde, *s.* Fitness; tendency, disposition.

Aptly, ăpt'lē, *ad.* Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely; as, he learned his business very aptly.

Aptness, ăpt'nĕs, *s.* Fitness, suitableness, disposition to anything; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

Aptote, ăp'tōte, *s.* A noun which is not declined with cases.

Aqua, ă'kwă, *s.* Water.

Aqua-fortis, ăk'wă-fŏr'tĭs, *s.* A weak and impure nitric acid, distilled from nitre and sulphuric acid. [beryl.

Aqua-marina, ăk-kwă-mă-rī'nă, *s.* The

Aquatinta, ăk-wă-tĭn'tă, *s.* A species of engraving, like Indian-ink drawing.

Aquatick, ăk-wăt'ĭk, *a.* That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

Aquatile, ăk'kwă-tĭl, *a.* That which inhabits the water.

Aqua-vitæ, ăk-kwă-vī'tē, *s.* Brandy.

Aqueduct, ăk'kwē-dŭkt, *s.* A conveyance made for carrying water.

Aqueous, ā'kwē-ŭs, *a.* Watery. [ness.

Aqueousness, ā'kwē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Waterish-

Aquiline, ăk'wē-līn, *a.* Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

Aquose, ā-kwōse', *a.* Watery.

Aquosity, ā-kwŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Wateriness.

Arab, ăr'ăb, *s.* A native of Arabia.

Arabesque, ăr-ă-bĕsk', *a.* Relating to Arab architecture and drawing.

Arabian, ă-rā'bē-yăn, *a.* and *s.* Relating to Arabia; a native of Arabia.

Arabic, ăr'ă-bĭk, *a.* Of Arabia, written in its language,

Arable, ăr'â-bl, *a.* Fit for tillage.
Araby, ăr'â-bē, *s.* The country of Arabia.
Araneous, â-rā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Resembling a cobweb.
Aration, â-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of ploughing.
Aratory, ăr'â-tŭr-rē, *a.* That which contributes to tillage.
Arbalist, ăr'bâ-list, *s.* A cross bow.
Arbiter, ăr'bē-tăr, *s.* A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.
To Arbiter, ăr'bē-tŭr, *v. a.* To judge.
Arbitrable, ăr'bē-trâ-bl, *a.* Arbitrary, depending upon the will.
Arbitrament, ăr-bĭt'trâ-mĕnt, *s.* Will, determination, choice.
Arbitrarily, ăr'bē-trâ-rē-lē, *ad.* With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely. [poticalness.
Arbitrariness, ăr'bē-trâ-rē-nĕs, *s.* Des-
Arbitrarious, ăr-bē-trâ'rē-ŭs, *a.* Arbitrary, depending on the will.
Arbitrariously, ăr-bē-trâ'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* According to mere will and pleasure.
Arbitrary, ăr'bē-trâ-rē, *a.* Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.
To Arbitrate, ăr'bē-trāte, *v. a.* To decide, to determine; to judge of.
Arbitration, ăr-bē-trâ'shŭn, *s.* The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
Arbitrator, ăr'bē-trâ-tŭr, *s.* An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governor; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner. [judge; an arbitress.
Arbitratrix, ăr-bē-trâ'trĭks, *s.* A female
Arbitrement, ăr-bĭt'trē-mĕnt, *s.* Decision, determination; compromise.
Arbitress, ăr'bē-trĕs, *s.* A female arbiter; a witness. [to a tree.
Arborary, ăr'bŏ-râ-rē, *a.* Of or belonging
Arborator, ăr'bŏ-rā-tŭr, *s.* A planter, a dresser of trees.
Arborescent, ăr-bŏ-rĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing like a tree. [shrub.
Arboret, ăr'bŏ-rĕt, *s.* A small tree or
Arborist, ăr'bŏ-rĭst, *s.* A naturalist who makes trees his study; one who sells trees. [trees.
Arborous, ăr'bŏ-rŭs, *a.* Belonging to
Arbour, ăr'bŭr, *s.* A bower.
Arbuscle, ăr'bŭs-sl, *s.* Any little shrub.
Arbute, ăr-bŭte', *s.* Strawberry-tree.
Arc, ărk, *s.* A segment; a part of a circle; an arch.
Arcade, ăr-kāde', *s.* A walk arched over.
Arcadian, ăr-kā'dē-ăn, *or* ăr-kā'jē-ăn, *a.* Pastoral, rural. [cadia.
Arcady, ăr'kà-dē, *s.* The country of Ar-
Arcane, ăr kāne', *a.* Secret, mysterious.
Arcanum, ăr-kā'nŭm, *s.* (*Pl.* Arcana.) A secret.

Arch, ărtsh, *s.* Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.
To Arch, ărtsh, *v. a.* To build arches; to cover with arches.
Arch, ărtsh, *a.* Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.
Archangel, ărk-āne'jĕl, *s.* One of the highest orders of angels. [nettle.
Archangel, ărk-āne'jĕl, *s.* A plant, dead
Archangelick, ărk-ăn-jĕl'lĭk, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
Archbeacon, ărtsh-bē'kn, *s.* The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
Archbishop, ărtsh-bish'ŭp, *s.* A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
Archbishoprick, ărtsh-bish'ŭp-rik, *s.* The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop. [chief chanter.
Archchanter, ărtsh-tshăn'tŭr, *s.* The
Archchemick, ărtsh-kĕm'mĭk, *a.* Of the highest chemick power.
Archdeacon, ărtsh-dē'kn, *s.* One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
Archdeaconry, ărtsh-dē'kn-rē, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
Archdeaconship, ărtsh-dē'kn-ship, *s.* The office of an archdeacon.
Archducal, ărtsh dū'kăl, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.
Archduchess, ărtsh-dŭtsh'ĕs, *s.* The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
Archduke, ărtsh-dūke', *s.* A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.
Archphilosopher, ărtsh-fē-lŏs'ŏ-fŭr, *s.* Chief philosopher.
Archprelate, ărtsh-prĕl'lāte, *s.* Chief prelate, [presbyter.
Archpresbyter, ărtsh-prĕz'bē-tĕr, *s.* Chief
Archaiology, ăr-kà-ŏl'ŏ-jē, *s.* A discourse of antiquity.
Archaiologick, ăr-kà-ŏ-lŏd'j'k, *a.* Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
Archaism, ăr'kà-izm, *s.* An ancient phrase.
Arched, ăr'tshĕd, *part. a.* Bent in the form of an arch. [a bow.
Archer, ărtsh'ŭr, *s.* He that shoots with
Archery, ărtsh'ŭr-rē, *s.* The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.
Arches-court, ărtsh'ĕz-kŏrt, *s.* The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.
Archetypal, ăr-kē-tī'păl, *a.* Original.
Archetype, ăr'kē-tipe, *s.* The original of which any resemblance is made.
Archeus, ăr-kē'ŭs, *s.* A power that presides over the animal economy.
Archidiaconal, ăr-kē-dī-ăk'ŏ-năl, *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon
Archiepiscopal, ăr-kē-ē-p'sk'ŏ-pâl *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHITECT, ärˈkė tėkt, *s.* A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of anything.

ARCHITECTIVE, ärˈkė-tėkˈtĭv, *a.* That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ärˈkė-tėk-tŏnˈĭk, *a.* That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTRESS, ärˈkė-tėk-trės, *s.* She who builds.

ARCHITECTURAL, ärˈkė-tėkˈtshŭ-rål, *a.* Belonging to architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, ärˈkė-tėk-tshŭre, *s.* The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ärˈkė-trāve, *s.* That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ärˈkīvz, *s.* The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHLY, ärtshˈlė, *ad.* Jocosely.

ARCHNESS, ärtshˈnės, *s.* Shrewdness; sly humour, without malice. [an arch.

ARCHWISE, ärtshˈwīze, *ad.* In the form of

ARCTATION, ärk-tāˈshŭn, *s.* Confinement.

ARCTICK, ärkˈtĭk, *a.* Northern.

ARCUATE, ärˈkū-āte, *a.* Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, är-kū-āˈshŭn, *s.* The act of bending anything, incurvation; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUBALIST, ärˈkū-bā-list, *s.* A cross-bow; an engine to shoot stones. [bow man.

ARCUBALISTER, ärˈkū-bāˈlĭs-tŭr, *s.* A cross-

ARDENCY, ärˈdėn-sė, *s.* Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, ärˈdėnt, *a.* Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate. [tionately.

ARDENTLY, ärˈdėnt-lė, *ad.* Eagerly, affec-

ARDENTNESS, ärˈdėnt-nės, *s.* Ardency.

ARDOUR, ärˈdŭr, *s.* Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, çourage.

ARDUITY, är-dūˈė-tė, *s.* Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ärˈdū-ŭs, *a.* Lofty, hard to climb; difficult. [ficulty.

ARDUOUSNESS, ärˈjū-ŭs-nės, *s.* Height, dif-

ARE, är. The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.

AREA, āˈrė-å, *s.* The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

To AREAD, å-rėėdˈ, *v. a.* To advise, to direct. Little used. [tion.

AREEK, å-rėėkˈ, *ad.* In a reeking condi-

AREFACTION, ărˈrė-fākˈshŭn, *s.* The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ărˈrė-fī, *v. a.* To dry.

ARENA, å-rėˈnå, *s.* The space for combatants.

ARENACEOUS, ăr-ė-nāˈshŭs, } *a.* Sandy.
ARENOSE, ărˈė-nōse', }

ARENULOUS, å-rėnˈū-lŭs, *a.* Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOMETER, å-rė-ŏmˈmė-tŭr, *s.* Instrument to measure the density of a liquid.

AREOPAGITE, å-rė-ŏpˈå-jīte, *s.* A judge of the court of Areopagus in Athens.

AREOTICK, å-rė-ŏtˈĭk, *a.* Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ärˈjėnt, *a.* Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGENTIFEROUS, ärˈjėn-tĭfˈfė-rŭs, *a.* Producing silver.

ARGIL, ärˈjĭl, *s.* Potter's clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ärˈjĭl-lāˈshŭs, *a.* Clayey, consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

ARGILLOUS, ärˈjĭlˈlŭs, *a.* Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, ärˈgō-sė, *s.* A large vessel for merchandise, a carrack.

To ARGUE, ärˈgū, *v. n.* To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute. [puter.

ARGUER, ärˈgū-ŭr, *s.* A reasoner, a dis-

ARGUING, ärˈgū-ĭng, *s.* Argument, reasoning.

ARGUMENT, ärˈgū-mėnt, *s.* A reason alleged for or against anything; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTAL, ärˈgū-mėnˈtål, *a.* Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ärˈgū-mėn-tāˈshŭn, *s.* Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ärˈgū-mėnˈtå-tĭv, *a.* Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUMENTATIVELY, ärˈgū-mėnˈtå-tĭv-lė, *ad.* In an argumentative manner.

To ARGUMENTIZE, ärˈgū-mėn-tize, *v. n.* To debate; to reason. [shrill.

ARGUTE, är-gūteˈ, *a.* Subtile, witty, sharp,

ARGUTENESS, ärˈgūteˈnės, *s.* Wittiness, acuteness.

ARIAN, āˈrė-ån, *a.* Belonging to Arianism.

ARIANISM, āˈrė-ån-ĭzm, *s.* The heresy or sect of Arius.

ARID, ărˈrĭd, *a.* Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, å-rĭdˈdė-tė, *s.* Dryness, siccity; insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, āˈrė-ėz, *s.* The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [a ram.

To ARIETATE, å-rīˈė-tāte, *v. n.* To butt like

ARIETATION, å-rī-ė-tāˈshŭn, *s.* The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, å-rė-ĕtˈtå, *s.* A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, å-rīteˈ, *ad.* Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.

ARIOLATION, å-rė-ō-låˈshŭn, *s.* Soothsaying.

To ARISE, å-rīzeˈ, *v. n.* (*pret.* arose, *part.* arisen). To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.

Aristocracy, ăr-ĭs-tŏk'krā-sē, *s.* That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

Aristocrat, ăr-is-tō-krăt', *s.* A favourer of aristocracy.

Aristocratical, ăr-rĭs-tō-krăt'tē-kăl, *a.* Relating to aristocracy.

Aristocraticalness, ăr-ris-tō-krăt'tē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* An aristocratical state.

Aristotelian, ăr-rĭs-tō-tē'lē-ăn, *a.* and *s.* Founded on the opinion of Aristotle; a follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

Arithmancy, ă-rĭth'măn-sē, *s.* A foretelling of future events by numbers.

Arithmetical, ăr-ĭth-mĕt'tē-kăl, *a.* According to the rules or methods of arithmetick.

Arithmetically, ăr-ĭth-mĕt'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.

Arithmetician, ă-rith-mē-tish'ŭn, *s.* A master of the art of numbers.

Arithmetick, ă-rĭth'mē-tik, *s.* The science of numbers; the art of computation.

Ark, ărk, *s.* A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

Arm, ărm, *s.* The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; a large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To Arm, ărm, *v. a.* To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with anything that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up.

To Arm, ărm, *v. n.* To take arms, to provide against. [sea.

Armada, ăr-mā'dă, *s.* An armament for

Armadillo, ăr-mă-dĭl'lō, *s.* A four-footed animal of Brazil.

Armament, ăr'mă-mĕnt, *s.* A naval force.

Armature, ăr'mă-tshŭre, *s.* Armour.

Armental, ăr-mĕn'tăl, } *a.* Belonging

Armentine, ăr'mĕn-tīne, } to a drove or herd of cattle.

Armful, ărm'fŭl, *s.* What the arm can hold.

Armgaunt, ărm'gânt, *a.* Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

Arm-hole, ărm'hōle, *s.* The cavity under the shoulder. [arms.

Armigerous, ăr-mĭd'jŭr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing

Armillary, ăr'mĭl-lă-rē, *a.* Resembling a bracelet. [bracelets.

Armillated, ăr'mĭl-lă-tĕd, *a.* Wearing

Arminian, ăr-mĭn'yăn, *s.* and *a.* He who holds the tenets of Arminius; relating to the sect or doctrine of Arminius.

Arminianism, ăr-mĭn'yăn-ĭzm, *s.* The tenets of Arminius.

Arming, ărm'ĭng, *s.* The same with waistclothes. [in war.

Armipotence, ăr-mĭp'ō-tĕnse, *s.* Power

Armipotent, ăr-mĭp'ō-tĕnt, *a.* Mighty in war

Armistice, ăr'mē-stĭs, *s.* A short truce.

Armless, ărm'lĕs, *a.* Without an arm, without weapons or arms.

Armlet, ărm'lĕt, *s.* A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm. [of a salt.

Armoniack, ăr-mō'nē-ăk, *s.* The name

Armorer, ăr'mŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that makes armour or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.

Armorial, ăr-mō'rē-ăl, *a.* Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

Armorican, ăr-mŏr'rē-kăn, } *a.* Relating

Armorick, ăr-mŏr'rĭk, } to Armorica or Lower Brittany.

Armory, ăr'mŭ-rē, *s.* The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.

Armour, ăr'mŭr, *s.* Defensive arms.

Armour-bearer, ăr'mŭr-bâre-ŭr, *s.* He that carries the armour of another.

Armpit, ărm'pit, *s.* The hollow place under the shoulder.

Arms, ărmz, *s.* Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

Armsreach, ărmz'rētsh, *s.* Within reach of the arm.

Army, ăr'mē, *s.* A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number. [of plants.

Aroma, ă-rō'mă, *s.* The odorant principles

Aromatical, ăr-ō-măt'ē-kăl, } *a.* Spicy;

Aromatick, ăr-ō-măt'ĭk, } fragrant, strong-scented.

Aromaticks, ăr-ō-măt'ĭks, *s.* Spices.

Aromatization, ăr-ō-măt-ē-zā'shŭn, *s* The act of scenting with spices.

To Aromatize, ăr'rō-mă-tize, *v. a.* To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

Aromatizer, ă-rō'mă-tize-ŭr, *s.* That which gives spicy quality.

Arose, ă-rōze' The preterite of the verb Arise.

Around, ă-rŏŭnd', *ad.* In a circle, on every side.

Around, ă-rŏŭnd', *prep.* About.

To Arouse, ă-rŏŭze', *v. a.* To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite.

Arow, ă-rō', *ad.* In a row.

Aroynt, ă-rŏĭnt', *ad.* Be gone, away.

Arquebusade, ăr-kwē-bŭ-zāde', *s.* A distilled water applied to a bruise or wound.

Arquebuse, ăr'kwē-bŭs, *s.* A hand-gun.

Arquebusier, ăr-kwē-bŭs-ēēr', *s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Arrack, ăr-răk', *s.* A kind of spirituous liquor.

To Arraign, ăr-râne', *v. a.* To set a thing in order, in its place; a prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT, ăr-rāne'mĕnt, *s.* The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, ăr-rānje', *v. a.* To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGER, ăr-rānje'ŭr, *s.* He who plans or contrives.

ARRANGEMENT, ăr-rānje'mĕnt, *s.* The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

ARRANT, ăr'rănt, *a.* Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, ăr'rănt-lè, *ad.* Corruptly, shamefully.

ARRAS, ăr'răs, *s.* Tapestry.

ARRAUGHT, ăr-rawt', *part. a.* Seized by violence. Out of use.

ARRAY, ăr-rā', *s.* Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order.

To ARRAY, ăr-rā', *v. a.* To put in order; to deck, to dress.

ARRAYERS, ăr-rā'ŭrs, *s.* Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, ăr-rēēr', *s.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, ăr-rēēr'rāje, *s.* The remainder of an account. [attentive.

ARREC T, ăr-rĕkt', *a.* Erected; figuratively,

ARRENTATION, ăr-rĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to enclose. [away, crept in privily.

ARREPTITIOUS, ăr-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Snatched

ARREST, ăr-rĕst', *s.* In law, a stop or stay, an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption.

To ARREST, ăr-rĕst', *v. a.* To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize anything by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to stop motion.

ARRIERE, ăr-rēēr, *s.* The last body of an army.

ARRISION, ăr-rĭzh'ŭn, *s.* A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ăr-rī'văl, *s.* The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. [ing.

ARRIVANCE, ăr-rī'vănse, *s.* Company coming.

To ARRIVE, ăr-rīve', *v. n.* To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point, to gain anything; to happen. [nibbe.

To ARRODE, ăr-rōde', *v. a.* To gnaw or

ARROGANCE, ăr'rō-gănse, } *s.* The act or

ARROGANCY, ăr'rō-găn-sè, } quality of taking much upon one's self.

ARROGANT, ăr'rō-gănt, *a.* Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ăr'rō-gănt-lè, *ad.* In an arrogant manner. [gance.

ARROGANTNESS, ăr'rō-gănt-nĕs, *s.* Arro-

To ARROGATE, ăr'rō-gāte, *v. a.* To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

ARROGATION, ăr-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROGATIVE, ăr'rō-gā-tĭv, *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner.

ARROSION, ăr-rō'zhŭn, *s.* A gnawing.

ARROW, ăr'rō, *s.* The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ăr'rō-hĕd, *s.* A water plant.

ARROWY, ăr'rō-ĕ, *a.* Consisting of arrows.

ARSE, ărse, *s.* The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, ărs'fŭt, *s.* A kind of water-fowl

ARSE-SMART, ărs'smărt, *s.* A plant.

ARSENAL, ăr'sè-năl, *s.* A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ăr-sĕn'ĭ-kăl, *a.* Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, ărs'ĕn'ĭk, *s.* A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

ARSON, ăr'sn, *s.* The crime of house-burning.

ART, ărt, *s.* The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct, a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, ăr-tē'rè-ăl, *a.* That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ăr-tē-rè-ŏt'ō-mè, *s.* The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, ăr'tĕr-è, *s.* An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ărt'fŭl, *a.* Performed with art artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous. [fully.

ARTFULLY, ărt'fŭl-lè, *ad.* With art, skil-

ARTFULNESS, ărt'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ăr-*thrĭ*'tĭk, } *a.* Gouty,

ARTHRITICAL, ăr-*thrĭ*'tĭ-kăl, } relating to the gout; relating to the joints.

ARTICHOKE, ăr'tē-tshōke, *s.* This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine-tree.

ARTICK, ăr'tĭk, *a.* (Properly ARCTIC.) Northern.

ARTICLE, ăr'tè-kl, *s.* A part of speech, as *the*, *an*; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time. [make terms.

To ARTICLE, ăr'tè-kl, *v. n.* To stipulate, to

ARTICULAR, ăr-tĭk'ū-lăr, *a.* Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte, *a.* Distinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte-lè, *ad.* In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ăr-tĭk-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, ăr'tè-fĭs, *s.* Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ăr-tĭf'fè-sŭr, *s.* An artist, a manufacturer, a forger, a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow

Artificial, ar-tē-fish'ăl, *a.* Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

Artificiality, ar-tē-fish'ē-ăl-ē-tē, *s.* Appearance of art.

Artificially, ar-tē-fish'ăl-lē, *ad.* Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally. [fulness.

Artificialness, ar-tē-fish'ăl-nĕs, *s.* Art-

To Artilise, ar'tē-lize, *v. a.* To give the appearance of art to.

Artillery, ar-til'lŭr-rē, *s.* Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

Artisan, ar-tē-zăn', *s.* Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.

Artist, art'ist, *s.* The professor of an art; a skilful man; not a novice.

Artless, art'lĕs, *a.* Unskilful, without fraud, as an artless maid; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.

Artlessly, art'lĕs-lē, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally, sincerely.

Artlessness, art'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of art, absence of fraud.

Artsman, arts'măn, *s.* A man skilled in arts. [from limb.

To Artuate, ar'tshū-āte, *v. a.* To tear limb

Arundinacious, ă-rŭn-dē-nā'shŭs, *a.* Of or like reeds. [ing with reeds.

Arundineous, ăr-ŭn-dĭn'ē-ŭs, *a.* Abound-

As, ăz, *conj.* In the same manner with something else; like, of the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to like or same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As: answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense: answering to So conditionally: As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

Asafoetid, ăs-să-fēt'ē-dă, *s.* A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste and a strong offensive smell.

Asarabacca, ăs-să-ră-băk'kă, *s.* The name of a plant.

Asbestine, ăz-bĕs'tĭn, *a.* Something incombustible.

Asbestos, ăz-bĕs'tŭs, *s.* A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

Ascarides, ăs-kăr'ē-dēz, *s.* Little worms in the rectum.

To Ascend, ăs-sĕnd', *v. n.* To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy. [anything.

To Ascend, ăs-sĕnd', *v. a.* To climb up

Ascendant, ăs-sĕn'dănt, *s.* The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

Ascendant, ăs-sĕn'dănt, *a.* Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Ascendency, ăs-sĕn'dĕn-sē, *s.* Influence, power.

Ascension, ăs-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising or mounting.

Ascension Day, ăs-sĕn'shŭn-dā', *s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsunday. [ascent.

Ascensive, ăs-sĕn'sĭv, *a.* In a state of

Ascent, ăs-sĕnt', *s.* Rise, the act of rising, the way by which one ascends; an eminence or high place.

To Ascertain ăs-sĕr-tāne', *v. a.* To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

Ascertainable, ăs-sĕr-tāne'ă-bl, *a.* That which may be ascertained.

Ascertainer, ăs-sĕr-tā'nŭr, *s.* The person that proves or establishes.

Ascertainment, ăs-sĕr-tāne'mĕnt, *s.* A settled rule; a standard.

Asceticism, ăs-sĕt'tē-sĭzm, *s.* The state of an ascetick.

Ascetick, ăs-sĕt'ĭk, *a.* Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. [devotion, a hermit.

Ascetick, ăs-sĕt'ĭk, *s.* He that retires to

Ascites, ăs-sī'tēz, *s.* A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

Ascitical, ăs-sĭt'ē-kăl, } *a.* Dropsical,
Ascitick, ăs-sĭt'ĭk, } hydropical.

Ascititious, ăs-sē-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Supplemental, additional. [be ascribed.

Ascribable, ăs-skrī'bă-bl, *a.* That may

To Ascribe, ăs-skribe, *v. a.* To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

Ascription, ăs-krĭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of ascribing. [ascribed.

Ascriptitious, ăs-krĭp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* That is

Ash, ăsh, *s.* A tree. [shame.

Ashamed, ă-shā'mĕd, *a.* Touched with

Ashamedly, ă-shā'mĕd-lē, *ad.* Bashfully.

Ash-coloured, ăsh'kŭl-ŭrd, *a.* Coloured between brown and gray.

Ashen, ăsh'shĕn, *a.* Made of ash.

Ashes, ăsh'ĭz, *s.* The remains of anything burnt; the remains of the body.

Ash-Wednesday, ăsh-wĕnz'dă, *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ashlar, âsh'lâr, *s.* Freestones as they come out of the quarry.

Ashlering, âsh'lâr-ing, *s.* Quartering in garrets. A term in building.

Ashore, â-shôre', *ad.* On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

Ashweed, âsh'wêêd, *s.* An herb.

Ashy, âsh'ê, *a.* Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish gray.

Asian, â'shê-ân, *a.* Relating to Asia.

Asiatick, â-shê-ât'îk, *a.* Respecting Asia.

Asiatick, â-shê-ât'îk, *s.* A native of Asia.

Asiaticism, â-shê-ât'tê-sîzm, *s.* Imitation of the Asiatick manner or custom.

Aside, â-side', *ad.* To one side; to another part; from the company.

Asinary, âs'sê-nâ-rê, *a.* Belonging to

Asinine, âs'sê-nine, } an ass.

To Ask, âsk, *v. a.* To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to inquire, to question, to require.

Askance, } â-skânse', *ad.* Sideways, ob-

Askance, } liquely. [side.

Askaunt, â-skânt', *ad.* Obliquely, on one

Asker, âsk'ûr, *s.* Petitioner; inquirer.

Asker, âsk'ur, *s.* A water newt.

Askew, â-skû', *ad.* Aside, with contempt, contemptuously. [slacken.

To Aslake, â-slâke', *v. a.* To remit, to

Aslant, â-slânt', *ad.* Obliquely, on one side.

Asleep, â-slêêp', *ad* Sleeping; into sleep.

Aslope, â-slôpe', *ad* With declivity, obliquely.

Asp, *or* Aspick, âsp, *or* âs'pîk, *s.* A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.

Asp, âsp, *s.* A tree.

Aspalathus, âs-pâl'â-*thŭs*, *s.* A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree. [a plant.

Asparagus, âs-pâr'â-gŭs, *s.* The name of

Aspect, âs'pêkt, *s.* Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of anything to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

To Aspect, âs-pêkt', *v. a.* To behold.

Aspectable, âs-pêk'tâ-bl, *a.* Visible.

Aspection, âs-pêk'shŭn, *s.* Beholding, view.

Aspen, âs'pĕn, *s.* A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

Aspen, âs'pĕn, *a.* Belonging to the asp-tree; made of aspen wood.

Asper, âs'pûr, *a.* Rough, rugged.

To Asperate, âs'pê-râte, *v. a.* To make rough. [rough.

Asperation, âs-pê-râ'shŭn, *s.* A making

Asperifolious, âs-pĕr-ê-fô'lê-ŭs, *a.* Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

Asperity, âs-pĕr'ê-tê, *s.* Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness or ruggedness of temper. [disregard.

Aspersation, âs-pĕr-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Neglect,

Asperous, âs'pê-rŭs, *a.* Rough, uneven.

To Asperse, âs-pêrse', *v. a.* To besprinkle with censure or calumny. [or vilifies.

Asperser, âs-pêrse'ûr, *s.* He who asperses

Aspersion, âs-pĕr'shŭn, *s.* A sprinkling; calumny, censure. [minous.

Asphaltick, âs-fâl'tîk, *a.* Gummy, bitu-

Asphaltos, âs-fâl'tŭs, *s.* A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood Sodom and Gomorrah.

Asphaltum, âs-fâl'tŭm, *s.* A bituminous substance found near the ancient Babylon.

Asphodel, âs'fô-dêl, *s.* Day lily.

Aspick, âs'pîk, *s.* The name of a serpent.

Aspirant, âs-pîre'ânt, *s.* A candidate.

Aspirate, âs'pê-râte, *s.* The mark to denote an aspired pronunciation.

To Aspirate, âs'pê-râte, *v. a.* To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope.

Aspirate, âs'pê-râte, *a.* Pronounced with full breath.

Aspiration, âs-pê-râ'shŭn, *s.* A breathing after, an ardent wish, the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To Aspire, âs-pire', *v. n.* To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher. [aspiring.

Aspirement, âs-pire'mĕnt, *s.* The act of

Aspiring, âs-pire'ing, *s.* The desire of something great. [away.

Asportation, âs-pôr-tâ'shŭn, *s.* A carrying

Asquint, â-skwint', *ad.* Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.

Ass, âss, *s.* An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To Assail, âs-sâle', *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.

Assailable, âs-sâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That which may be attacked.

Assailant, âs-sâ'lânt, *s.* He that attacks.

Assailant, âs-sâ'lânt, *a.* Attacking, invading.

Assailer, âs-sâ'lûr, *s.* One who attacks another.

Assailment, âs-sâle'mĕnt, *s.* Attack.

Assapanick, âs-sâ-pân'îk, *s.* The flying squirrel. [assassinating.

Assassinacy, âs-sâs'sîn-â-sê, *s.* The act of

To Assassin, âs-sâs'sin, *v. a.* To murder.

Assassin, âs-sâs'sin, *s.* A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence or treachery.

To Assassinate, âs-sâs'sê-nâte, *v. a.* To murder by violence; to waylay, to take life by treachery.

Assassination, ȧs-sȧs-sē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of assassinating.

Assassinator, ȧs-sȧs'ē-nā-tŭr, *s.* Murderer, mankiller.

Assassinous, ȧs-sȧs'sĭn-nŭs, *a.* Murderous.

Assation, ȧs-sā'shŭn, *s.* Roasting.

Assault, ȧs-sâlt', *s.* Storm, opposed to sap or siege; violence; invasion, hostility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

To **Assault**, ȧs-sâlt', *v. a.* To attack, to invade. [assault.

Assaultable, ȧs-sâlt'ȧ-bl, *a.* Capable of

Assaulter, ȧs-sâlt'ŭr, *s.* One who violently assaults another.

Assay, ȧs-sā', *s.* Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon anything; attack, trouble.

To **Assay**, ȧs-sā', *v. a.* To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

Assayer, ȧs-sā'ŭr, *s.* An officer of the mint for the due trial of silver.

Assectation, ȧs-sĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Attendance. [ment.

Assecution, ȧs-sē-kū'shŭn, *s.* Acquire-

Assemblage, ȧs-sĕm'blȧdje, *s.* A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To **Assemble**, ȧs-sĕm'bl, *v. a.* To bring together into one place.

To **Assemble**, ȧs-sĕm'bl, *v. n.* To meet together. [together.

Assembling, ȧs-sĕm'blĭng, *s.* Meeting

Assembly, ȧs-sĕm'blē, *s.* A company met together.

Assent, ȧs-sĕnt', *s.* The act of agreeing to anything, consent, agreement.

To **Assent**, ȧs-sĕnt', *v. n.* To concede, to yield to.

Assentation, ȧs-sĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

Assenter, ȧs-sĕnt'ŭr, *s.* The person who consents; an assistant; a favourer.

Assentingly, ȧs-sĕnt'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Accordingly, or by agreement.

Assentment, ȧs-sĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* Consent.

To **Assert**, ȧs-sĕrt', *v. a.* To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

Assertion, ȧs-sĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of asserting. [matical.

Assertive, ȧs-sĕr'tĭv, *a.* Positive, dog-

Assertively, ȧs-sĕr'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Affirmatively. [dicator, affirmer.

Asserter, ȧs-sĕrt'ŭr, *s.* Maintainer, vin-

Assertory, ȧs'sĕr-tŭ-rē, *a.* Affirming, supporting. [or second.

To **Asserve**, ȧs-sĕrv', *v. a.* To save, help,

To **Assess**, ȧs-sĕs', *v. a.* To charge with any certain sum.

Assess, ȧs-sĕs', *s.* Assessment.

Assessable, ȧs-sĕs'sȧ-bl, *a.* That which may be assessed; liable to be taxed.

Assession, ȧs-sĕs'shŭn, *s.* A sitting down one by one.

Assessment, ȧs-sĕs'mĕnt, *s.* The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.

Assessor, ȧs-sĕs'sŭr, *s.* The person that sits by the judge; he that sits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

Assets, ȧs'sĕts, *s.* Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

To **Assever**, ȧs-sĕv'ŭr, } *v. a.* To
To **Asseverate**, ȧs-sĕv'ē-rȧte, } affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

Asseveration, ȧs-sĕv-ē-rā'shŭn, *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

Asshead, ȧs'hĕd, *s.* A blockhead.

Assiduity, ȧs-sē-dū'ē-tē, *s.* Diligence.

Assiduous, ȧs-sĭd'jū-ŭs, *a.* Constant in application. [gently, continually

Assiduously, ȧs-sĭd'jū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Dili-

Assiduousness, ȧs-sĭd'jū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The act of being assiduous; diligence.

Asiento, ȧs-sē-ĕn'tō, *s.* A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

Assign, ȧs-sīne', *s.* The person to whom any property is or may be assigned.

To **Assign**, ȧs-sīne', *v. a.* To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right. [may be assigned.

Assignable, ȧs-sīne'ȧ-bl, *a.* That which

Assignat, ȧs'sĭn-yȧ, *s.* Paper money of France after the revolution.

Assignation, ȧs-sĭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

Assignee, ȧs-sē-nē', *s.* He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

Assigner, ȧs-sī'nŭr, *s.* He that assigns.

Assignment, ȧs-sīne'mĕnt, *s.* Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which anything is transferred from one to another.

Assigns, ȧs-sīnz', *s.* Those persons to whom any trust is assigned. This is a law term, and always used in the plural; as, a legacy is left to a person's heirs, administrators, or *assigns*.

Assimilable, ȧs-sĭm'ē-lȧ-bl, *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To **Assimilate**, ȧs-sĭm'ē-lȧte, *v. a.* To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness or resemblance.

Assimilateness, ȧs-sĭm'mē-lȧte-nĕs, *s.* Likeness.

ASSIMILATIVE, ås-sim'ê-lâte-îv, *a.* Having the power to assimilate.

ASSIMILATION, ås-sim-mê-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of converting anything to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.

To ASSIST, ås-sist', *v. a.* To help.

ASSISTANCE, ås-sis'tânse, *s.* Help, furtherance. [ing aid.

ASSISTANT, ås-sis'tânt, *a.* Helping, lend-

ASSISTANT, ås-sis'tânt, *s.* A person engaged in an affair as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSISTER, ås-sist'ûr, *s.* He who assists; a helper.

ASSISTLESS, ås-sist'lês, *a.* Wanting help.

ASSIZE, ås-size', *s.* A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread

To ASSIZE, ås-size', *v. a.* To fix the rate of anything.

ASSIZER, ås-si'zûr, *s.* An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSLIKE, ăss'like, *a.* Resembling an ass.

ASSOCIABLE, ås-sô'shê-â-bl, *a.* That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ås-sô'shê-âte, *v. a.* To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ås-sô'shê-âte, *a.* Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ås-sô'shê-âte, *s.* A partner, a confederate, a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ås-sô-shê-â'shŭn, *s.* Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connexion.

ASSOCIATOR, ås-sô'shê-â-tûr, *s.* A confederate.

ASSONANCE, ăs'sô-nânse, *s.* Reference of one sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, ăs'sô-nânt, *a.* Resembling another sound

To ASSOIL, ås-sôil', *v. a.* To solve, to remove, to answer; to release or set free, to acquit, to pardon; to absolve by confession; to stain, to soil.

To ASSORT, ås-sôrt', *v. a.* To range in classes.

To ASSOT, ås-sŏt', *v. a.* To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, ås-swâje', *v. a.* To mitigate; to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, ås-swâje'mênt, *s.* What mitigates or softens. [or appeases.

ASSUAGER, ås-swâ'jûr, *s.* One who pacifies

ASSUASIVE, ås-swâ'sîv, *a.* Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJECT, ås-sŭb'jĕkt, *v. a.* To make subject, to bring under, to subdue.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ås-sŭb'jû-gâte, *v. a.* To subject to.

ASSUEFACTION, ås-swê-făk'shŭn, *s.* The state of being accustomed. [custom.

ASSUETUDE ăs'swê-tûde, *s.* Accustomance,

To ASSUME, ås-sûme', *v. a.* To take; to take upon one's-self; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.

ASSUMER, ås-sû'mûr, *s.* An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ås-sû'ming, *part. a.* Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, ås-sŭm'sît, *s.* A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay anything to another.

ASSUMPTION, ås-sŭm'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking anything to one's-self; the supposition of anything without farther proof; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, ås-sŭm'tîv, *a.* That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, ăsh-shû'rânse, *s.* Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.

To ASSURE, ăsh-shûre', *v. a.* To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, ăsh-shû'rĕd, *or* ăsh-shûrd', *part. a.* Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, ăsh-shû'rĕd-lê, *ad.* Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, ăsh-shû'rĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, ăsh-shû'rûr, *s.* He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, ăs'tê-risk, *s.* A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, ăs'tê-rîzm, *s.* A constellation.

ASTERITES, ăs-tûr-ī'tēz, *s.* A precious stone. A kind of opal sparkling like a star.

ASTEROIDS, ăs'tûr-ŏids, *s.* Star-like heavenly bodies.

ASTHMA, ăst'mâ, *s.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ăst-mât'ê-kăl, } *a.* Troubled
ASTHMATICK, ăst-mât'ik, } with an asthma.

ASTERN, â-stĕrn', *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, â-stĕrt', *v. a.* To terrify, to startle, to affright.

ASTONIED, â-stôn'ê-ĕd, *part. a.* A word used for astonished.

To ASTONISH, ăs-tôn'nish, *v. a.* To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGLY, ăs-tôn'ish-îng-lê, *ad.* In a surprising manner.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ăs-tôn'nish-îng-nĕs, *s.* Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, ăs-tôn'ish-mênt, *s.* Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ȧs-tŏŭnd', *v. a.* To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, ȧ-strȧd'dl, *ad.* With one's legs across anything.

ASTRAGAL, ȧs'trȧ-gȧl, *s.* A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. [stars.

ASTRAL, ȧs'trȧl, *a.* Starry, relating to the

ASTRAY, ȧ-strȧ', *ad.* Out of the right way.

To ASTRICT, ȧs-trĭkt', *v. a.* To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, ȧs-trĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. [ing.

ASTRICTIVE, ȧs-trĭk'tĭv, *a.* Styptick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ȧs-trĭk'tŭr-rē, *a.* Astringent.

ASTRIDE, ȧ-stride', *ad.* With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ȧs-trĭf'ĕ-rŭs, *a.* Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, ȧs-trĭnje', *v. a.* To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ȧs-trĭn'jĕn-sē, *s.* The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ȧs-trĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Binding, contracting. [medicine.

ASTRINGENT, ȧs-trĭn'jĕnt, *s.* An astringent

ASTROGRAPHY, ȧs-trŏg'rȧ-fē, *s.* The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, ȧs'trō-lȧbe, *s.* An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, ȧs-trŏl'ō-jŭr, *s.* One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ȧs-trō-lō'jē-ȧn, *s.* Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ȧs-trō-lŏd'jē-kȧl, } *a.* Relating to astrology, professing astrology.
ASTROLOGICK, ȧs-trō-lŏd'jĭk, }

ASTROLOGICALLY, ȧs-trō-lŏd'jē-kȧl-lē, *ad.* In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ȧs-trŏl'ō-jize, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, ȧs-trŏl'ō-jē, *s.* The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ȧs-trŏn'nō-mŭr, *s.* He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ȧs-trō-nŏm'ĕ-kȧl, }
ASTRONOMICK, ȧs-trō-nŏm'ĭk, } *a.* Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ȧs-trō-nŏm'ĕ-kȧl lē, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.

To ASTRONOMIZE, ȧs-trŏn'nō-mize, *v. n.* To study astronomy.

ASTRONOMY, ȧs-trŏn'nō-mē, *s.* A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ȧs'trō-*th*ē-ŏl'ō-jē, *s.* Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTRUT, ȧ-strŭt', *ad.* In a swelling manner

To ASTUN, ȧ-stŭn, *v. a.* To stun.

ASTUTE, ȧ-stūte', *a.* Cunning, penetrating, sly.

ASUNDER, ȧ-sŭn'dŭr, *ad.* Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, ȧ-sī'lŭm, *s.* A sanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, ȧ-sĭm'mē-trē, *s.* Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ȧ'sim-tōte, *s.* Asymptotes are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, ȧ-sĭn'dē-tŏn, *s.* A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, ȧt, *prep.* At, before a place, notes the nearness of the place, as, a man is at the house, before he is in it; At, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; At, before a superlative adjective, implies In the state, as, at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At, signifies the particular condition of the person, as, at peace; At, sometimes marks employment or attention, as, he is at work; At, is sometimes the same with Furnished with, as, a man at arms; At, sometimes notes the place where anything is, as, he is at home; At, sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At, sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as, at your service; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, ȧt'ȧ-bȧl, *s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, ȧt'tȧ-rȧk-sē, *s.* Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANASIAN, ȧ-*th*ȧ-nȧ'zhŭn, *s.* and *a.* One who espouses the doctrines of Athanasius; relating to the Creed of Athanasius.

ATHANOR, ȧ*th*'ȧ-nŏr, *s.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, ȧ'*th*ē-ĭzm, *s.* The disbelief of God. [existence of God.

ATHEIST, ȧ'*th*ē-ĭst, *s.* One that denies the

ATHEISTICAL, ȧ-*th*ē-ĭs'tē-kȧl, *a.* Given to atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, ȧ-*th*ē-ĭs'tē-kȧl-lē, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, ȧ-*th*ē-ĭs'tē-kȧl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK, ȧ-*th*ē-ĭs'tĭk, *a.* Given to atheism.

To ATHEIZE, ȧ'*th*ē-ize, *v. n.* To talk or argue like an unbeliever.

ATHEOUS, ȧ'*th*ē-ŭs, *a.* Atheistick, godless.

ATHEROMA, ȧ*th*-ē-rō'mȧ, *s.* A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, ȧ*th*-ĕr-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. [of drink.

ATHIRST, ȧ-*th*ŭrst', *ad.* Thirsty, in want

ATHLETE, ȧ*th*-lète', *s.* A contender for victory.

Athletick, ăth-lĕt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to wrestling: strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

Athwart, ă-*th*wârt', *prep.* Across, transverse to anything: through.

Atilt, ă-tĭlt', *ad.* With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

Atlantean, ăt lăn-tē'ăn, *a.* Resembling Atlas.

Atlantick, ăt-lăn'tĭk, *a.* Relating to the Atlantick Ocean.

Atlas, ăt'lăs, *s.* A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.

Atmosphere, ăt'mŏ-sfēre, *s.* The air that encompasses the earth on all sides.

Atmospherical, ăt-mŏ-sfĕr'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the atmosphere.

Atom, ăt'tŭm, *s.* Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; anything extremely small.

Atomical, ă-tŏm'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

Atomism, ăt'tŭm-ĭzm, *s.* The doctrine of atoms. [atomical philosophy.

Atomist, ăt'tŏ-mĭst, *s.* One that holds the

Atomy, ăt'tŏ-mē, *s.* An atom.

To **Atone**, ă-tōne', *v. n.* To agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

To **Atone**, ă-tōne', *v. a.* To expiate.

Atonement, ă-tōne'mĕnt, *s.* Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory, equivalent.

Atoner, ă-tōne'ŭr, *s.* He who reconciles.

Atony, ăt'tŏ-nē, *s.* In medicine, the want of tone or elasticity.

Atop, ă-tŏp', *ad.* On the top, at the top.

Atrabilarian, ăt-trā-bē-lā'rē-ăn, *a.* Melancholy. [Melancholick.

Atrabilarious, ăt-trā-bē lā'rē ŭs, *a.*

Atrabilariousness, ăt-trā-bē lā'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being melancholy.

Atramental, ăt-trā mĕn'tăl, } *a.* Inky

Atramentous, ăt-trā-mĕn'tŭs, } black.

Atrocious, ă-trō'shŭs, *a.* Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

Atrociously, ă-trō'shŭs-lē, *ad.* In an atrocious manner.

Atrociousness, ă-trō'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being enormously criminal.

Atrocity, ă-trŏs'sĕ-tē, *s.* Horrible wickedness. [ment, a disease.

Atrophy, ăt'trō-fē, *s.* Want of nourish-

To **Attach**, ăt-tătsh', *v. a.* To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

Attachment, ăt-tătsh'mĕnt, *s.* Adherence, regard.

To **Attack**, ăt-tăk', *v. a.* To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.

Attack, ăt-tăk', *s.* An assault.

Attacker, ăt-tăk'ŭr, *s.* The person that attacks.

To **Attain**, ăt-tāne', *v. a.* To gain, to procure, to overtake, to come to, to reach; to equal.

To **Attain**, ăt-tāne', *v. n.* To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

Attainable, ăt-tāne'ă-bl, *a.* That which may be obtained, procurable.

Attainableness, ăt-tāne'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being attainable.

Attainder, ăt-tāne'dŭr, *s.* The act of attainting in law; taint.

Attainment, ăt-tāne'mĕnt, *s.* That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.

To **Attaint**, ăt-tānt', *v. a.* To attaint is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint to corrupt.

Attaint, ăt-tānt', *s.* Anything injurious, as illness, weariness; stain, spot, taint.

Attaint, ăt-tānt', *part. a.* Convicted.

Attaintment, ăt-tānt'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being attainted.

Attainture, ăt-tāne'tshŭre, *s.* Reproach, imputation. [corrupt. Not used.

To **Attaminate**, ă-tăm'ĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To

To **Attemper**, ăt-tĕm'pŭr, *v. a.* To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportion; to fit to something else.

To **Attemperate**, ăt-tĕm'pĕr-āte, *v. a.* To proportion to something.

To **Attempt**, ăt-tĕmt', *v. a.* To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

Attempt, ăt-tĕmt', *s.* An attack, an essay, an endeavour. [attempts or attacks.

Attemptable, ăt-tĕmt'tă-bl, *a.* Liable to

Attempter, ăt-tĕmt'tŭr, *s.* The person that attempts; an endeavour.

To **Attend**, ăt-tĕnd', *v. a.* To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.

To **Attend**, ăt-tĕnd', *v. n.* To yield attention; to stay, to delay.

Attendance, ăt-tĕn'dănse, *s.* The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

Attendant, ăt-tĕn'dănt, *s.* One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at anything; a concomitant, a consequent. [sociate.

Attender, ăt-tĕn'dŭr, *s.* Companion, as-

Attent, ăt-tĕnt', *a.* Intent, attentive.

Attentates, ăt-tĕn'tă'tes, *s.* Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

Attention, ăt-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of attending or heeding. [ful.

Attentive, ăt-tĕn'tĭv, *a.* Heedful, regard-

Attentively, ăt-tĕn'tĭv lē, *ad.* Heedfully, carefully. [fulness, attention.

Attentiveness, ăt-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Heed-

Attenuant, ăt-tĕn'ū-ănt, *a.* Endued with the power of making thin or slender.

Attenuate, ât-tĕn'ū-âte, *a.* Made thin or slender.

Attenuation, ât-tĕn-ū-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of making anything thin or slender.

Atter, ât'tŭr, *s.* Corrupt matter.

To Attest, ât-tĕst', *v. a.* To bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.

Attestation, ât-tĕs-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Testimony, evidence.

Attester, ât-tĕs'tŭr, *s.* A witness.

Attic, ât'tĭk, *a.* Belonging to Attica, belonging to Athens. In philology, delicate, poignant, just, upright. In architecture, belonging to the upper part of a building; belonging to an upper story, flat, having the roof concealed; belonging to a peculiar kind of base sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders.

Attical, ât'tĕ-kâl, *a.* Relating to the style of Athens; pure, classical.

To Atticise, ât'tĕ-size, *v. n.* To make use of atticisms.

Atticism, ât'tĕ-sĭzm, *s.* An imitation of the Attic style; a concise and elegant mode of expression.

Attiguous, ât-tĭg'ū-ŭs, *a.* Hard by.

To Attinge, ât-tĭnje', *v. a.* To touch slightly. [to array.

To Attire, ât-tire', *v. a.* To dress, to habit,

Attire, ât-tire', *s.* Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the impalement, the foliation, and the attire.

Attirer, ât-ti'rŭr, *s.* One that attires another, a dresser.

Attiring, ât-ti'rĭng, *s.* The head-dress; dress in general.

Attitude, ât'tĕ-tûde, *s.* A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Attollent, ât-tŏl'lĕnt, *a.* That which raises or lifts up.

Attorney, ât-tŭr'nē, *s.* Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

Attorneyship, ât-tŭr'nē-shĭp, *s.* The office of an attorney.

Attornment, ât-tŭrn'mĕnt, *s.* A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To Attract, ât-trâkt', *v. a.* To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

Attractability, ât-trâk-tâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* That which has the power of attraction.

Attractation, ât-trâk-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Frequent handling. [the power to draw.

Attractical, ât-trâk'tĕ-kâl, *a.* Having

Attractingly, ât-trâkt'ĭng-lē, *ad.* In an attractive manner.

Attraction, ât-trâk'shŭn, *s.* The power of drawing anything; the power of alluring or enticing.

Attractive, ât-trâk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to draw anything; inviting, alluring, enticing. [draws or incites.

Attractive, ât-trâk'tĭv, *s.* That which

Attractively, ât-trâk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* With the power of attracting.

Attractiveness, ât-trâk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being attractive.

Attractor, ât-trâk'tŭr, *s.* The agent that attracts. [draws.

Attrahent, ât'trâ-hĕnt, *s.* That which

Attributable, ât-trĭb'ū-tâ-bl, *a.* That which may be ascribed or attributed.

To Attribute, ât-trĭb'ûte, *v. a.* To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.

Attribute, ât'trĕ-bûte, *s.* The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

Attribution, ât-trĕ-bū'shŭn, *s.* Commendation; qualities ascribed.

Attributive, ât-trĭb'bū-tĭv, *a.* That which attributes or communicates.

Attributive, ât-trĭb'bū-tĭv, *s.* The thing attributed. [rubbing.

Attrite, ât-trite', *a.* Ground, worn by

Attriteness, ât-trite'nĕs, *s.* The being much worn.

Attrition, ât-trĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To Attune, ât-tûne', *v. a.* To make anything musical; to tune one thing to another.

Atwain, â-twâne', *ad.* In twain, asunder.

Atween, â-twēēn, *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt, between

Atwixt, â-twĭkst', *prep.* In the middle of two things.

To Avail, â-vâle', *v. a.* To profit, to turn to profit; to promote, to prosper, to assist.

Avail, â-vâle', *s.* Profit, advantage, benefit.

Available, â-vâ'lâ-bl, *a.* Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

Availableness, â-vâ'lâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Power of promoting the end for which it is used. [profitably.

Availably, â-vâ'lâ-blē, *ad.* Powerfully,

Availment, â-vâle'mĕnt, *s.* Usefulness, advantage. [depress.

To Avale, â-vâle', *v. a.* To let fall, to

Avant-courier, â-vânt-kòò-rēēr, *s.* One who is dispatched to notify others approaching.

Avant-guard, â-vânt'gârd, *s.* The van.

Avarice, âv'â-rĭs, *s.* Covetousness, insatiable desire.

Avaricious, âv-â-rĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Covetous.

Avariciously, âv-â-rĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* Covetously.

Avariciousness, âv-â-rĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being avaricious.

Avaunt, â-vânt', *int.* A word of abhorrence by which any one is driven away.

Aubrus, âw'brŭn, *a.* Brown, of a tan colour.

Auction, âwk'shŭn, *s.* A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.

Auctionary, âwk'shŭn-à-rè, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

Auctioneer, âwk-shŭn-èèr', *s.* The person that manages an auction.

Auctive, âwk'tĭv, *a.* Of an increasing quality. Not used.

Aucupation, âw-kù-pà'shŭn, *s.* Fowling.

Audacious, âw-dà'shŭs, *a.* Bold, impudent.

Audaciously, âw-dà'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Boldly, impudently.

Audaciousness, âw-dà'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Impudence.

Audacity, âw-dâs'è-tè, *s.* Spirit, boldness; impudent boldness.

Audible, âw'dè-bl, *a.* That which can be heard; loud enough to be heard.

Audible, âw'dè-bl, *s.* The object of hearing.

Audibleness, âw'dè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capableness of being heard.

Audibly, âw'dè-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as to be heard.

Audience, âw'jè-ânse, *s.* The act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

Audit, âw'dĭt, *s.* A final account.

To Audit, âw'dĭt, *v. a.* To take an account finally.

Audition, âw-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Hearing.

Auditive, âw'dè-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of hearing.

Auditor, âw'dè-tŭr, *s.* A hearer: a person employed to take an account ultimately, a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book.

Auditorship, âw'dè-tŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of auditor.

Auditory, âw'dè-tŭr-rè, *a.* That has the power of hearing.

Auditory, âw'dè-tŭr-rè, *s.* An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

Auditress, âw'dè-trĕs, *s.* A woman that hears.

To Avel, â-vĕl', *v. n.* To pull away.

Avemary, â-vè-mà'rè, *s.* A form of worship in honour of the Virgin Mary.

Avenage, âv'ĕn-ĭdje, *s.* A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To Avenge, â-vènje', *v. a.* To revenge, to punish.

Avengeance, â-vĕn'jânse, *s.* Punishment.

Avengement, â-vènje'mĕnt, *s.* Vengeance, revenge.

Avenger, â-vĕn'jŭr, *s.* Punisher; revenger.

Avens, âv'ĕns, *s.* The herb bennet.

Aventure, â-vĕn'tshŭre, *s.* A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

Avenue, âv'è-nù, *s.* A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To Aver, â-vĕr', *v. a.* To declare positively.

Average, âv'ŭr-ĭdje, *s.* That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

To Average, âv'ŭr-ĭdje, *v. a.* To compare several sorts or quantities of goods, and thence to fix a price, to estimate according to a given period of time; to proportion.

Averment, â-vĕr'mĕnt, *s.* Establishment of anything by evidence.

Avernal, â-vĕr'nàl, *s.* A sort of grape.

To Averruncate, âv-ĕr-rŭng'kàte, *v. a* To root up.

Averruncation, âv-ĕr-rŭng-kà'shŭn, *s.* Horrence.

Aversation, âv-ŭr-sà'shŭn, *s.* Hatred, abhorrence.

Averse, â-vĕrse', *a.* Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.

Aversely, â-vĕrse'lè, *ad.* Unwillingly, backwardly.

Averseness, â-vĕrse'nĕs, *s.* Unwillingness, backwardness.

Aversion, â-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Hatred, dislike, detestation: the cause of aversion.

To Avert, â-vĕrt', *v. a.* To turn aside, to turn off, to put by.

Averter, â-vĕrt'ŭr, *s.* That which averts or puts by.

Auger, âw'gŭr, *s.* A carpenter's tool, to bore holes with.

Aught, âwt, *s.* Anything.

To Augment, âwg-mĕnt', *v. a.* To increase, to make bigger or more.

To Augment, âwg-mĕnt', *v. n.* To increase, to grow bigger.

Augment, âwg'mĕnt, *s.* Increase: state of increase.

Augmentation, âwg-mĕn-tà'shŭn, *s.* The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

Augmentative, âwg-mĕn'tà-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Augmenter, âwg-mĕnt'ŭr, *s.* He who enlarges or augments.

Augur, âw'gŭr, *s.* One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To Augur, âw'gŭr, *v. n.* To guess, to conjecture by signs.

To Augurate, âw'gù-ràte, *v. n.* To judge by augury.

Augur, âw'gŭr, *s.* The same with augur.

Augurial, âw-gù'rè-âl, *a.* Relating to augury.

Augury, âw'gù-rè, *s.* The act of prognosticating by omens; the rules observed by augurs; an omen or prediction.

August, âw-gŭst', *a.* Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

August, âw'gŭst, *s.* The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

Augustness, âw-gŭst'nĕs, *s.* Elevation of look, dignity.

Aviary, â'vè-à-rè, *s.* A place enclosed to keep birds in.

Avidity, â-vĭd'è-tè, *s.* Greediness, eagerness.

Avitous, âv'è-tŭs, *a.* Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.

To Avize, â-vïze', *v. a.* To counsel; to bethink himself, to consider.

Auld, åwld, *a.* Old. Not used. [pipes.
Auletick, åw-lĕt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to
Aulick, åw'lĭk, *a.* Belonging to the court.
Auln, åwn, *s.* A French measure of length, an ell.
To **Aumail**, åw-māle', *v. a.* To variegate.
Aunt, ânt, *s.* A father or mother's sister.
Avocado, åv-ō-kä'dō, *s.* The alligator pear.
To **Avocate**, åv'ō-kāte, *v. a.* To call away.
Avocation, åv-ō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of calling aside; the business that calls.
To **Avoid**, å-vŏid, *v. a.* To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit. [come void or vacant
To **Avoid**, å-vŏid', *v. n.* To retire; to be-
Avoidable, å-vŏid'å-bl, *a.* That which may be avoided or escaped.
Avoidance, å-vŏid'ânse, *s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which anything is carried off.
Avoider, å-vŏid'ŭr, *s.* The person that shuns anything; the person that carries anything away; the vessel in which things are carried away.
Avoidless, å-vŏid'lĕs, *a.* Inevitable.
Avoirdupois, åv-ĕr-dŭ-pŏiz', *a.* A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and in proportion to a pound Troy as 17 to 14. [away.
Avolation, åv-ō-lā'shŭn, *s.* The flying
To **Avouch**, å-vŏŭtsh', *v. a.* To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.
Avouch, å-vŏŭtsh', *s.* Declaration, evidence. [be avouched.
Avouchable, å-vŏŭtsh'å-bl, *a.* That may
Avoucher, å-vŏŭtsh'ŭr, *s.* He that avouches. [tion.
Avouchment, å-vŏŭtsh'mĕnt, *s.* Declara-
To **Avow**, å-vŏŭ', *v. a.* To justify, to declare openly. [be openly declared.
Avowable, å-vŏŭ'å-bl, *a.* That which may
Avowal, å-vŏŭ'ål, *s.* Justificatory declaration [manner.
Avowedly, å-vŏŭ'ĕd-lè, *ad.* In an avowed
Avowee, å-vŏŭ-è', *s.* He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
Avower, å-vŏŭ'ŭr, *s.* He that avows or justifies.
Avowry, å-vŏŭ'rè, *s.* Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it, which is called his avowry.
Avowsal, å-vŏŭ'zål, *s.* A confession.
Avowtry, å-vŏŭ'trè, *s.* Adultery.
Aurate, åw'rāte, *s.* A sort of pear.
Aurelia, åw-rè'lè-å, *s.* A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.
Auricle, åw'rĕ-kl, *s.* The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps covering the two ventricles thereof.
Auricula, åw-rĭk'ŭ-lå, *s.* Bear's ear; a flower.
Auricular, åw-rĭk'ŭ-lår, *a.* Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear. [secret manner.
Auricularly, åw-rĭk'ŭ-lår lè *ad.* In a
Auriferous, åw-rĭf'fè rŭs, *a.* That produces gold.
Aurigation, åw-rè-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of driving carriages. Not used.
Aurist, åw'rĭst, *s.* One who professes to cure disorders of the ear.
Aurora, åw-rō'rå, *s.* A species of crow foot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.
Auscultation, åws-kŭl-tā'shŭn, *s.* A hearkening or listening to.
To **Auspicate**, åw'spè-kāte, *v. n.* To foreshow; to begin a business.
Auspice, åw'spĭs, *s.* The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds, protection, favour shown; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron. [prognosticks.
Auspicial, åw-spĭsh'ål, *a.* Relating to
Auspicious, åw-spĭsh'ŭs, *a.* With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.
Auspiciously, åw-spĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Happily, prosperously.
Auspiciousness, åw-spĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Prosperity, happiness.
Austere, åw-stère', *a.* Severe, harsh, rigid; sour of taste, harsh.
Austerely, åw-stère'lè, *ad.* Severely, rigidly.
Austereness, åw-stère'nĕs, *s.* Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.
Austerity, åw-stĕr'è-tè, *s.* Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh discipline.
Austral, åws'trål, } *a.* Southern.
Austrine, åws'trĭn, }
Australian, åws-trā'lè-ån, *a.* and *s.* Relating to Australia; a native of Australia. [tick.
Authentical, åw-*thĕn*'tè-kål, *a.* Authen-
Authentically, åw-*thĕn*'tè-kål-lè, *ad.* With circumstances requisite to procure credence.
Authenticalness, åw-*thĕn*'tè-kål-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being authentick, genuineness.
To **Authenticate**, åw-*thĕn*'tè-kāte, *v. a.* To establish anything by authority.
Authenticity, åw-*thĕn*-tĭs'sè-tè, *s.* Authority, genuineness.
Authentick, åw-*thĕn*'tĭk, *a.* That which has everything requisite to give it authority.
Authentickly, åw-*thĕn*'tĭk-lè, *ad.* After an authentick manner. [thenticity.
Authentickness, åw-*thĕn*'tĭk-nĕs, *s.* Au-
Author, åw'*thŭr*, *s.* The first beginner or mover of anything; the efficient, he that effects or produces anything; the first writer of anything; a writer in general.

To Author, âw'thŭr, *v. a.* To occasion, to effect.

Authoress, âw'thŭr-ĕs, *s.* A female writer; a female efficient.

Authoritative, âw-thŏr'ĕ-tā-tĭv, *a.* Having due authority; having an air of authority.

Authoritatively, âw-thŏr'ĕ-tā-tĭv-lè, *ad.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

Authoritativeness, âw-thŏr'ĕ-tā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Authoritative appearance.

Authority, âw-thŏr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Legal power; influence, credit, power, rule, support, countenance; testimony; credibility.

Authorless, âw'thŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without an author, or authority.

Authorship, âw'thŭr-ship, *s.* The quality of being an author.

Authorization, âw-thŏ-rè-zā'shŭn, *s.* Establishment by authority.

To Authorize, âw'thŏ-rize, *v. a.* To give authority to any person; to make anything legal; to establish anything by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing. [power.

Autocracy, âw'tŏ-krā-sè, *s.* Independent

Autocrat, âw'tŏ-krăt, *s.* A ruler whose power has no restraint.

Autograph, âw'tŏ-grăf, *s.* The original hand-writing of a person.

Autographical, âw-tŏ-grăf'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Of one's own writing.

Automatical, âw-tŏ-măt'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Having power of moving itself.

Automaton, âw-tŏm'ā-tŏn, *s.* A machine that has the power of motion within itself.

Automatous, âw-tŏm'ā-tŭs, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

Autonomy, âw-tŏn'nŏ-mè, *s.* The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use. [tion.

Autopsy, âw'tŏp-sè, *s.* Ocular demonstra-

Autoptical, âw-tŏp'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.

Autoptically, âw-tŏp'tĕ-kăl-lè, *ad.* By means of one's own eyes.

Autumn, âw'tŭm, *s.* The season of the year between summer and winter.

Autumnal, âw-tŭm'năl, *a.* Belonging to autumn.

Autumnity, âw-tŭm'nè-tè, *s.* The season of autumn.

Avulsion, â-vŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of pulling one thing from another.

Auxesis, âwg-zē'sĭs, *s.* Amplification.

Auxiliar, âwg-zĭl'yăr, *s.* Helper, assistant. [sisting.

Auxiliary, âwg-zĭl'yā-rè, *a.* Helping, as-

Auxiliation, âwg-zĭl-ē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Help, aid. [sisting, helping.

Auxiliatory, âwg-zĭl'yā-tŏ-rè, *a.* As-

To Await, â-wāte', *v. a.* To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.

Await, â-wāte, *s.* Ambush.

To Awake, â-wāke', *v. a.* To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

To Awake, â-wāke', *v. n.* To break from sleep, to cease to sleep. [sleeping.

Awake, â-wāke', *a.* Without sleep, not

To Awaken, â-wā'kn. *See* Awake.

Awakener, â-wāk'nŭr, *s.* That which awakes. [awaking.

Awakening, â-wāk'nĭng, *s.* The act of

To Award, â-wārd, *v. a.* To adjudge, to give anything by a judicial sentence, to judge, to determine.

Award, â-wārd', *s.* Judgment, sentence, determination.

Awarder, â-wārd'ŭr, *s.* A judge.

Aware, â-wāre', *a.* Vigilant, attentive.

To Aware, â-wāre', *v. n.* To beware, to be cautious.

Away, â-wā', *ad.* Absent from any place or person; let us go, begone; out of one's own power.

Awe, âw, *s.* Reverential fear, reverence.

To Awe, âw, *v. a.* To strike with reverence or fear.

Aweary, â-wē'rè, *ad.* Weary, tired.

Aweband, âw'bănd, *s.* A check.

Awestruck, âw'strŭk, *part. a.* Impressed with awe.

Awful, âw'fŭl, *a.* That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous. [manner.

Awfully, âw'fŭl-lè, *ad.* In a reverential

Awfulness, âw'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

Awhile, â-while', *ad.* Some time.

Awkward, âwk'wŭrd, *a.* Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.

Awkwardly, âwk'wŭrd-lè, *ad.* Clumsily, unreadily, inelegantly.

Awkwardness, âwk'wŭrd-nĕs, *s.* Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

Awl, âll, *s.* A pointed tool to bore holes.

Awless, âw'lĕs, *a.* Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.

Awme, âwm, *s.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-seventh of an English ton.

Awning, âw'ning, *s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.

Awoke, â-wōke'. The preterite of Awake.

Awork, â-wŭrk', *ad.* On work, in a state of labour. [of working.

Aworking, â-wŭrk'ing, *ad.* In the state

Awry, â-rī', *ad.* Not in a straight direction, obliquely, asquint, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

Axe, âks, *s.* An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, åks'sĭl-lår, } *a.* Belonging to
AXILLARY, åks'sĭl-lâ-rè, } the arm-pit.

AXIOM, åk'shŭm, *s.* A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIOMATICAL, åk-shŭm-mât'è-kål, *a.* Relating to an axiom.

AXIS, åk'sĭs, *s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything on which it may revolve.

AXLE, åk'sl, } *s.* The pin which
AXLE-TREE, åk'sl-trè, } passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, åè, *ad.* Yes.

AYE, åè, *ad.* Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, åè'grèèn, *s.* The same with house-leek.

AYRY, å'rè, *a.* *See* AIRY.

AZIMUTH, åz'è-mŭth, *s.* The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, å'zhŭre, *a.* Blue, sky-blue.

To AZURE, å'zhŭre, *v. a.* To colour anything blue.

AZURED, å'zhŭrd, *a.* Blue.

B.

BAA, bå, *s.* The cry of a sheep.

To BAA, bå, *v. n.* To cry like a sheep.

To BABBLE, bâb'bl, *v. n.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bâb'bl, *s.* Idle talk, senseless prate.

BABBLEMENT, bâb'bl-mĕnt, *s.* Senseless prate.

BABBLER, bâb'blŭr, *s.* An idle talker, a [teller of secrets.

BABBLING, bâb'bling, *s.* Foolish or unprofitable talk.

BABE, bâbe, *s.* An infant.

BABEL, bâ'bĕl, *s.* Disorder; irregular mixture; tumult.

BABERY, bâ'bŭr-rè, *s.* Finery to please a [babe or child.

BABISH, bâ'bĭsh, *a.* Childish.

BABOON, bâ-bôôn', *s.* A monkey of the largest kind.

BABY, bâ'bè (vulgarly bâb'bè), *s.* A child, an infant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BABY, bâ'bè, *a.* Like a baby; diminutive; small.

To BABY, bâ'bè, *v. a.* To treat one like a baby; to impose upon.

BABYISH, bâ'bè-ish, *a.* Childish; in the state of an infant.

BABYLONICAL, bâb-bè-lŏn'nè-kål, *a.* Tumultuous, disorderly.

BACCATED, bâk'kâ-tĕd, *a.* Beset with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANAL, bâk'kâ-nål, *s.* A reveller; a wine-bibber.

BACCHANALIAN, bâk-kâ-nâ'lè-ân, *s.* A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bâk'kâ-nâlz, *s.* The drunken [feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHANT, bâk'kânt, *s.* A reveller; a votary of Bacchus.

BACCHANTES, bâk-kân'tèz, *s.* The mad priests of Bacchus.

BACCHUS-BOLE, bâk'kŭs-bôle, *s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bâk-sĭf'è-rŭs, *a.* Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bâtsh'è-lŭr, *s.* A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTON, bâtsh'è-lŭrz-bŭt'tn, *s.* Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bâtsh'è-lŭr-shĭp, *s.* The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bâk, *s.* The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of anything out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bâk, *ad.* To the place whence one came; backwards from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

To BACK, bâk, *v. a.* To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.

To BACKBITE, bâk'bite, *v. a.* To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bâk'bi-tŭr, *s.* A privy calumniator, censurer of the absent.

BACKBITING, bâk'bi-ting, *s.* Slander, secret detraction. [the house.

BACKDOOR, bâk'dôre, *s.* The door behind

BACKED, bâkt, *a.* Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bâk'frĕnd, *s.* An enemy in secret.

BACKGAMMON, bâk-gâm'mŭn, *s.* A play or game with dice and tables.

BACKHOUSE, bâk'hôûse, *s.* The building behind the chief part of the house.

BACKPIECE, bâk'pèèse, *s.* The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bâk'rôôm, *s.* A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bâk'side, *s.* The hinder part of anything; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.

To BACKSLIDE, bâk-slide', *v. n.* To fall off.

BACKSLIDER, bâk-slī'dŭr, *s.* An apostate.

BACKSLIDING, bâk-slī'ding, *s.* Transgression; desertion of duty.

BACKSTAFF, bâk'stâf, *s.* An instrument useful for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bâk'stârz, *s.* The private stairs in a house.

BACKSTAYS, bâk'stâze, *s.* Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bâk'sôrd, *s.* A sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD, bâk'wûrd, *a.* Unwilling, averse, hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehensive.

BACKWARD, bâk'wûrd, *s.* The things past.

BACKWARDLY, bâk'wûrd-lè, *ad.* Unwillingly, aversely.

BACKWARDNESS, bâk'wûrd-nês, *s.* Dulness, sluggishness.

BACKWARDS, bâk'wûrdz, *ad.* With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state, from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.

To BACKWOUND, bâk'wôûnd, *v. a.* To wound secretly, behind the back.

BACON, bâ'kn, *s.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BAD, bâd, *a.* Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

BADE, bâd. The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bâdje, *s.* A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of anything.

To BADGE, bâdje, *v. a.* To mark.

BADGELESS, bâdje lês, *a.* Having no badge.

BADGER, bâd'jûr, *s.* A brock, an animal.

BADGER, bâd'jûr, *s.* One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

To BADGER, bâd'jûr, *v. a.* To weary a person; to tease; to confound.

BADINAGE, bâd'dè-nâdje, *s.* Light or playful discourse.

BADLY, bâd'lè, *ad.* Not well.

BADNESS, bâd'nês, *s.* Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, bâf'fl, *v. a.* To elude; to confound; to crush.

To BAFFLE, bâf'fl, *v. n.* To practise deceit.

BAFFLER, bâf'flûr, *s.* He that baffles.

BAG, bâg, *s.* A sack or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as, a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bâg, *v. a.* To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bâg, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

To BAG-OUT, bâg-ôût, *v. n.* To swell out like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bâg-â-tèl', *s.* A trifle. The word is French.

BAGGAGE, bâg'gidje, *s.* The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.

BAGNIO, bân'yò, *s.* A house for bathing and sweating.

BAGPIPE, bâg'pipe, *s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bâg'pi-pûr, *s.* One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bâle, *s.* Bail is the setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned, under security taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bâle, *v. a.* To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bâ'lif, *s.* A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bâ'lè-wik, *s.* The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT, bâte, *v. a.* To put meat to tempt animals.

To BAIT, bâte, *v. a.* To set dogs upon.

To BAIT, bâte, *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bâte, *s.* Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, bâze, *s.* A kind of coarse open cloth.

To BAKE, bâke, *v. a.* To heat anything in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bâke, *v. n.* To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bâke'hôûse, *s.* A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bâ'kûr, *s.* He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bâl'lânse, *s.* A pair of scales the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.

To BALANCE, bâl'lânse, *v. a.* To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bâl'lânse, *v. n.* To hesitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bâl'lân-sûr, *s.* The person that weighs.

BALANCING, bâl'lâns-ing, *s.* Equilibrium, poise.

BALAS RUBY, bâl'às-rû-bè, *s.* A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bâl-kò'nè, *s.* A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bâwld, *a.* Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bâwl'dûr-dâsh, *s.* Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bâwld'lè, *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bâwld'mûn-nè, *s.* Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bâwld'nês, *s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.

BALDPATE, bâwld'pâte, *s.* A head shorn of hair, a friar.

BALDRICK, bâwl'drik, *s.* A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bâle, *s.* A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bâle'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

Balefully, bāle'fûl-lè, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mischievously.
Balister, bāl'is-tŭr, *s.* A cross-bow.
Balk, bâwk, *s.* A great beam.
Balk, bâwk, *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed. [least expected.
Balk, bâwk, *s.* Disappointment when
To Balk, bâwk, *v. a.* To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss anything.
Balkers, bâw'kŭrz, *s.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.
Ball, bâwl, *s.* Anything made in a round form: a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.
Ball, bâwl, *s.* An entertainment of dancing.
Ballad, bāl'lăd, *s.* A song.
Balladmonger, bāl'lăd-mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A trader in ballads; a ballad-singer.
Balladry, bāl'lăd-rè, *s.* The subject or style of ballads.
Ballad-singer, bāl'lăd-sĭng-ŭr, *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. [to threaten.
To Ballarag, bāl'lă-răg, *v. a.* To bully;
Ballast, bāl'lăst, *s.* Something put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady.
Ballatry, bāl'lă-trè, *s.* A jig; a song.
Ballette, bāl'lĕt, *s.* A dance.
Balloon, bāl'lōōn', *s.* A vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts; a large hollow ball of silk filled with gas, which makes it rise into the air.
Ballot, bāl'lŭt, *s.* A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot. [ballot.
To Ballot, bāl'lŭt, *v. n.* To choose by
Ballotation, bāl-lō-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of voting by ballot.
Balm, bâm, *s.* The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; anything that soothes or mitigates pain.
Balm, bâm, *s.* The name of a plant.
Balm of Gilead, bâm-ŏf-gil'yăd, *s.* The juice drawn from the balsam-tree; a plant having a strong balsamick scent.
Balmy, bâm'è, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.
Balneal, bāl'nè-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a bath.
Balneary, bāl'nè-ă-rè, *s.* A bathing-room.
Balneation, bāl-nè-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bathing. [to a bath.
Balneatory, bāl'nè-ă-tŭr-rè, *a.* Belonging
Balsam, bâwl'sŭm, *s.* Ointment, unguent.
Balsam-apple, bâwl'sŭm-ăp-pl, *s.* An Indian plant.
Balsamical, bāl-sām'ē-kăl, } *a.* Unctuous,
Balsamick, bāl-sām-ĭk, } mitigating.
Balsamick, bāl-sām'mĭk, *s.* That which has the qualities of balsam.
Balustered, bāl'lŭst-ŭrd, *part. a.* Having balusters.
Balustrade, bāl-ŭs-trāde', *s.* Rows of little pillars called balusters.
Bamboo, bām-bōō', *s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.
To Bamboozle, bām-bōō'zl, *v. a.* To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.
Bamboozler, bām-bōō'zlŭr, *s.* A cheat.
Ban, băn, *s.* Public notice given of anything; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the empire, a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince were suspended.
Banana-tree, bă-nă'nă-trēē, *s.* Plantain.
Band, bând, *s.* A tie, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; anything bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.
To Band, bând, *v. a.* To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.
Bandage, bân'dĭdje, *s.* Something bound over another: the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.
Bandbox, bând'bŏks, *s.* A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight. [or fillet.
Bandelet, bân'dè-lĕt, *s.* Any flat moulding
Bander, bân'dŭr, *s.* He who unites with others.
Bandit, bân'dĭt, } *s.* An outlawed
Banditto, bân-dĭt'tō, } robber.
Banditti, bân-dĭt'tè, *s.* A company of outlawed robbers.
Bandog, bân'dŏg, *s.* A mastiff.
Bandoleers, bân-dō-lēērz', *s.* Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is sufficient charge for a musket.
Bandrol, bând'rŏl, *s.* A little flag or streamer.
Bandy, bân'dè, *s.* A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.
To Bandy, bân'dè, *v. a.* To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.
Bandyleg, bân'dè-lĕg, *s.* A crooked leg
Bandylegged, bân'dè-lĕgd, *a.* Having crooked legs.
Bane, bāne, *s.* Poison; mischief, ruin.
To Bane, bāne, *v. a.* To poison. [tive.
Baneful, bāne'fûl, *a.* Poisonous, destruc-
Banefulness, bāne'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Poisonousness, destructiveness.
Banewort, bāne'wŭrt, *s.* Deadly nightshade.
To Bang, băng, *v. a.* To beat, to thump to handle roughly.
Bang, băng, *s.* A blow, a thump.

To BANISH, bân'nish, *v. a.* To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bân'nish-ûr, *s.* He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bân'nish-mênt, *s.* The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

BANK, bângk, *s.* The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bângk, *v. a.* To lay up money in a bank; to enclose with banks.

BANK-BILL, bângk'bîl, *s.* A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid. [money.

BANKER, bângk'ûr, *s.* One that trafficks in

BANKRUPT, bângk'rŭpt, *a.* In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANKRUPTCY, bângk'rŭp-sê, *s.* The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's-self bankrupt.

BANNER, bân'nûr, *s.* A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERED, bân-nûrd, *part. a.* Displaying banners.

BANNERET, bân'nûr-êt, *s.* A knight made in the field; a little banner.

BANNEROL, bân'nûr-rôll, *s.* A little flag or streamer. [morning gown.

BANNIAN, bân'yân, *s.* A man's undress, or

BANNITION, bân-nish'ûn, *s.* The act of expulsion. [pease meal cake.

BANNOCK, bân'nŭk, *s.* A kind of oaten or

BANQUET, bângk'kwêt, *s.* A feast.

To BANQUET, bângk'kwêt, *v. n.* To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bângk'kwêt-ûr, *s.* A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bângk'kwêt-hôuse, BANQUETTING-HOUSE, bângk'kwêt-ing-hôuse, *s.* A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETING, bân'kwêt-ing, *s.* The act of feasting. [at the foot of the parapet.

BANQUETTE, bângk-kêt, *s.* A small bank

BANSTICLE, bân'stik-kl, *s.* A small fish, a stickleback. [to rally.

To BANTER, bân'tûr, *v. a.* To play upon,

BANTER, bân'tûr, *s.* Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bân'tûr-ûr, *s.* One that banters.

BANTLING, bânt'ling, *s.* A little child.

BAPTISM, bâp'tizm, *s.* Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bâp-tîz'mâl, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bâp'tist, *s.* He that administers baptism; an abbreviation of anabaptist.

BAPTISTERY, bâp'tis-tûr-rê, *s.* The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

BAPTISTICAL, bâp-tis'tê-kâl, *a.* Relating to baptism.

To BAPTIZE, bâp-tize', *v. a.* To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, bâp-tî'zûr, *s.* One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bâr, *s.* A piece of wood laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt to fasten a door; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; anything used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an enclosed place in a tavern where the housekeeper sits; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; anything by which the structure is held together; bars in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To BAR, bâr, *v. a.* To fasten or shut anything with a bolt or bar; to hinder, to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bârb, *s.* Anything that grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses.

BARB, bârb, *s.* A Barbary horse.

To BARB, bârb, *v. a.* To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish the horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bâr'bâ-kân, *s.* A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bâr-bâ'dûz-tshêr'rê, *s.* A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bâr-bâ'rê-ân, *s.* A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity. [fetched.

BARBARICK, bâr-bâr'îk, *a.* Foreign, far-

BARBARISM, bâr'bâ-rizm, *s.* A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, bâr-bâr'ê-tê, *s.* Savageness, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

To BARBARIZE, bâr'bâ-rize, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage.

To BARBARIZE, bâr'bâ-rize, *v. n.* To commit a barbarism, an impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, bâr'bâ-rûs, *a.* Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bâr'bâ-rûs-lê, *ad.* Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bâr'bâ-rûs-nês, *s.* Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

Barbary, bär'bĕr-rè, *s.* A Barbary horse.
Barbated, bär-bā'tĕd, *part. a.* Jagged with points; bearded.
To Barbecue, bär'bĕ-kū, *v. a.* A term for dressing a hog whole. [whole.
Barbecue, bär'bĕ-kū, *s.* A hog dressed
Barbed, bär'bĕd, *or* bärbd, *a.* Furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.
Barbel, bär'bl, *s.* A kind of fish found in rivers. [the beard.
Barber, bär'bŭr, *s.* A man who shaves
Barberry, bär'bĕr-rè, *s.* Pipperidge bush.
Bard, bärd, *s.* A poet.
Bard, bärd, *s.* The trappings of a horse.
Bardick, bär'dĭk, *a.* Relating to bards or poets.
Bare, bâre, *a.* Naked, without covering; uncovered in respect; unadorned, plain, simple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with anything else.
To Bare, bâre, *v. a.* To strip.
Bare, bâre. Preterite of To Bear. Almost obsolete. [person.
Barebone, bâre'bōne, *s.* A very lean
Bareboned, bâre'bōnd, *part. a.* Having the bones bare.
Barefaced, bâre-fāste', *a.* With the face naked, not masked; shameless, unreserved.
Barefacedly, bâre-fāste'lè, *ad.* Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.
Barefacedness, bâre-fāste'nĕs, *s.* Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.
Barefoot, bâre'fŭt, } *a.* Without
Barefooted, bâre'fŭt-ĕd, } shoes.
Bareheaded, bâre'hĕd-dĕd, *a.* Uncovered in respect. [only.
Barely, bâre'lè, *ad.* Nakedly; merely,
Bareness, bâre'nĕs, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.
Bargain, bär'gĭn, *s.* A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
To Bargain, bär'gĭn, *v. n.* To make a contract for sale.
Bargainee, bär-gĭn-nēē', *s.* He or she that accepts a bargain.
Bargainer, bär'gĭn-nŭr, *s.* The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
Barge, bärje, *s.* A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden. [barge.
Barger, bär'jŭr, *s.* The manager of a
Bargeman, bärje'măn, *s.* The manager of a barge.
Bargemaster, bärje'mâs-tŭr, *s.* The owner of a barge which carries goods for hire.
Bark, bärk, *s.* The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship. [bark.
To Bark, bärk, *v. a.* To strip trees of their
To Bark, bärk, *v. n.* To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.
Barker, bär'kŭr, *s.* One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.
Barky, bär'kè, *a.* Consisting of bark.
Barley, bär'lè, *s.* A grain of which malt is made. [rural play.
Barleybrake, bär'lè-brāke, *s.* A kind of
Barleycorn, bär'lè-kôrn, *s.* A grain of barley.
Barleysugar, bär'lè-shŭg-ŭr, *s.* Sugar boiled till it becomes brittle.
Barm, bärm, *s.* Yest, the ferment put into drink to make it work.
Barmy, bär'mè, *a.* Containing barm.
Barn, bärn, *s.* A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.
To Barn, bärn, *v. a.* To lay up in a barn.
Barnacle, bär'nâ-kl, *s.* A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell-fish.
Barometer, bâ-rŏm'mè-tŭr, *s.* A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.
Barometrical, bâr-ō-mĕt'trè-kâl, *a.* Relating to the barometer.
Baron, bär'rŭn, *s.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount: baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.
Baronage, bär'rŭn-ădje, *s.* The dignity of a baron.
Baroness, bär'rŭn-ĕs, *s.* A baron's lady.
Baronet, bär'ŭn-ĕt, *s.* The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.
Baronial, bâr-rō'nè-âl, *a.* Relating to a baron or barony.
Barony, bär'rŭn-è, *s.* That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.
Baroscope, bär'rō-skōpe, *s.* An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.
Barracan, bär'rā-kăn, *s.* A strong thick kind of camelot. [soldiers.
Barrack, bär'răk, *s.* A building to lodge
Barrackmaster, bär'răk-mâs-tŭr, *s.* He who has the superintendence of soldiers' lodgings.
Barrator, bär'rā-tŭr, *s.* A wrangler, an encourager of lawsuits. [law.
Barratry, bär'rā-trè, *s.* Foul practice in
Barrel, bär'rĭl, *s.* A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; anything hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.
To Barrel, bär'rĭl, *v. a.* To put anything in a barrel.
Barren, bär'rĕn, *a.* Not prolifick; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.
Barrenly, bär'rĕn-lè, *ad.* Unfruitfully.
Barrenness, bär'rĕn-nĕs, *s.* Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.

BARREN-SPIRITED, bâr'rĕn-spĭr-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Of a poor temper or mean spirit.

BARRENWORT, bâr'rĕn-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

BARREFUL, bâr'fûl, *a.* Full of obstructions (properly BARFUL).

BARRICADE, bâr-rĕ-kâde', *s.* A fortification, made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.

To BARRICADE, bâr-rĕ-kâde', *v. a.* To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bâr-rĕ-kâ'dō, *s.* A fortification, [a bar.

To BARRICADO, bâr-rĕ-kâ'dō, *v. a.* To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bâr'rĕ ûr, *s.* A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place, a boundary.

BARRISTER, bâr'rĭs-ter, *s.* A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW, bâr'rō, *s.* Any carriage moved by the hand, as a handbarrow.

BARSHOT, bâr'shŏt, *s.* Two bullets or half bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and rigging of ships.

To BARTER, bâr'tûr, *v. a.* To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bâr'tûr, *v. a.* To give anything in exchange.

BARTER, bâr'tûr, *s.* The art or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr, *s.* He that trafficks by exchange. [moditics.

BARTERY, bâr'tûr-ĕ, *s.* Exchange of com-

BARTRAM, bâr'trăm, *s.* A plant, pellitory.

BARYTONE, bâr'rĕ-tône, *s.* A word with the grave accent on the last syllable.

BASALT, bâ-sâlt', *s.* Artificial or black porcelain.

BASALTES, bâ-sâl'tēz, *s.* A kind of stone never found in layers, but standing upright.

BASALTICK, bâ-sâlt'ĭk, *a.* Of basaltes.

BASE, bâse, *a.* Mean, vile, worthless; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave. [wedlock.

BASE-BORN, bâse'bôrn, *a.* Born out of

BASE-COURT, bâse'kôrt, *s.* Lower court.

BASEMINDED, bâse-mind'ĕd, *a.* Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bâse-vi'ûl, *s.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BASE, bâse, *s.* The bottom of anything; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the string that gives a base sound; an old rustic play.

BASELESS, bâse'lĕs, *a.* Without foundation.

BASELY, bâse'lĕ, *ad.* Meanly, dishonourably; in bastardy, as, basely born.

BASEMENT, bâse'mĕnt, *s.* The base of a building; the lowest story.

BASENESS, bâse'nĕs, *s.* Meanness, vileness; vileness of metal; bastardy, deepness of sound. [note.

BASISTRING, bâse'string, *s.* The lowest

BASHAW, bâsh-âw', *s.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bâsh'fûl, *a.* Modest, shamefaced, shy. [modestly.

BASHFULLY, bâsh'fûl lĕ, *ad.* Timorously,

BASHFULNESS, bâsh'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Modesty; foolish or rustic shame.

BASIL, bâz'il, *s.* The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bâ-zĭl'ĭ-kâ, *s.* The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bâ-zĭl'ĭ-kâ, *s.* The basilick vein.

BASILICK, bâz'il-ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the basilica. [a large hall.

BASILICK, bâz'il-ĭk, *s.* The basilick vein;

BASILICON, bâ-zĭl'ĭ-kŏn, *s.* An ointment called tetrapharmacon.

BASILISK, bâz'ĭ-lĭsk, *s.* A fabulous serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking; a species of cannon.

BASIN, bâ'sn, *s.* A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea enclosed in rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships. Basins of a balance, the same with the scales.

BASIS, bâ'sĭs, *s.* The foundation of anything; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which anything is raised; the pedestal; the groundwork. [out in the heat.

To BASK, bâsk, *v. a.* To warm by laying

To BASK, bâsk, *v. n.* To lie in a place to receive heat. [rushes, or splinters.

BASKET, bâs'kĭt, *s.* A vessel made of twigs,

BASKET-HILT, bâs'kĭt-hĭlt, *s.* A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bâs'kĭt-wûm-ŭn, *s.* A woman that plies at market with a basket. [grave, deep.

BASS (properly BASE), bâse, *a.* In music,

BASS, bâs, *s.* A mat used in churches.

BASS-VIOL, bâse-vi'ûl, *s.* *See* BASE-VIOL.

BASS-RELIEF, bâs-rĕ-lèf', *s.* Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bâs'sĕt, *s.* A game of cards.

BASSOON, bâs-sôôn', *s.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bâs'târd, *s.* A person born of a woman out of wedlock; anything spurious.

BASTARD, bâs'târd, *a.* Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

BASTARDISM, bâs'târd-ĭzm, *s.* The state or condition of a bastard.

To BASTARDIZE, bâs'târ-dize, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

Bastardly, bâs'tărd-lè, *a.* Spurious, illegitimate.

Bastardly, bâs'tărd-lè, *ad.* In the manner of a bastard.

Bastardy, bâs'tăr-dè, *s.* An unlawful state of birth, which disables a child from succeeding to an inheritance.

To Baste, bâste, *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew slightly.

Bastile, bâs'tēēl, *s.* The fortification of a castle; the castle itself.

Bastinade, bâs-tè-nâde', } *s.* The act of
Bastinado, bâs-tè-nâ'dō, } beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To Bastinade, bâs-te-nâde', } *v. a.* To beat.
To Bastinado, bas-tè-nâ'do, }

Basting, bâs'tĭng, *s.* The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

Bastion, bâs'tshŭn, *s.* A huge angular mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

Bat, bât, *s.* A heavy stick.

Bat, bât, *s.* An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and suckles them.

Bat-fowling, bât'fōūl-ĭng, *s.* Bird-catching in the night-time.

Batable, bâ'tâ-bl, *a* Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

Batch, bâtsh, *s.* The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity baked at once.

Bate, bâte, *s.* Strife, contention.

To Bate, bâte, *v. a.* To lessen anything, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

Batebreeding, bâte'brēēd-ĭng, *part. a.* Breeding strife.

Bateful, bâte'fŭl, *a.* Contentious.

Bateless, bâte'lĕs, *a.* Not to be abated or subdued.

Batement, bâte'mĕnt, *s.* Diminution.

Bath, bâth, *s.* A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.

To Bathe, bâthe, *v. a.* To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with anything.

To Bathe, bâthe, *v. n.* To be in the water.

Bathing, bâthe'ĭng, *s.* The act of bathing.

Bathos, bā'thŏs, *s.* The art of sinking in poetry.

Bating, bā'tĭng, *prep.* Except.

Batlet, bât'lĕt, *s.* A square piece of wood used in beating linen.

Batoon, bâ-tōōn', *s.* A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.

Battailous, bât'tà-lŭs, *a.* Warlike, with military appearance.

Battalia, bât-tâle'yà, *s.* The order of battle.

Battalion, bât-tâl'yŭn, *s.* A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To Batten, bât'tn, *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To Batten, bât'tn, *v. n.* To grow fat.

To Batter, bât'tŭr, *v. a.* To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

Batter, bât'tŭr, *s.* A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

Batterer, bât'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that batters.

Battery, bât'tŭr-rè, *s.* The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.

Battle, bât'tl, *s.* A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To Battle, bât'tl, *v. n.* To contend in fight.

Battle-array, bât'tl-ăr-rà', *s.* Array, or order of battle.

Battle-axe, bât'tl-âks, *s.* A weapon, a bill.

Battle-door, bât'tl-dōre, *s.* An instrument to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Battlement, bât'tl-mĕnt, *s.* A wall with open places to look through, or to annoy an enemy.

Battlemented, bât'tl-mĕnt-ĕd, *part. a.* Secured by battlements.

Battling, bât'tl-ing, *s.* Conflict, encounter, battle.

Battologist, bât-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst, *s.* One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.

Battologize, bât-tŏl'ŏ-jize, *v. a.* To repeat needlessly.

Battology, bât-tŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* Often repetition of the same thing.

Batty, bât'tè, *a.* Belonging to a bat.

Bavaroy, bâv-â-rōē', *s.* A kind of cloak.

Baubee, bâw-bēē', *s.* In Scotland, a half-penny.

Bavin, bâv'ĭn, *s,* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a bundle of brushwood.

Bawble, bâw'bl, *s.* A gewgaw, a trifling piece of finery.

Bawbling, bâw'blĭng, *a.* Trifling, contemptible.

Bawcock, bâw'kŏk, *s.* A fine fellow.

Bawd, bâwd, *s.* A procurer, or procuress.

To Bawd, bâwd, *v. n.* To procure.

Bawdily, bâw'dè-lè, *ad.* Obscenely.

Bawdiness, bâw'dè-nĕs, *s.* Obsceneness.

Bawdrick, bâw'drĭk, *s.* A belt.

Bawdry, bâw'drè, *s.* A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.

Bawdy, bâw'dè, *a.* Obscene, unchaste.

Bawdy-house, bâw'dè-hŏūse, *s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

To Bawl, bâll, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

To Bawl, bâll, *v. n.* To bellow, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

Bawrel, bâw'rêl, *s.* A kind of hawk.

Bawsin, bâw'sin, *s.* A badger.

Bay, bâ, *a.* A colour.

Bay, bâ, *s.* An opening in the land.

Bay, bâ, *s.* The state of anything surrounded by enemies.

Bay, bâ, *s.* In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

Bay, bâ, *s.* A tree.

Bay, bâ, *s.* An honorary crown or garland.

To Bay, bâ, *v. a.* To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.

Bay Salt, bâ'sâlt, *s.* Salt made of seawater; which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.

Bay Window, bâ'wîn-dô, *s.* A window jutting outward.

Bayard, bâ'yârd, *s.* A bay horse.

Bayonet, bâ'yûn-nêt, *s.* A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.

To Bayonet, bâ'yûn-nêt, *v. a.* To stab with the bayonet.

Bazar, bâ-zâr', *s.* A kind of covered [market-place.

Bdellium, dêl'yûm, *s.* An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.

To Be, bê, *v. n.* To have some certain state, condition, quality, as, the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.

Beach, bêetsh, *s.* The shore, the strand.

Beached, bêetsh'êd, *a.* Exposed to the waves; driven on the strand.

Beachy, bêetsh'ê, *a.* Having beaches.

Beacon, bê'kn, *s.* Something raised on an eminence to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

Beaconage, bê'kn-âje, *s.* Money paid for maintaining beacons.

Beaconed, bê'knd, *a.* Having a beacon.

Bead, bêde, *s.* Small balls strung on a thread, used by Roman Catholicks to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

Bead-tree, bêde'trêê, *s.* The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.

Beadle, bê'dl, *s.* A messenger or servitor, belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.

Beadroll, bêde'rôll, *s.* A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

Beadsman, bêêdz'mân, *s.* A man employed in praying for another.

Beadswoman, bêêdz'wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman who prays for or thanks another.

Beagle, bê'gl, *s.* A small hound with which hares are hunted.

Beak, bêke, *s.* The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys; anything ending in a point like a beak.

Beaked, bê'kêd, *or* bêkt, *a.* Having a beak.

Beaker, bê'kûr, *s.* A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

Beal, bêle, *s.* A whelk or pimple.

Beam, bême, *s.* The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.

Beamless, bême'lês, *a.* Yielding no ray of light.

Beam-tree, bême'trêê, *s.* Wild-service.

Beamy, bê'mê, *a.* Radiant, shining; emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

Bean, bêne, *s.* The common garden bean, the horse bean.

Bean-caper, bêne'kâ-pûr, *s.* A plant.

To Bear, bâre, *v. a.* To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate, to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support anything good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; to bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to beat out, to support, to maintain.

To Bear, bâre, *v. n.* To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated, with respect to other places; to bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasing thing.

Bear, bâre, *s.* A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the Greater and Lesser Bear: in the tail of the Lesser Bear is the Pole star.

Bear-bating, bâre'bâte-îng, *s.* The sport of bating bears with dogs.

Bear-bind, bâre'bînd, *s.* A species of bindweed.

Bear-fly, bâre'flî, *s.* An insect.

Bear-garden, bâre'gâr-dn, *s.* A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

Bear's-breech, bârz'brîtsh, *s.* The name [of a plant.

Bear's-ear, bârz'êêr, *s.* The name of a plant. The auricula.

Bear's-foot, bârz'fût, *s.* A species of hellebore.

Bear's-wort, bârz'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

Beard, bēērd, *s.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To Beard, bēērd, *v. a.* To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Bearded, bēērd'ĕd, *a.* Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed or jagged.

Beardless, bēērd'lĕs, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Bearer, bâre'ûr, *s.* A carrier of anything; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears anything; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised between the ends of a piece of timber. [tends bears.

Bearherd, bâre'hûrd, *s.* A man that

Bearing, bâre'ing, *s.* The site or place of anything with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

Bearing-cloth, bâre'ing-klŏth, *s.* The cloth in which a child is carried to be baptized. [of a bear.

Bearish, bâre'ish, *a.* Having the quality

Bearlike, bâre'like, *a.* Resembling a bear; in the manner of a bear.

Bearward, bâre'wârd, *s.* A keeper of bears.

Beast, bēēst, *s.* An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man. [beast.

Beastlike, bēēst'like, *a.* Resembling a

Beastliness, bēēst'lē-nĕs, *s.* Brutality.

Beastly, bēēst'lè, *ad.* Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To Beat, bēte, *v. a.* To strike; to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in music; to give repeated blows; to strike ground; to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down, to lessen the price demanded; to beat up, to attack suddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To Beat, bēte, *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

Beat, bēte, *s.* A stroke, or a striking.

Beaten, bē'tn, *part.* From Beat.

Beater, bē'tûr, *s.* An instrument with which anything is beaten; a person much given to blows.

Beatifical, bē-â-tĭf'ē-kâl, } *a.* Blissful.

Beatifick, bē-â-tĭf'ĭk, } It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Beatifically, bē-â-tĭf'ē-kâl-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatification, bē-ât-ē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed.

To Beatify, bē-ât'ē-fī, *v. a.* To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

Beating, bēte'ing, *s.* Correction by blows.

Beatitude, bē-ât'ē-tūde, *s.* Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

Beau, bō, *s.* A man of dress.

Beaver, bēē'vûr, *s.* An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

Beavered, bēē'vûrd, *a.* Covered with a beaver. [pish.

Beauish, bō'ish, *a.* Befitting a beau, fop-

Beaumonde, bō-mŏnd', *s.* The fashionable part of society. [in form.

Beauteous, bū'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Fair, elegant

Beauteously, bū'tshē-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a beauteous manner.

Beauteousness, bū'tshē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being beauteous. [beautifies.

Beautifier, bū'tē-fī-ûr, *s.* That which

Beautiful, bū'tē-fŭl, *a.* Fair.

Beautifully, bū'tē-fŭl-lè, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

Beautifulness, bū'tē-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being beautiful. [embellish.

To Beautify, bū'tē-fī, *v. a.* To adorn, to

Beautifying, bū'tē-fī-ing, *s.* The method or act of rendering beautiful.

Beautiless, bū'tē-lĕs, *a.* Without beauty.

Beauty, bū'tè, *s.* That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace, a beautiful person.

Beauty-spot, bū'tè-spŏt, *s.* A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

Becafico, bĕk-â-fē'kō, *s.* A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To Becalm, bē-kâm', *v. a.* To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

Becalming, bē-kâm'ing, *s.* A calm at sea.

Became, bē-kāme'. The preterite of Become.

Because, bē-kâwz', *conj.* For this reason; for; on this account.

To Bechance, bē-tshânse', *v. n.* To befall, to happen to. [the head.

To Beck, bĕk, *v. n.* To make a sign with

Beck, bĕk, *s.* A sign with the head, a nod a nod of command; a small stream.

Beckon, bĕk'kn, *s.* A sign without words.

To Beckon, bĕk'kn, *v. n.* To make a sign.

To Beclip, bē-klĭp', *v. a.* To embrace.

To Become, bē-kŭm', *v. n.* To enter into some state or condition: to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To Become, bē-kŭm', *v. a.* To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person: to befit.

Becoming, bē-kŭm'ing, *part. a.* That pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful.

Becomingly, bē-kŭm'ming-lē, *ad.* After a becoming manner.

Becomingness, bē-kŭm'ming-nĕs, *s.* Elegant congruity, propriety.

Bed, bĕd, *s.* Something made to sleep on, lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow, the place where anything is generated; a layer, a stratum. To bring to *Bed*, to deliver of a child; To make the *Bed*, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To Bed, bĕd, *v. a.* To go to bed with; to place in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to sow or plant in earth; to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

To Bed, bĕd, *v. n.* To cohabit.

To Bedabble, bē-dăb'bl, *v. a.* To wet, to besprinkle.

To Bedaggle, bē-dăg'gl, *v. a.* To bemire.

To Bedash, bē-dăsh', *v. a.* To bespatter.

To Bedawb, bē-dâwb', *v. a.* To besmear.

To Bedazzle, bē-dăz'zl, *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

Bedchamber, bĕd'tshāme-bŭr, *s.* The chamber appropriated to rest.

Bedclothes, bĕd'klōze, *s.* Coverlets spread over a bed.

Bedding, bĕd'dĭng, *s.* The materials of a bed.

To Bedeck, bē-dĕk', *v. a.* To deck, to adorn.

To Bedew, bē-dū', *v. a.* To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedfellow, bĕd'fĕl-lō, *s.* One that lies in the same bed.

Bedhangings, bĕd'hâng-ĭngz, *s.* Curtains, stuff fit for curtains.

To Bedight, bē-dīte', *v. a.* To adorn, to dress.

To Bedim, bē-dĭm, *v. a.* To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To Bedizen, bē-dī'zn, *v. a.* To dress out. A low term.

Bedlam, bĕd'lăm, *s.* A madhouse; a madman.

Bedlamite, bed'lăm-īte, *s.* A madman.

Bedmaker, bĕd'mâ-kŭr, *s.* A person in the universities whose office it is to make the beds.

Bedmate, bĕd'māte, *s.* A bedfellow.

Bedmouldings, bĕd'mōld-ĭng, *s.* A particular moulding.

Bedpost, bĕd'pōst, *s.* The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

Bedpresser, bĕd'prĕs-sur, *s.* A heavy lazy fellow.

To Bedraggle, bē-drăg'gl, *v. a.* To soil

To Bedrench, bē-drensh, *v. a.* To drench, to soak.

Bedrid, bĕd'rĭd, *a.* Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Bedrite, bĕd'rite, *s.* The privilege of the marriage-bed.

To Bedrop, bē-drŏp', *v. a.* To besprinkle.

Bedstead, bĕd'stĕd, *s.* The frame on which the bed is placed.

Bedstraw, bĕd'strâw, *s.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Bedswerver, bĕd'swĕr-vŭr, *s.* One that is false to the bed.

Bedtime, bĕd'tīme, *s.* The hour of rest.

To Bedtrick, bē-drĭk', *v. a.* To put under water.

To Bedung, bē-dŭng', *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To Bedust, bē-dŭst', *v. a* To sprinkle with dust.

To Bedye, bē-dī', *v. a.* To stain, to colour.

Bedward, bĕd'wărd, *ad.* Toward bed.

To Bedwarf, bē-dwârf', *v. a.* To make little, to stunt.

Bedwork, bĕd'wŭrk, *s.* Work performed without toil of the hands.

Bee, bē, *s.* The animal that makes honey, an industrious and careful person.

Bee-eater, bē'ē-tŭr, *s.* A bird that feeds upon bees.

Bee-flower, bē'ē'flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* A species of orchis.

Bee-garden, bē'gâr-dn, *s.* A place to set hives of bees in.

Bee-hive, bē'hīve, *s.* The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Bee-master, bē'mâs-tŭr, *s.* One that keeps bees.

Beech, bētsh, *s.* A tree.

Beechen, bē'tshn, *a.* Consisting of the wood of the beech.

Beef, bēf, *s.* The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beeves.

Beefeater, bē'fē-tŭr, *s.* A yeoman of the guard. Probably a corruption of the French word *Beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *Beaufet*.

Been, bĭn. The part. pret. of To Be.

Beer, bēer, *s.* Liquor made of malt and hops.

Beet, bēet, *s.* The name of a plant.

Beetle, bē'tl, *s.* An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

Beetle-brow, bē'tl-brŏŭ, *s.* A prominent brow.

Beetle-browed, bē'tl-brŏŭd, *a.* Having prominent brows.

Beetleheaded, bē'tl-hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Loggerheaded, having a stupid head.

Beetlestock, bē'tl-stŏk, *s.* The handle of a beetle.

Beet-rave, bēet'rāve, } *s.* Beet.
Beet-radish, bēet'răd-ĭsh, }

Beeves, bēēvz, *s.* Black cattle, oxen.

To Befall, bē-fâwl', *v. n.* To happen to; to come to pass.

To Befit, bē-fĭt', *v. a.* To suit, to be suitable to.

To Befoam, bē-fōme', *v. a.* To cover with foam.

To Befool, bē-fōōl', *v. a.* To infatuate, to

Before, bè-fôre', *prep.* Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

Before, bè-fôre', *ad.* Sooner than; earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

Beforehand, bè-fôre'hând, *ad.* In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before anything is done.

Beforetime, bè-fôre'time, *ad.* Formerly.

To Befortune, bè-fôr'tshûne, *v n.* To betide. [to soil.

To Befoul, bè-fôûl', *v. a.* To make foul,

To Befriend, bè-frĕnd', *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to.

To Befringe, bè-frĭnje', *v. a.* To decorate as with fringes.

To Beg, bĕg, *v. n.* To live upon alms.

To Beg, bĕg, *v. a.* To ask, to seek by petition; to take anything for granted.

Beggable, bĕg'gâ-bl, *a.* That which may be obtained by begging.

To Beget, bè-gĕt, *v. a.* To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

Begetter, bè-gĕt'tûr, *s.* He that procreates or begets.

Beggar, bĕg'gûr, *s.* One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To Beggar, bĕg'gûr, *v. a.* To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

Beggarliness, bĕg'gûr-lè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being beggarly. [digent.

Beggarly, bĕg'gûr-lè, *a.* Mean, poor, in-

Beggary, bĕg'gûr-è, *s.* Indigence.

Begilt, bè-gĭlt', *part. a.* Gilded.

To Begin, bè-gĭn', *v. n.* To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to come into act.

To Begin, bè-gĭn, *v. a.* To do the first act of anything; to trace from anything as the first ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

Beginner, bè-gĭn'nûr, *s.* He that gives the first cause, or original, to anything; an unexperienced attempter.

Beginning, bè-gĭn'nĭng, *s.* The first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which anything first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of anything.

Beginningless, bè-gĭn'nĭng-lĕs, *a.* That which hath no beginning.

To Begird, bè-gĕrd', *v. a.* To bind with a girdle: to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.

Beglerbeg, bĕg'lĕr-bĕg, *s.* The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To Begnaw, bè-nâw', *v. a.* To bite, to eat away. [away.

Begone, bè-gôn', *interj.* Go away, hence,

Begored, bè-gôrd', *a.* Smeared with gore.

Begot, bè-gŏt'. } The part. pass. of

Begotten, bè-gŏt'tn. } the verb Beget.

To Begrease, bè-grēze', *v. a.* To soil, or daub with fat matter.

To Begrime, bè-grīme', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deeply impressed.

Begrimer, bè-grī'mûr, *s.* That which soils.

To Beguile, bè-guīle', *v. a.* To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.

To Begrudge, bè-grŭdje', *v. a.* To envy.

Beguiler, bè-guīle'ûr, *s.* One who beguiles.

Begun, bè-gŭn'. The part. pass. of Begin.

Behalf, bè-hâf', *s.* Favour, cause; vindication, support.

To Behave, bè-hâve', *v. a.* To carry, to conduct. [duct one's-self.

To Behave, bè-hâve', *v. n.* To act, to con-

Behaviour, bè-hâve'yûr, *s.* Manner of behaving one's-self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life. To be upon one's behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

To Behead, bè-hĕd', *v. a.* To kill by cutting off the head.

Beheld, bè-hĕld'. Part. pass. from Behold.

Behemoth, bè'hè-mŏth, *s.* The hippopotamus, or river horse.

Behest, bè-hĕst', *s.* Command.

Behind, bè-hīnd', *prep.* At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

Behind, bè-hīnd', *ad.* Backward.

Behindhand, bè-hīnd'hând, *ad.* In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness.

To Behold, bè-hōld', *v. a.* To view, to see.

Behold, bè-hōld', *interj.* See, lo.

Beholden, bè-hōl'dn, *part. a.* Bound in gratitude.

Beholder, bè-hōl'dûr, *s.* Spectator.

Beholding, bè-hōl'ding, *a.* Beholden.

Beholding, bè-hōl'ding, *part.* (from the verb Behold). Seeing, looking upon.

Behoof, bè-hōōf', *s.* Profit, advantage.

To Behoove, bè-hōōv', *v. n.* To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with *it*, as, It behooves.

Behooveful, bè-hōōv'fûl, *a.* Useful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hōōv'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Profitably, usefully. [expedient.
BEHOVABLE, bē-hō'vă-bl, *a.* Profitable,
To BEHOVE, bē-hōv', *v. n.* To be fit; to be meet. [pedient.
BEHOVEFUL, bē-hōv'fŭl, *a.* Fit; ex-
To BEHOWL, bē-hōul', *v. a.* To howl at.
To BEJADE, bē-jād', *v. a.* To tire.
BEING, bē'ing, *s.* Existence, opposed to nonentity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.
BEING, bē'ing, *conj.* Since
BE IT SO, bē'it-sō. A phrase: suppose it to be so; let it be so.
To BEKNAVE, bē-nāv', *v. a.* To call knave.
To BELABOUR, bē-lā'bŭr, *v. a.* To beat, to thump. [mate.
BELAMIE, bĕl'ă-mē, *s.* A friend, an inti-
BELAMOUR, bĕl'ă-mōōr, *s.* A gallant, consort. [to make a person late.
To BELATE, bē-lāte', *v. a.* To retard so as
BELATED, bē-lā'tĕd, *a.* Benighted.
BELATEDNESS, bē-lā'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Slowness, backwardness; state of being belated.
To BELAY, bē-lā', *v. a.* To block up, to stop the passage; to besiege; to decorate; to splice.
To BELCH, bĕlsh, *v. n.* To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.
BELCH, bĕlsh, *s.* The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor. [tation.
BELCHING, bĕlsh'ing, *s.* The act of eruc-
BELDAM, bĕl'dăm, *s.* An old woman; a hag.
To BELEAGUER, bē-lē'gŭr, *v. a.* To besiege, to block up a place. besieges a place.
BELEAGUERER, bē-lē'gŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that
BELFLOWER, bĕl'flōŭ-ŭr, *s.* A plant.
BELFOUNDER, bĕl'fōun-dŭr, *s.* He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.
BELFRY, bĕl'frē, *s.* The place where the bells are rung. [libel; to slander.
To BELIBEL, bē-lī'bl, *v. a.* To traduce, to
To BELIE, bē-lī', *v. a.* To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of anything.
BELIEF, bē-lēēf', *s.* Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith in the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.
BELIEVABLE, bē-lēēv'ă-bl, *a.* Credible.
To BELIEVE, bē-lēēv', *v. a.* To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.
To BELIEVE, bē-lēēv', *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion of anything; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.
BELIEVER, bē-lēēv'ŭr, *s.* He that believes or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.
BELIEVINGLY, bē-lēēv'ing-lē, *ad.* After a believing manner.
BELIKE, bē-like, *ad.* Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony.
BELL, bĕl, *s.* A hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by some instrument striking against it; it is used for anything in shape of a bell, as the cups of flowers.
BELLE, bĕl, *s.* A gay young lady.
BELLES LETTRES, bĕl-lā'tŭr, *s.* Polite literature.
BELLIGERENT, bĕl-lĭd'jĕ-rŭs, } *a.* Waging
BELLIGERANT, bĕl-lĭd'jŭr-ănt, } war.
BELLIPOTENT, bĕl-lĭp'pō-tĕnt, *a.* Mighty in war.
BELLOW, bĕl'lō, *s.* Roar.
To BELLOW, bĕl'lō, *v. n.* To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry: to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the sea or the wind.
BELLOWING, bĕl'lō-ing, *s.* Loud noise; roaring. [to blow the fire.
BELLOWS, bĕl'lōs, *s.* The instrument used
BELLUINE, bĕl'lū-īne, *a.* Beastly, brutal.
BELLY, bĕl'lē, *s.* That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is enclosed.
To BELLY, bĕl'lē, *v. n.* To hang out, to bulge out.
BELLYACHE, bĕl'lē-āke, *s.* The colick.
BELLYBAND, bĕl'lē-bănd, *s.* The girth which fastens a saddle.
BELLYBOUND, bĕl'lē-bound, *a.* Costive.
BELLYCHEER, bĕl'lē-tshēēr, *s.* Good cheer; entertainment for the belly.
BELLYFUL, bĕl'lē-fŭl, *s.* As much food as fills the belly.
BELLYGOD, bĕl'lē-gŏd, *s.* A glutton.
BELLYSLAVE, bĕl'lē-slāve, *s.* A slave to his appetites; a glutton.
BELMAN, bĕl'măn, *s.* He whose business it is to proclaim anything in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
BELMETAL, bĕl'mĕt-tl, *s.* The metal of which bells are made.
To BELOCK, bē-lŏk', *v. a.* To fasten.
To BELONG, bē-lŏng', *v. n.* To be the property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of. [dowment; faculty.
BELONGING, bē-lŏng'ing, *s.* Quality; en-
BELOVED, bē-lŭv'ĕd, *a.* Dear.
BELOW, bē-lō', *prep.* Under in place, not so high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting.
BELOW, bē-lō', *ad.* In the lower place; on earth, in opposition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.
To BELOWT, bē-lōŭt', *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language. [master
BELSWAGGER, bĕl-swăg'gŭr, *s.* A whore-
BELT, bĕlt, *s.* A girdle, a cincture.

To BELT, bĕlt, *v. a.* To encircle; to enclose as with a belt.

BELWETHER, bĕl'wĕth-ŭr, *s.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on its neck; hence, To bear the bell.

To BEMAD, bè-mâd', *v. a.* To make mad.

To BEMAZE, bè-mâze', *v. a.* To bewilder; to confound; to perplex.

To BEMIRE, bè-mīre', *v. a.* To drag, or encumber in the mire.

To BEMIST, bè-mist', *v. a.* To obscure; to cover as with a mist. [bewail.

To BEMOAN, bè-mōne', *v. a.* To lament, to

BEMOANABLE, bè-mōne'â-bl, *a.* That which may be lamented.

BEMOANER, bè-mōne'ŭr, *s.* A lamenter.

BEMOANING, bè-mōne'ĭng, *s.* Lamentation.

To BEMOIL, bè-mŏil', *v. a.* To bedraggle, to bemire. [monstrous.

To BEMONSTER, bè-mŏns'tŭr, *v. a.* To make

To BEMOURN, bè-mōrne', *v. a.* To weep over; to bewail: to lament. [musing.

BEMUSED, bè-mūzd', *a.* Overcome with

BENCH, bĕnsh, *s.* A seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting upon a bench.

BENCHER, bĕn'shŭr, *s.* A senior member of the society of the inns of court.

To BEND, bĕnd, *v. a.* To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline, to subdue, to make submissive.

To BEND, bĕnd, *v. n.* To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.

BEND, bĕnd, *s.* Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

BENDABLE, bĕn'dâ-bl, *a.* That may be bent.

BENDER, bĕn'dŭr, *s.* The person who bends; the instrument with which anything is bent.

BENDWITH, bĕnd'*with*, *s.* An herb.

BENEAPED, b'ènèpt', *a.* A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, bè-nēthe', *prep.* Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellency, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, bè-nēthe, *ad.* In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDICT, bĕn'è-dĭkt, *a.* Having mild and salubrious qualities.

BENEDICTION, bĕn-è-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Blessing, a decretory pronunciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgments for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, bĕn-è-fâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred. [confers a benefit.

BENEFACTOR, bĕn-è-fâk'tŭr, *s.* He that

BENEFACTRESS, bĕn-è-fâk'trĕs, *s.* A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, bĕn'è-fis, *s.* Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.

BENEFICED, bĕn'è-fist, *a.* Possessed of a benefice. [goodness.

BENEFICENCE, bè-nĕf'è-sĕnse, *s.* Active

BENEFICENT, bè-nĕf'è-sĕnt, *a.* Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, bĕn-è-fish'âl, *a.* Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, bĕn-è-fish'âl-lè, *ad.* Advantageously, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, bĕn-è-fish'âl-nĕs, *s.* Usefulness, profit.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-è-fish'yâ-rè, *a.* Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-è-fish'yâ-rè, *s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

BENEFICIENCY, bĕn-è-fish'ĕn-sè, *s.* Kindness, benignity, graciousness.

BENEFICIENT, bĕn-è-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Kind, gracious.

BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt, *s.* A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt, *v. a.* To do good to.

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt, *v. n.* To gain advantage. [tremely black.

To BENEGRO, bè-nè'grō, *v. a.* To make ex-

To BENET, bè-nĕt', *v. a.* To ensnare.

BENEVOLENCE, bè-nĕv'vō-lĕnse, *s.* Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given, a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bè-nĕv'vō-lĕnt, *a.* Kind having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bè-nĕv'vō-lĕnt-nĕs, *s.* The same as benevolence.

BENGAL, bĕn-gâll', *s.* A sort of thin slight stuff. [plant and gum.

BENJAMIN, bĕn'jâ-mĭn, *s.* The name of a

To BENIGHT, bè-nīte', *v. a.* To surprise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.

BENIGN, bè-nīne', *a,* Kind, generous, liberal, wholesome, not malignant.

BENIGNANT, bè-nĭg'nânt, *a.* Kind, gracious.

BENIGNITY, bè-nĭg'nè-tè, *s.* Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality. [kindly.

BENIGNLY, bè-nīne'lè, *ad.* Favourably,

BENISON, bĕn'è-zn, *s.* Blessing, benediction.

BENNET, bĕn'nĕt, *s.* An herb.

BENT, bĕnt, *s.* The state of being bent, degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a sort of grass, called the bent-grass.

BENT, bĕnt, *part.* of the verb To Bend. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕnt'ĭng-time, *s* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. [to stupify.

To BENUMB, bè-nŭm', *v. a.* To make torpid,

Benumbedness, bĕ-nŭm'dnĕs, *s.* The state of being benumbed.

Benzoin, bĕn-zoin', *s.* A medicinal kind of resin, imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called benjamin.

To **Bepaint**, bĕ-pānt', *v. a.* To cover with paint.

To **Bepinch**, bĕ-pĭntsh', *v. a.* To mark with pinches.

To **Bepowder**, bĕ-pou'dŭr, *v. a.* To dress out; to powder.

To **Bepraise**, bĕ-prāze', *v. a.* To praise hyperbolically.

To **Bepurple**, bĕ-pŭr'pl, *v. a.* To colour of a purple colour.

To **Bequeath**, bĕ-kwēthe', *v. a.* To leave by will to another.

Bequeather, bĕ-kwēthe'ŭr, *s.* A testator.

Bequest, bĕ-kwĕst', *s.* Something left by will.

To **Berattle**, bĕ-răt'tl, *v. a.* To rattle off

Berberry, bĕr'bĕr-rē, *s.* A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

To **Bereave**, bĕ-rēve', *v. a.* To strip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

Bereft, bĕ-rĕft'. Part. pass. of Bereave.

Bergamot, bĕr'gă-mŏt, *s.* A sort of pear, commonly called Burgamot, and vulgarly Burgamee; a sort of essence or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.

To **Berhyme**, bĕ-rīme', *v. a.* To celebrate in rhyme or verses: it is used contemptuously.

Berlin, bĕr-lin', *s.* A coach of a particular form.

Berry, bĕr'rē, *s.* Any small fruit with many seeds.

To **Berry**, bĕr'rē, *v. n.* To bear berries.

Bertram, bĕr'trăm, *s.* Bastard pellitory.

Beryl, bĕr'ril, *s.* A precious stone.

To **Besaint**, bĕ-sānt', *v. a.* To make a saint of.

To **Bescrawl**, bĕ-skrâwl', *v. a.* To scribble over.

To **Bescreen**, bĕ-skrēen', *v. a.* To shelter, to conceal.

To **Bescribble**, bĕ-skrĭb'bl, *v. a.* To write on, in a contemptuous sense.

To **Beseech**, bĕ-sēētsh', *v. a.* To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.

Beseecher, bĕ-sēētsh'ŭr, *s.* The person who requests or supplicates.

To **Beseem**, bĕ-sēēm', *v. n.* To become, to befit.

Beseeming, bĕ-sēēm'ing, *s.* Comeliness.

Beseemly, bĕ-sēēm'lĕ, *a.* Fit, becoming, decent.

To **Beset**, bĕ-sĕt', *v. a.* To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.

To **Beshrew**, bĕ-shrōō', *v. a.* To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

Beside, bĕ-side', } *prep.* At the side of
Besides, bĕ-sides', } another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.

Beside, bĕ-side', } *ad.* Over and above;
Besides, bĕ-sides', } not in this number, beyond this class.

To **Besiege**, bĕ-sēēje', *v. a.* To beleaguer, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.

Besieger, bĕ-sēē'jŭr, *s.* One employed in a siege.

To **Beslave**, bĕ-slāve', *v. a.* To subjugate; to make a slave of.

To **Beslime**, bĕ-slīme', *v. a.* To soil; to daub.

To **Besmear**, bĕ-slŭb'bŭr, *v. a.* To daub, to smear.

To **Besmear**, bĕ-smēēr', *v. a.* To bedaub; to besmears.

Besmearer, bĕ-smēēr'ŭr, *s.* He who soils or besmears.

To **Besmirch**, bĕ-smĕrtsh', *v. a.* To soil.

To **Besmoke**, bĕ-smōke', *v. a.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

To **Besmut**, bĕ-smŭt', *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot.

Besnuffed, bĕ-snŭft', *a.* Smeared with snuff.

Besom, bē'zŭm, *s.* An instrument to sweep with.

To **Besort**, bĕ-sôrt', *v. a.* To suit, to fit.

Besort, bĕ-sôrt', *s.* Company, attendance, train.

To **Besot**, bĕ-sŏt', *v. a.* To infatuate, to stupify; to make to dote.

Besottedly, bĕ-sŏt'tĕd-lĕ, *ad.* In a foolish besotted manner.

Besottedness, bĕ-sŏt'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Stupidity; infatuation.

Besought, bĕ-sâwt'. Part. pass. of Beseech; which see.

To **Bespangle**, bĕ-spăn'gl, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.

To **Bespatter**, bĕ-spăt'tŭr, *v. a* To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

To **Bespawl**, bĕ-spâwl', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.

To **Bespeak**, bĕ-spēēk', *v. a.* To order or entreat anything beforehand; to make way by a previous apology, to foreboder; to speak to, to address; to betoken, to show.

Bespeaker, bĕ-spēē'kŭr, *s.* He that bespeaks anything.

To **Bespeckle**, bĕ-spĕk'kl, *v. a.* To mark with speckles or spots.

To **Bespew**, bĕ-spū, *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit.

Bespicer, bĕ-spīse', *v. a.* To season with spices.

To **Bespirt**, bĕ-spĕrt', *v. a.* To throw out scatteringly.

To **Bespit**, bĕ-spĭt', *v. a.* To daub with spittle

To **Bespot**, bĕ-spŏt', *v. a.* To mark with spots.

To **Bespread**, bĕ-sprĕd', *v. a.* To spread over.

Besprent, bĕ-sprĕnt', *part.* Besprinkled.

To **Besprinkle**, bĕ-sprĭn'kl, *v. a.* To sprinkle over.

To **Besputter**, bĕ-spŭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To sputter over something, to daub anything by sputtering.

Best, bĕst, *a.* Most good.

Best, bĕst, *ad.* In the highest degree of goodness, fittest.

To **Bestain**, bĕ-stāne', *v. a.* To mark with stains, to spot.

To BESTEAD, bē-stĕd', *v. a.* To profit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, bĕs'tshē-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal, carnal. [of beasts.

BESTIALITY, bĕs-tshē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality

To BESTIALIZE, bĕs'tshē-ă-līze, *v. a.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALLY, bĕs'tshē-ăl-lē, *ad.* Brutally.

To BESTICK, bē-stĭk', *v. a.* To stick over with anything. [vigorous action.

To BESTIR, bē-stûr', *v. a.* To put into

BESTNESS, bĕst'nĕs, *s.* The most excellent state of a thing. [storm.

To BESTORM, bē-stôrm', *v. n.* To rage; to

To BESTOW, bē-stō', *v. a.* To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to stow, to place.

BESTOWER, bē-stō'ŭr, *s.* Giver, disposer.

BESTRAUGHT, bē-strâwt', *part.* Distracted, mad. [over.

To BESTREW, bē-strō', *v. a.* To sprinkle

To BESTRIDE, bē-stride', *v. a.* To stride over anything; to have anything between one's legs; to step over.

To BESTUD, bē-stŭd', *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

BET, bĕt, *s.* A wager. [wager.

To BET, bĕt, *v. a.* To wager, to stake at a

To BETAKE, bē-tāke', *v. a.* To take, to seize; to have recourse to.

To BETHINK, bē-*th*ĭnk', *v. a.* To recall to reflection. [to conquer.

To BETHRAL, bē-*th*rāll', *v. a.* To enslave,

To BETHUMP, bē-*th*ŭmp', *v. a.* To beat.

To BETIDE, bē-tīde', *v. n.* To happen to, to befall; to come to pass, to fall out.

BETIME, bē-tīme', } *ad.* Seasonably; ear-
BETIMES, bē-tīmz', } ly; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.

To BETOKEN, bē-tō'kn, *v. a.* To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshow, to presignify.

BETONY, bĕt'tō-nē, *s.* A plant.

BETOOK, bē-tŏŏk'. Irreg. pret. from Betake. [agitate.

To BETOSS, bē-tŏs', *v. a.* To disturb, to

To BETRAY, bē-trā', *v. a.* To give into the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been intrusted to secresy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.

BETRAYER, bē-trā'ŭr, *s.* He that betrays, a traitor. [dress, to grace.

To BETRIM, bē-trĭm', *v. a.* To deck, to

To BETROTH, bē-trō*th*', *v. a.* To contract to any one, to affiance; to nominate to a bishoprick. [of betrothing.

BETROTHMENT, bē-trō*th*'mĕnt, *s.* The act

To BETRUST, bē-trŭst', *v. a.* To intrust, to put into the power of another.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr, *a.* Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr, *ad.* Well in a greater degree.

To BETTER, bĕt'tŭr, *v. a.* To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr, *s.* Superior in goodness.

BETTERING, bĕt'tŭr-ĭng, *s.* The act of improving.

BETTING, bĕt'tĭng, *s.* The act of wagering.

BETTOR, bĕt'tŭr, *s.* One that lays bets or wagers. [open doors.

BETTY, bĕt'tē, *s.* An instrument to break

BETWEEN, bē-twēēn', *prep.* In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.

BETWIXT, bē-twĭkst', *prep.* Between.

BEVEL, } bĕv'ĭl, *s.* In masonry and joinery,
BEVIL, } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVERAGE, bĕv'ŭr-ĭdje, *s.* Drink, liquor to be drunk.

BEVY, bĕv'ē, *s.* A flock of birds; a company, an assembly. [lament.

To BEWAIL, bē-wāle', *v. a.* To bemoan, to

BEWAILING, bē-wāle'ĭng, *s.* Lamentation.

To BEWARE, bē-wâre', *v. n.* To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.

To BEWEEP, bē-wēēp', *v. a.* To weep over; to make lamentation.

To BEWET, bē-wĕt', *v. a.* To wet, to moisten.

To BEWHORE, bē-hōōr', *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity; to pronounce a whore.

To BEWILDER, bē-wĭl'dŭr, *v. a.* To lose in pathless places, to puzzle.

To BEWINTER, bē-wĭn'tŭr, *v. a.* To make like winter.

To BEWITCH, bē-wĭtsh', *v. a.* To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.

BEWITCHER, bē-wĭtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who bewitches. [tion, charm.

BEWITCHERY, bē-wĭtsh'ŭr-rē, *s.* Fascina-

BEWITCHFUL, bē-wĭtsh'fŭl, *a.* Alluring, bewitching. [tion.

BEWITCHMENT, bē-wĭtsh'mĕnt, *s.* Fascina-

BEWONDERED, bē-wŭn'dŭrd, *part. a.* Amazed; filled with wonder.

To BEWRAP, bē-răp', *v. a.* To cover over; to wrap round.

To BEWRAY, bē-rā', *v. a.* To betray, to discover perfidiously; to show, to make visible. [coverer.

BEWRAYER, bē-rā'ŭr, *s.* Betrayer, dis-

BEY (from the Turkish), bā, *s.* A governor of a province; a viceroy.

BEYOND, bē-yŏnd', *prep.* Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of. To go beyond, is to deceive.

BEYOND, bē-yŏnd', *ad.* At a distance; yonder.

BEZANT, bē-zănt', *s.* A Byzantine coin; in heraldry, a roundlet.

Bezoar, bē'zōre, *s.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

Bezoardick, bēz-ō-ār'dik, *a.* Compounded with bezoar.

To **Bezzle**, bĕz'zl, *v. a.* To waste in riot.

Biangulated, bī-ăng'gū-lā-tĕd, *a.* Having two corners or angles.

Biangulous, bī-ăng'gū-lŭs, *a.*

Bias, bī'ăs, *s.* The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; anything which turns a man to a particular course; propension, inclination.

To **Bias**, bī'ăs, *v. a.* To incline to some side, to prejudice.

Biasness, bī'ăs-nĕs, *s.* Tendency to some side.

Bib, bĭb, *s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.

Bibacious, bī-bā'shŭs, *a.* Much addicted to drinking.

Bibber, bĭb'bŭr, *s.* A tippler.

Bibble-babble, bĭb'bl-băb-bl, *s.* Prating; idle talk

Bible, bī'bl, *s.* The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

Biblical, bĭb'lē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the bible.

Bibliographer, bĭb-lē-ŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* A man skilled in books; a transcriber.

Bibliographical, bĭb-lē-ō-grăf'fē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the knowledge of books.

Bibliographick, bĭb-lē-ō-grăf'fĭk,

Bibliomania, bĭb-lē-ō-mā'nē-ă, *s.* The rage of possessing books.

Bibliopolist, bĭb-lē-ŏp'pō-lĭst, *s.* A bookseller.

Bibliothecal, bĭb-lē-ōthē'kăl, *a.* Belonging to a library.

Bibulous, bĭb'ū-lŭs, *a.* That has the quality of drinking moisture.

Bicapsular, bī-kăp'shū-lăr, *a.* A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

Bice, bice, *s.* A colour for painting.

Bicipital, bī-sĭp'ē-tăl, *a.* Having two heads. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To **Bicker**, bĭk'kŭr, *v. n.* To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

Bickerer, bĭk'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* A skirmisher.

Bickering, bĭk'kŭr-ĭng, *s.* Quarrel; skirmish.

Bickern, bĭk'kŭrn, *s.* An iron ending in a point.

Bicorne, bī'kōrn, *a.* Having two horns.

Bicornous, bī-kōr'nŭs,

Bicorporal, bī-kōr'pō-răl, *a.* Having two bodies.

To **Bid**, bĭd, *v. a.* To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

Bidden, bĭd'dn, *part. pass.* Invited; commanded. [proposes a price.

Bidder, bĭd'dŭr, *s.* One who offers or

Bidding, bĭd'dĭng, *s.* Command, order.

To **Bide**, bide, *v. a.* To endure, to suffer.

To **Bide**, bide, *v. n.* To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

Bidental, bī-dĕn'tăl, *a.* Having two teeth.

Biding, bī'ding, *s.* Residence, habitation.

Biennial, bī-ĕn'nē-ăl, *a.* Of the continuance of two years.

Biennially, bī-ĕn'nē-ăl-lē, *ad.* At the return of two years.

Bier, bēēr, *s.* A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

Biestings, bēēs'tĭngz, *s.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bifarious, bī-fā'rē-ŭs, *a.* Twofold.

Biferous, bĭf'fē-rŭs, *a.* Bearing fruit twice a-year.

Bifid, bī'fĭd, *a.* Opening with a cleft.

Bifidated, bī'fē-dā-tĕd,

Bifold, bī'fōld, *a.* Twofold, double.

Biform, bī'fōrm, *a.* Having a double form.

Biformed, bī'fōrmd, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

Biformity, bī-fōrm'ē-tē, *s.* A double form; a twofold shape.

Bifronted, bī-frŭn'tĕd, *a.* Having two fronts.

Bifurcated, bī-fŭr'kā-tĕd, *a.* Shooting out into two heads.

Bifurcation, bī-fŭr-kā'shŭn, *s.* Division into two.

Big, bĭg, *a.* Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swoln; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.

Big, bĭg, *s.* A particular kind of barley.

Bigamist, bĭg'gā-mĭst, *s.* One that has committed bigamy.

Bigamy, bĭg'gā-mē, *s.* The crime of having two wives at once.

Bigbellied, bĭg'bĕl-lĭd, *a.* Pregnant.

Bigboned, bĭg'bōnd, *a.* Having large bones; strong.

Biggin, bĭg'gĭn, *s.* A child's cap.

Biggly, bĭg'lē, *ad.* Tumidly, haughtily.

Bigness, bĭg'nĕs, *s.* Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

Bigot, bĭg'gŭt, *s.* A man devoted to a certain party; a blind zealot.

Bigot, bĭg'gŭt, *a.* Bigoted.

Bigoted, bĭg'gŭt-tĕd, *a.* Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.

Bigotedly, bĭg'gŭt-tĕd-lē, *ad.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously; superstitiously.

Bigotry, bĭg'gŭt-trē, *s.* Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

Bigswoln, bĭg'swōln, *a.* Turgid.

Bilander, bĭl'ăn-dŭr, *s.* A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

Bilberry, bĭl'bĕr-rē, *s.* Whortleberry.

Bilbo, bĭl'bō, *s.* A rapier, a sword.

Bilboes, bĭl'bōze, *s.* A sort of stocks.

Bile, bīle, *s.* A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

Bile, bile, *s.* A sore angry swelling. Improperly Boil.

To **Bilge**, bilje, *v. n.* To spring a leak.

Biliary, bĭl'yā-rē, *a.* Belonging to the bile.

Bilingsgate, bĭl'lĭngz-gāte, *s.* Ribaldry, foul language. [tongues.

Bilinguous, bī-lĭn'gwŭs, *a.* Having two

Bilious, bĭl'yŭs, *a.* Consisting of bile.

To **Bilk,** bĭlk, *v. a.* To cheat, to defraud.

Bill, bĭll, *s.* The beak of a fowl.

Bill, bĭll, *s.* A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

Bill, bill, *s.* A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

To **Bill,** bĭll, *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. [vertisement.

To **Bill,** bĭll, *v. a.* To publish by an ad-

Billet, bĭl'lĭt, *s.* A small paper, a note; billet-doux, or a soft billet, a love-letter.

Billet, bĭl'lĭt, *s.* A small log of wood for the chimney.

To **Billet,** bĭl'lĭt, *v. a.* To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

Billiards, bĭl'yŭrdz, *s.* A kind of play.

Billion, bĭl'yŭn, *s.* A million of millions.

Billow, bĭl'lō, *s.* A wave swollen.

Billowy, bĭl'lō-ē, *a.* Swelling, turgid.

Bin, bĭn, *s.* A place where corn, bread, or wine, is reposited.

Binary, bī'nā-rē, *a.* Two, double.

To **Bind,** bind, *v. a.* To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to anything; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make costive; to restrain. To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To **Bind,** bind, *v. n.* To contract, to grow stiff; to be obligatory.

Binder, bīnd'ŭr, *s.* A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.

Binding, bīnd'ĭng, *s.* A bandage.

Bindweed, bīnd'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

Binnacle, bĭn'ă-kl, *s.* A sea term, meaning the compass-box.

Binocle, bĭn'ō-kl, *s.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes. [eyes.

Binocular, bī-nŏk'ū-lŭr, *a.* Having two

Biographer, bī-ŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* A writer of lives.

Biographical, bī-ŏg-grăf'fē-kăl, *a.* Relating to biography.

Biography, bī-ŏg'grā-fē, *s.* An historical account of the lives of particular men.

Biparous, bĭp'pă-rŭs, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartite, bĭp'pär-tīte, *a.* Having two correspondent parts.

Bipartition, bī-pär-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of dividing into two.

Biped, bī'pĕd, *s.* An animal with two feet.

Bipedal, bĭp'pē-dăl, *a.* Two feet in length.

Bipennated, bī-pĕn'nā-tĕd, *a.* Having two wings. [of two flower-leaves.

Bipetalous, bī-pĕt'tă-lŭs, *a.* Consisting

Biquadrate, bī-kwŏd'drāte, } *s.* The

Biquadratick, bī-kwŏ-drăt'ĭk, } fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

Biquadratick, bī-kwŏ-drăt'ĭk, *a.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

Birch, bŭrtsh, *s.* A tree.

Birchen, bŭr'tshn, *a.* Made of birch.

Bird, bŭrd, *s.* A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

To **Bird,** bŭrd, *v. n.* To catch birds.

Birdbolt, bŭrd'bōlt, *s.* A small arrow.

Birdcall, bŭrd'kâwl, *s.* A pipe or reed to allure birds.

Birdcatcher, bŭrd'kătsh-ŭr, *s.* One that makes it his employment to take birds.

Birder, bŭrd'ŭr, *s.* A birdcatcher.

Birdeye, bŭrd'ī, *a.* An epithet applied to objects seen from above, as by a bird.

Birdfancier, bŭrd'făn-sē-ŭr, *s.* One who delights in birds.

Birdingpiece, bŭrd'ĭng-pēēse, *s.* A gun to shoot birds with.

Birdlike, bŭrd'like, *a.* Resembling a bird.

Birdlime, bŭrd'lime, *s.* A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdman, bŭrd'măn, *s.* A birdcatcher.

Birdseye, bŭrdz'ī, } *s.* A plant.

Birdsfoot, bŭrdz'fŭt, }

Birdsnest, bŭrdz'nĕst, *s.* An herb.

Birdsnest, bŭrdz'nĕst, *s.* The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

Birdstongue, bŭrdz'tŭng, *s.* An herb.

Birgander, bŭr'găn-dŭr, *s.* A fowl of the goose kind.

Birth, bĕr*th*, *s.* The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

Birthday, bĕr*th*'dā, *s.* The day on which any one is born.

Birthdom, bĕr*th*'dŭm, *s.* Privilege of birth.

Birthnight, bĕr*th*'nite, *s.* The night on which any one is born.

Birthplace. bĕr*th*'plāse, *s.* Place where any one is born.

Birthright, bĕr*th*'rite, *s.* The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.

Birthstrangled, bĕr*th*'străng'gld, *a.* Strangled in the birth. [a plant.

Birthwort, bĕr*th*'wŭrt, *s.* The name of

Biscuit, bĭs'kĭt, *s.* A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To **Bisect,** bē-sĕkt', *v. a.* To divide into two parts.

Bisection, bī-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

tūbe, tŭb, bŭll. . . .öil. . . .pŏŭnd. . . .*thin*, THIS.

Bishop, bish'ŭp, *s.* One of the head order of the clergy.

Bishop, bish'ŭp, *s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Bishoplike, bish'ŭp-like, } *a.* Belonging
Bishoply, bish'ŭp-lē, } to or becoming a bishop. [a bishop.

Bishoprick, bish'ŭp-rĭk, *s.* The diocese of

Bishopweed, bish'ŭp-wēēd, *s.* A plant.

Bisk, bisk, *s.* Soup, broth.

Bismuth, biz'mŭ*th*, *s.* Marcasite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found in Misnia.

Bissextile, bis-sĕks'tĭl, *s.* Leap year.

Bisson, bis'sŭn, *a.* Blind. Obsolete.

Bistort, bis'tŏrt, *s.* A plant called snake-weed.

Bistoury, bis'tŭr-ē, *s.* A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

Bit, bĭt, *s.* The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

Bit, bĭt, *s.* As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of anything; a Spanish West India silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

To **Bit**, bĭt, *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

Bitch, bĭtsh, *s.* The female of the dog kind, a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

To **Bite**, bīte, *v. a.* To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

Bite, bīte, *s* The seizure of anything by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

Biter, bī'tŭr, *s.* He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

Biting, bīte'ĭng, *s.* The act of biting; the act of wounding with censure or reproach. [castically.

Bitingly, bīte'ĭng lē, *ad.* Jeeringly, sar-

Bittacle, bĭt'tă-kl, *s.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. (More commonly **Binnacle.**)

Bitter, bĭt'tŭr, *s.* Anything bitter.

Bitter, bĭt'tŭr, *a.* Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitterground, bĭt'tŭr-grŏŭnd, *s.* A plant.

Bitterly, bĭt'tŭr-lē, *ad.* With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

Bittern, bĭt'tŭrn, *s.* A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

Bitterness, bĭt'tŭr-nĕs, *s.* A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.

Bittersweet, bĭt'tŭr-swēēt, *s.* An apple which has a compounded taste.

Bitumed, bĭt-tūmd', *a.* Smeared with pitch.

Bitumen, bē-tū'mĕn, *s.* A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. [of bitumen.

Bituminous, bē-tū'mē-nŭs, *a.* Compounded

Bivalve, bī'vălv, *a.* Having two valves or shutters: used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

Bivalvular, bī-văl'vū-lăr, *a.* Having two valves.

To **Bivouac**, bē-vōō-ăk', *v. n.* To continue under arms all night in the open air.

Bixwort, bĭks'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

Bizantine, biz'ăn-tine, *s.* A piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days.

To **Blab**, blăb, *v. a.* To tell what ought to be kept secret.

To **Blab**, blăb, *v. n.* To tell tales.

Blab, blăb, *s.* A tell-tale.

Blabber, blăb'bŭr, *s.* A tattler.

Black, blăk, *a.* Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.

Black, blăk, *s.* A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black. [blacken.

To **Black**, blăk, *v. a.* To make black, to

Blackamoor, blăk'ă-mōre, *s.* A negro.

Blackberry, blăk'bĕr-rē, *s.* A species of bramble; the fruit of it. [bird.

Blackbird, blăk'bŭrd, *s.* The name of a

Black-bryony, blăk'brī'ō-nē, *s.* The name of a plant. [and cows

Black-cattle, blăk'kăt'tl, *s.* Oxen, bulls

To **Blacken**, blăk'kn, *v. a.* To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To **Blacken**, blăk'kn, *v. n.* To grow black.

Blackener, blăkn'ŭr, *s.* He who blackens anything.

Blackguard, blăg'gărd, *s.* A dirty fellow. A low term.

Black-jack, blăk'jăk, *s.* The leathern cup of elder times.

Blackish, blăk'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat black.

Black-lead, blăk-lēd', *s.* A mineral much used for pencils.

Blackly, blăk'lē, *ad.* Darkly in color; atrociously.

Blackmoor, blăk'mōre, *s.* A negro.

Black-mouthed, blăk'mŏŭ*th*d, *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous.

Blackness, blăk'nĕs, *s.* Black colour; darkness.

Black-pudding, blăk'pŭd'dĭng, *s.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Black-rod, blăk-rŏd', *s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter: so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

Blacksmith, blăk'smĭ*th*, *s.* A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

Blacktail, blăk'tăle, *s.* The ruff or pope. A small fish.

Blackthorn, blăk'*th*ôrn, *s.* The sloe.

Bladder, blăd'dûr, *s.* That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule. [bladder.

Bladdered, blăd'dûrd, *a.* Swollen like a

Bladder-nut, blăd'dûr-nŭt, } *s.* A

Bladder Senna, blăd'dûr-sĕn'â, } plant.

Blade, blāde, *s.* The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.

Blade, blāde, *s.* The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

Bladebone, blāde'bōne, *s.* The scapula, or scapular bone. [cutler.

Bladesmith, blāde'smĭth, *s.* A sword-

Bladed, blā'dĕd, *a.* Having blades or spires.

Blain, blāne, *s.* A pustule, a blister.

To Blame, blāme, *v. a.* To censure, to charge with a fault. [crime, hurt.

Blame, blāme, *s.* Imputation of a fault;

Blameable, blā'mâ-bl, *a.* Culpable, faulty.

Blameableness, blā'mâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Fault.

Blameably, blā'mâ-blē, *ad.* Culpably.

Blameful, blāme'fûl, *a.* Criminal, guilty.

Blameless, blāme'lĕs, *a.* Guiltless, innocent.

Blamelessly, blāme'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Innocently.

Blamelessness, blāme'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Innocence.

Blamer, blā'mûr, *s.* A censurer.

Blameworthiness, blāme'wûr-*th*ē-nĕs, *s.* What is deserving of blame.

Blameworthy, blāme'wûr-*th*ē, *a.* Culpable, blameable.

To Blanch, blânsh, *v. a.* To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.

Blancher, blân'shûr, *s.* A whitener.

Bland, blând, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.

Blandiloquence, blân-dĭl'ō-kwĕnse, *s.* Flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. [to soften.

To Blandish, blân'dĭsh, *v. a.* To smooth,

Blandisher, blân'dish-ûr, *s.* One who blandishes.

Blandishing, blân'dĭsh-ĭng, *s.* Expression of kindness; blandishing.

Blandishment, blân'dish-mĕnt, *s.* Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.

Blank, blăngk, *a.* White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.

Blank, blăngk, *s.* A void space; a lot by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.

Blanket, blăngk'ĭt, *s.* A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To Blanket, blăngk'ĭt, *v. a.* To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

Blanketing, blăngk'ĭt-ĭng, *s.* Tossing in a blanket.

Blankly, blăngk'lē, *ad.* In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To Blaspheme, blâs-fēme', *v. a.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of. [blasphemy.

To Blaspheme, blâs-fēme', *v. n.* To speak

Blasphemer, blâs-fē'mûr, *s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Blaspheming, blâs-fēme'ĭng, *s.* The act of blasphemy.

Blasphemous, blâs'fē-mŭs, *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

Blasphemously, blâs'fē-mŭs-lē, *ad.* Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

Blasphemy, blâs'fē-mē, *s.* Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

Blast, blâst, *s.* A gust, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a malignant planet.

To Blast, blâst, *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.

Blaster, blâst'ûr, *s.* One who strikes as with a blast. [of infection.

Blastment, blâst'mĕnt, *s.* Sudden stroke

Blatant, blā'tânt, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.

Blateroon, blăt-tē-rōōn', *s.* A babbler.

To Blatter, blăt'tûr, *v. n.* To roar.

Blay, blā, *s.* A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

Blaze, blāze, *s.* A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse. [conspicuous.

To Blaze, blāze, *v. n.* To flame, to be

To Blaze, blāze, *v. a.* To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame, to fire.

Blazer, blā'zûr, *s.* One that spreads reports.

To Blazon, blā'zn, *v. a.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make public.

Blazoner, blā'zn-ûr, *s.* A herald; an evil speaker. [ing.

Blazonry, blā'zn-rē, *s.* The art of blazon-

To Bleach, blēētsh, *v. a.* To whiten.

Bleacher, blēētsh'ûr, *s.* A whitener of thread, cotton, linen, &c.

Bleachery, blēētsh'ûr-rē, *s.* A place where bleaching is performed.

Bleak, blēke, *a.* Pale; cold, chill.

Bleak, blēke, *s.* A small river fish.

Bleakly, blēke'lē, *ad.* Coldly; in a chill situation. [ness.

Bleakness, blēke'nĕs, *s.* Coldness, chill-

Bleaky, blē'kē, *a.* Bleak, cold, chill.

Blear, blēēr, *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.

Bleareyed, blēēr'īde, *a.* Having sore eyes; having a dull understanding.

Blearedness, blēēr'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being dimmed with rheum.

To Bleat, blēte, *v. n.* To cry as a sheep

Bleat, blēte, *s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.
Bleating, blēte'ing, *s.* The cry of sheep; a cry like it.
Bleb, blēb, *s.* A blister.
To **Bleed**, blēēd, *v. n.* To lose blood; to run with blood; to drop as blood.
To **Bleed**, blēēd, *v. a.* To let blood.
To **Blemish**, blēm'ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity, to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
Blemish, blēm'ish, *s.* A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.
Blemishment, blēm'ish-mĕnt, *s.* Disgrace.
To **Blench**, blēnsh, *v. n.* To shrink, to start back.
To **Blend**, blĕnd, *v. a.* To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.
Blent, blĕnt. The obsolete part. of Blend.
To **Bless**, blĕs, *v. a.* To make happy, to prosper, to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.
Blessed, blĕs'sĕd, *part. a.* Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.
Blessedly, blĕs'sĕd-lè, *ad.* Happily.
Blessedness, blĕs'sĕd-nĕs, *s.* Happiness, felicity, sanctity; heavenly felicity; divine favour.
Blesser, blĕs'sŭr, *s.* He that blesses.
Blessing, blĕs'sing, *s.* Benediction; the means of happiness; divine favour.
Blest, blĕst, *part. a.* Happy.
Blew, blū. The pret. of Blow.
Blight, blīte, *s.* Mildew, anything nipping or blasting. [from fertility.
To **Blight**, blīte, *v. a.* To blast, to hinder
Blind, blīnd, *a.* Without sight, dark, intellectually dark, unseen, private, dark, obscure.
To **Blind**, blīnd, *v. a.* To make blind, to darken; to obscure to the eye; to obscure to the understanding.
Blind, blīnd, *s.* Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead.
To **Blindfold**, blīnd'fōld, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.
Blindfold, blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered.
Blindly, blīnd'lè, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.
Blindman's Buff, blīnd mănz-bŭf', *s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and catch one of the rest of the company.
Blindness, blīnd'nĕs, *s.* Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.
Blindside, blīnd-sīde', *s.* Weakness, foible.
Blindworm, blīnd'wŭrm, *s.* A small snake, not venomous. [obscurely.
To **Blink**, blĭngk, *v. n.* To wink; to see
Blink, blĭngk, *s.* A glimpse, a twinkle.
Blinkard, blĭngk'ărd, *s.* One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.
Bliss, blĭs, *s.* The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.
Blissful, blĭs'fŭl, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.
Blissfully, blĭs'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Happily.
Blissfulness, blĭs'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Happiness.
Blissless, blĭs'lĕs, *a.* Wanting happiness
Blister, blĭs'tŭr, *s.* A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.
To **Blister**, blĭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To rise in blisters. [by some hurt.
To **Blister**, blĭs'tŭr, *v. a.* To raise blisters
Blithe, blīthe, *a.* Gay, airy.
Blithful, blīthe'fŭl, *a.* Gay.
Blithely, blīthe'lè, *ad.* In a blithe manner.
Blithness, blīth'nĕs, } *s.* The
Blithesomeness, blīthe'sŭm-nĕs, } quality of being blithe.
Blithesome, blīthe'sŭm, *a.* Gay, cheerful.
To **Bloat**, blōte, *v. a.* To swell.
To **Bloat**, blōte, *v. n.* To grow turgid.
Bloatedness, blō'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Turgidness; swelling.
Blobber, blŏb'bŭr, *s.* A bubble.
Blobber-lip, blŏb'bŭr-lĭp, *s.* A thick lip.
Blobber-lipped, blŏb'bŭr-lĭpt, } *a.* Having
Blubber-lipped, blŭb'bŭr-lĭpt, } swelled or thick lips.
Block, blŏk, *s.* A short heavy piece of timber, a rough piece of marble, the wood on which hats are formed, the wood on which criminals are beheaded, an obstruction, a stop, a sea term for a pulley; a blockhead. [close
To **Block**, blŏk, *v. a.* To shut up, to en-
Block-aid, blŏk'kāde', *s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place. [up.
To **Block-aid**, blŏk kāde', *v. a.* To shut
Block-head, blŏk'hĕd, *s.* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.
Block-headed, blŏk-hĕd'ĕd, } *a.* Stupid,
Blockish, blŏk'ĭsh, } dull.
Block-headly, blŏk'hĕd-lè, *a.* Like a blockhead.
Block-house, blŏk'hŏŭse, *s.* A small fort, usually of timber, in a redoubt or a pass.
Blockishly, blŏk'ĭsh-lè, *ad.* In a stupid manner.
Blockishness, blŏk'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Stupidity.
Block-like, blŏk'like, *a.* Resembling a block; stupid. [mixed.
Block-tin, blŏk-tĭn', *s.* Tin pure or un-
Blood, blŭd, *s.* The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child, progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage, birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark, man of fire.
To **Blood**, blŭd, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate. [sprinkled.
Blood-bolstered, blŭd'bōl-tŭrd, *a.* Blood-
Blood-consuming, blŭd'kŏn-sūme-ĭng, *a.* Consuming or wasting the blood.
Bloodstained, blŭd'stānd, *a.* Smeared or stained with blood.

Bloodstone, blŭd'stōne, *s.* The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red. [blood.

Bloodswoln, blŭd'swōln, *a.* Suffused with

Blood-thirsty, blŭd'*th*ûrs-tè, *a.* Desirous to shed blood.

Blood-flower, blŭd'flōŭ-ûr, *s.* A plant.

Bloodguiltiness, blŭd-gilt'è-nĕs, *s.* Murder. [follows by the scent.

Blood-hound, blŭd'hound, *s.* A hound that

Bloodily, blŭd'è-lè, *ad.* Cruelly.

Bloodiness, blŭd'è-nĕs, *s.* The state of being bloody.

Bloodless, blŭd'lĕs, *a.* Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

Bloodshed, blŭd'shĕd, *s.* The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.

Bloodshedder, blŭd'shĕd-dûr, *s.* Murderer.

Bloodshot, blŭd'shŏt, } *a.* Filled

Bloodshotten, blŭd'shŏt-tn, } with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

Bloodsucker, blŭd'sŭk-ûr, *s.* A leech, a fly, anything that sucks blood; a murderer.

Bloody, blŭd'è, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel, murderous. [immaturity.

Bloom, blōōm, *s.* A blossom; the state of

To **Bloom**, blōōm, *v. n.* To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.

Bloomingly, blōōm'ing-lè, *ad.* In a flourishing manner. [flowery.

Bloomy, blōōm'è, *a.* Full of blooms,

Blossom, blŏs'sŭm, *s.* The flower that grows on any plant. [blossoms.

To **Blossom**, blŏs'sŭm, *v. n.* To put forth

Blossomy, blŏs'sŭm-mè, *a.* Full of blossoms.

To **Blot**, blŏt, *v. a.* To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace, to disfigure; to darken.

Blot, blŏt, *s.* An obliteration of something written; a blur; a spot in reputation.

Blotch, blŏtsh, *s.* A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To **Blotch**, blŏtsh, *v. a.* To blacken.

To **Blote**, blōte, *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

Blow, blō, *s.* A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

To **Blow**, blō, *v. n.* To move with a current of air. This word is used sometimes impersonally with It; to pant, to puff, to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom; to blossom; to cause to blossom. To blow over, to pass away without effect. To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To **Blow**, blō, *v. a.* To drive by the force of the wind; to inflate with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind musick; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies. To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

Blowpipe, blō'pipe, *s.* A tube to melt or solder, used by jewellers and other artificers.

Blowze, blōūze, *s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder. [coloured.

Blowzy, blōū'zè, *a.* Sun-burnt, high-

Blubber, blŭb'bŭr, *s.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To **Blubber**, blŭb'bŭr, *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Bludgeon, blŭd'jŭn, *s.* A short stick, with one end loaded. [colours.

Blue, blū, *a.* One of the seven original

Bluebottle, blū'bŏt-tl, *s.* A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large belly.

Bluely, blū'lè, *ad.* With a blue colour.

Blueness, blū'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being blue.

Bluff, blŭf, *a.* Big, surly, blustering.

Bluffness, blŭf'nĕs, *s.* Surliness.

Bluish, blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

To **Blunder**, blŭn'dŭr, *v. n.* To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.

To **Blunder**, blŭn'dŭr, *v a.* To mix foolishly, or blindly. [ful mistake.

Blunder, blŭn'dŭr, *s.* A gross or shame-

Blunderbuss, blŭn'dŭr-bŭs, *s.* A gun that discharges many bullets.

Blunderer, blŭn'dŭr-ûr, *s.* A blockhead.

Blunderhead, blŭn'dŭr-hĕd, *s.* A stupid fellow. [blundering manner.

Blunderingly, blŭn'dŭr-ing-lè, *ad.* In a

Blunt, blŭnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To **Blunt**, blŭnt, *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite. [coarsely, plainly.

Bluntly, blŭnt'lè, *ad.* Without sharpness,

Bluntness, blŭnt'nĕs, *s.* Want of edge or point, coarseness, roughness of manners.

Blur, blûr, *s.* A blot, a stain. [stain.

To **Blur**, blûr, *v. a.* To blot, to efface; to

To **Blurt**, blûrt, *v. a.* To let fly without thinking.

To **Blush**, blŭsh, *v. n.* To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek; to carry a red colour.

Blush, blŭsh, *s.* The colour on the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance. [blushes.

Blushful, blŭsh'fûl, *a.* Covered with

Blushing, blŭsh'ing, *s.* The appearance of colour. [a blush.

Blushy, blŭsh'è, *a.* Having the colour of

To **Bluster**, blŭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To roar as a storm; to bully, to puff.

Bluster, blŭs'tŭr, *s.* Roar, noise, tumult, boast, boisterousness.

Blusterer, blŭs'tĕr-ĕr, *s.* A swaggerer, a bully.

Blustering, blŭs'tĕr-ĭng, *s.* Tumult, noise.

Blustrous, blŭs'trŭs, *a.* Tumultuous, noisy.

Bo, bō, *interj.* A word of terror.

Boar, bōre, *s.* The male swine.

Board, bōrd, *s.* A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table, at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.

To **Board**, bōrd, *v. a.* To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

To **Board**, bōrd, *v. n.* To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.

Boardable, bōrd'ā-bl, *a.* Approachable.

Board-wages, bōrd-wā'jĭz, *s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boarder, bōr'dŭr, *s.* One who diets with another at a certain rate.

Boarish, bōr'ĭsh, *a.* Swinish, brutal, cruel.

To **Boast**, bōst, *v. n.* To display one's own worth or actions.

To **Boast**, bōst, *v. a.* To brag of, to magnify, to exalt. [boasting.

Boast, bōst, *s.* A proud speech, cause of

Boaster, bōst'ŭr, *s.* A bragger.

Boastful, bōst'fŭl, *a.* Ostentatious.

Boasting, bōst'ĭng, *s.* An expression of ostentation.

Boastingly, bōst'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Ostentatiously. [suming.

Boastive, bōst'ĭv, *a.* Presumptuous, as-

Boastless, bōst'lĕs, *a.* Simple; without ostentation. [in.

Boat, bōte, *s.* A vessel to pass the water

Boation, bō-ā'shŭn, *s.* Roar, noise.

Boatman, bōte'măn, *s.* He that manages a boat.

Boatsman, bōtes'măn, *s.* He that manages a boat.

Boatswain, bō'sn, *s.* An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

To **Bob**, bŏb, *v. a.* To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud. [forward.

To **Bob**, bŏb, *v. n.* To play backward and

Bob, bŏb, *s.* Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

Bob, bŏb, *s.* A sneering joke.

Bobbin, bŏb'bĭn, *s.* A small pin of wood with a notch.

Bobcherry, bŏb'tshĕr-rē, *s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobtail, bŏb'tāle, *s.* Cut tail.

Bobtailed, bŏb'tāld, *a.* Having a tail cut.

Bobwig, bŏb'wĭg, *s.* A short wig.

To **Bode**, bōde, *v. a.* To portend, to be the omen of.

Bodement, bōde'mĕnt, *s.* Portent, omen.

Bodge, bŏdje, *s.* A botch.

To **Bodge**, bŏdje, *v. n.* To boggle.

Bodice, bŏd'dĭs, *s.* Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.

Bodied, bŏd'dĕd, *a.* Having a body.

Bodiless, bŏd'dē-lĕs, *a.* Incorporeal, without a body.

Bodily, bŏd'dē-lē, *a.* Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

Bodily, bŏd'dē-lē, *ad.* Corporeally.

Boding, bōd'ĭng, *s.* Omen, presagestick.

Bodkin, bŏd'kĭn, *s.* An instrument with a small blade and sharp point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.

Body, bŏd'dē, *s.* The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass, the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part, a pandect, a general collection, strength, as wine of a good body.

Body-clothes, bŏd'dē-klōze, *s.* Clothing for horses that are dieted.

Body-guard, bŏd'dē gyārd, *s.* Troops that guard a king.

Bog, bŏg, *s.* A marsh, a fen, a morass.

To **Bog**, bŏg, *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire. [back; to hesitate.

To **Boggle**, bŏg'gl, *v. n.* To start, to fly

Boggler, bŏg'glŭr, *s.* A doubter, a timorous man. [ling

Boggish, bŏg'glĭsh, *a.* Doubtful, wavering, bŏg'gē, *a.* Marshy, swampy.

Boghouse, bŏg'hŏŭse, *s.* A house of office.

Bog-trotter, bŏg'trŏt-tŭr, *s.* One that lives in a boggy country.

Bohea, bō-hē', *s.* A species of black tea.

To **Boil**, bŏĭl, *v. n.* To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To **Boil**, bŏĭl, *v. a.* To seeth, to heat by putting into boiling water, to dress in boiling water.

Boiler, bŏĭl'ŭr, *s.* The person that boils anything, the vessel in which anything is boiled.

Boisterous, bŏĭs'tĕr-ŭs, *a.* Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

Boisterously, bŏĭs'tĕr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Violently, tumultuously.

Boisterousness, bŏĭs'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Tumultuousness, turbulence.

Bolary, bō'lā-rē, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole.

Bold, bōld, *a.* Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view. **To make bold**, to take freedoms.

To **Bolden**, bōld'dn, *v. a.* To make bold.

Boldface, bōld'fāse, *s.* Impudence, sauciness.

Boldfaced, bōld'fāste, *a.* Impudent.

Boldly, bōld'lē, *ad.* In a bold manner.
Boldness, bōld'nĕs, *s.* Courage, bravery, exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.
Bole, bōle, *s.* The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.
Bolis, bō'lis, *s.* Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.
Boll, bōle, *s.* A round stalk or stem.
Bolster, bōle'stŭr, *s.* Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compress for a wound.
To Bolster, bōle'stŭr, *v. a.* To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.
Bolstered, bōle'stŭrd, *a.* Swelled out.
Bolsterer, bōle'stŭr-ŭr, *s.* A supporter; a maintainer.
Bolstering, bōle'stŭr ĭng, *s.* A prop; a support.
Bolt, bōlt, *s.* An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.
To Bolt, bōlt, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purge.
To Bolt, bōlt, *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness.
Bolter, bōlt'ŭr, *s.* A sieve to separate meal from bran.
Bolthead, bōlt'hĕd, *s.* A long straight-necked glass vessel, a matrass, or receiver.
Bolting-house, bōlt'ĭng-hŏŏse, *s.* The place where meal is sifted.
Bolting-hutch, bōle'tĭng-hŭtsh, *s.* The bin or tub for the bolted meal.
Bolting-tub, bōle'tĭng-tŭb, *s.* A tub to sift meal in.
Boltsprit, *or* Bowsprit, bō'sprĭt, *s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.
Bolus, bō'lŭs, *s.* A medicine made up into a soft mass larger than pills.
Bomb, bŭm, *s.* A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.
Bomb-chest, bŭm'tshĕst, *s.* A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground to blow up into the air.
Bomb-ketch, bŭm'kĕtsh, } *s.* A kind of
Bomb-vessel, bŭm'vĕs-sĕl, } ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.
Bombard, bŭm'bărd, *s.* A great gun; a barrel of wine. [with bombs.
To Bombard, bŭm-bărd', *v. a.* To attack
Bombardier, bŭm-băr-dēēr', *s.* The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.
Bombardment, bŭm-bărd'mĕnt, *s.* An attack made by throwing bombs.
Bombasin, bŭm-bă-zēēn', *s.* A slight silken stuff.
Bombast, bŭm'bâst, *s.* Fustian, big words.
Bombast, bŭm-bâst', *a.* High-sounding.
To Bombast, bŭm-bâst', *v. a.* To inflate; to puff up. [ing, pompous.
Bombastick, bŭm-bâs'tĭk, *a.* High-sound-
Bombastry, bŭm-bâst'rē, *s.* Swelling words with little meaning; fustian.
Bombulation, bŭm-bŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Sound, noise. [or fraud.
Bona-fide, bō-nā-fī'dē, *a.* Without deceit
Bonaroba, bō'nā-rō'bā, *s.* A whore.
Bonasus, bō-nā'sŭs, *s.* A kind of buffalo.
Bonchretien, bŏn-krĕt'tshēēn, *s.* A species of pear.
Bond, bŏnd, *s.* Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds anything together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.
Bondage, bŏn'dăje, *s.* Captivity, imprisonment.
Bondmaid, bŏnd'mâde, *s.* A woman slave.
Bondman, bŏnd'mân, *s.* A man slave.
Bondservant, bŏnd'sĕr-vânt, *s.* A slave.
Bondservice, bŏnd'sĕr-vĭs, *s.* Slavery.
Bondslave, bŏnd'slâve, *s.* A man in slavery.
Bondsman, bŏndz'mân, *s.* One bound for another. [slave.
Bondwoman, bŏnd'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman
Bone, bône, *s.* The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.
To Bone, bône, *v. a.* To take out the bones from the flesh.
Boneache, bône'âke, *s.* Pain in the bones.
Boned, bŏnd, *a.* Bony, strong.
Bonelace, bône-lâse', *s.* Flaxen lace.
Boneless, bône'lĕs, *a.* Without bones.
To Boneset, bône'sĕt, *v. n.* To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.
Bonesetter, bône'sĕt-tŭr, *s.* One who makes a practice of setting bones.
Bonfire, bŏn'fire, *s.* A fire made for triumph. [forehead.
Bongrace, bŭn'grâs, *s.* A covering for the
To Bonify, bŏ'nĕ-fī, *v. a.* To convert into good. [reply.
Bon-mot, bŏng'mō, *s.* A jest, a witty
Bonnet, bŏn'nĭt, *s.* A hat, a cap.
Bonnets, bŏn'nĭts, *s.* Small sails set on the courses of the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail. [ly.
Bonnily, bŏn'nĕ-lē, *ad.* Gaily, handsome-
Bonniness, bŏn'nē-nĕs, *s.* Gaiety, handsomeness. [gay, merry.
Bonny, bŏn'nē, *a.* Handsome, beautiful;
Bonny-clabber, bŏn-nē-klâb'bŭr, *s.* Sour buttermilk.

Book'ing Mon'ey, book'ing mun'nè, *s.* A great sum.

Book'ish, bŏŏk'ish, *a.* Consisting of books full of books. [ness.

Book'ishness, bŏŏk'ish-nès, *s.* Studious-

Book'y, bŏŏk'è, *s.* A dull, heavy, stupid

Book, bŏŏk, *s.* A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account. In books, in kind remembrance. Without book, by memory.

To Book, bŏŏk, *v. a.* To register in a book.

Bookbinder, bŏŏk'bin-dŭr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

Book'ful, bŏŏk'fŭl, *a.* Crowded with undigested knowledge.

Book'ish, bŏŏk'ish, *a.* Given to books.

Book'ishly, bŏŏk'ish-lè, *ad.* In a way devoted to books.

Book'ishness, bŏŏk'ish-nès, *s.* Overstudiousness.

Book-keeping, bŏŏk'kèp'ing, *s.* The art of keeping accounts. [books.

Booklearned, bŏŏk'lĕrn-èd, *a.* Versed in

Book-learning, bŏŏk'lĕrn-ing, *s.* Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.

Bookless, bŏŏk'lès, *a.* Unbookish, disdaining books; without books.

Book-making, bŏŏk'mā'king, *s.* The trade of making books. The word is generally used contemptuously.

Bookman, bŏŏk'măn, *s.* A man whose profession is the study of books.

Book-mate, bŏŏk'māte, *s.* School-fellow.

Book-oath, bŏŏk'ōth, *s.* Oath made on the book.

Bookseller, bŏŏk'sĕl'lŭr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to sell books.

Bookworm, bŏŏk'wŭrm, *s.* A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

Boom, bōōm, *s.* In sea language, a pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole with baskets or buskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a bar laid across a harbour to keep out the enemy.

To Boom, bōōm, *v. n.* To rush with violence.

Boon, bōōn, *s.* A gift, a grant.

Boon, bōōn, *a.* Gay, merry.

Boor, bōōr, *s.* A lout, a clown.

Boorish, bōōr'ish, *a.* Clownish, rustick.

Boorishly, bōōr'ish-lè, *ad.* After a clownish manner. [of manners.

Boorishness, bōōr'ish-nès, *s.* Coarseness

To Boot, bōōt, *v. n.* To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

Boot, bōōt, *s.* Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty, or plunder.

Boot, bōōt, *s.* A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

Boot of a Coach, bōōt, *s.* The place under the coach-box.

Boot-hose, bōōt'hōze, *s.* Stockings to serve for boots

Boot-tree, bōōt'trē, *s.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

Bootcatcher, bōōt'kătch-ŭr, *s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

Booted, bōō'tĕd, *a.* In boots.

Booth, bōōth, *s.* A house built of boards or hedges.

Boothose, bōōth'hōze, *s.* Useless, unavailing; without success. [poor.

Boothless, bōōth'lès, *ad.* To no purpose.

Booty, bōō'tè, *s.* Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery. To play booty, to [deceive.

Booty, bōō'tè, *s.* To play Booty, is to look out, and draw back as if frighted.

Boozer, bōō'zŭr, *s.* A drunkard.

Boozify, bōō'zè-fī, *a.* That may be bored.

Borage, bŏr'ăje, *s.* A plant.

Borax, bō'răks, *s.* A salt, which is dug out of the earth in Thibet and South America, and is used as a flux for metals, and in soldering. [brothel.

Bordel, bŏr'dĕl, *s.* A brothel, a bawdy-

Bordellier, bŏr-dĕl-yēr', *s.* The keeper of a brothel.

Border, bŏr'dŭr, *s.* The outer part or edge of anything; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.

To Border, bŏr'dŭr, *v. n.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

To Border, bŏr'dŭr, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

Borderer, bŏr'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that dwells on the borders. [other tide.

Bore, bōre, *s.* A tide swelling above an-

To Bore, bōre, *v. a.* To pierce in a hole.

To Bore, bōre, *v. n.* To make a hole, to push forwards to a certain point.

Bore, bōre, *s.* The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.

Bore, bōre. The pret. of Bear.

Boreal, bŏ'rè-ăl, *a.* Northern.

Boreas, bŏ'rè-ăs, *s.* The north wind.

Borecole, bōre'kōle, *s.* A species of cabbage.

Boree, bō-rēē', *s.* A step in dancing.

Born, bŏrn. Come into life.

Borne, bŏrne. Carried, supported.

Borough, bŭr'rō, *s.* A town with a corporation.

To Borrow, bŏr'rō, *v. a.* To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to it.

Borrower, bŏr'rō-ŭr, *s.* He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

Borrowing, bŏr'rō-ing, *s.* Act of borrowing; thing borrowed.

Bosc'age, bŏs'kăje, *s.* Wood, or woodlands.

Bos'cy, bŏs'kè, *a.* Woody.

Bosom, bŏŏ'zŭm, *s.* The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an enclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

To Bosom, bŏŏ'zŭm, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

Boson, bō'sn, *s.* Corrupted from Boatswain, which see.

Boss, bŏs, *s.* A stud; the part rising in the midst of anything; a thick body of any kind.

Bossage, bŏs'sâje, *s.* Any stone that has a

Bossed, bŏst, *a.* Studded. [projecture.

Bossive, bŏs'sĭv, *a.* Crooked, deformed.

Bossy, bŏs'sè, *a.* Prominent, studded.

Bosvel, bŏz'vĕl, *s.* A species of crowfoot.

Botanical, bō-tăn'ĕ-kăl, } *a.* Relating to

Botanick, bō-tăn'nĭk, } herbs, skilled in herbs. [plants.

Botanist, bŏt'â-nĭst, *s.* One skilled in

Botanology, bŏt-ăn-ŏl'ō-jè, *s.* A discourse upon plants.

Botch, bŏtsh, *s.* A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

To Botch, bŏtsh, *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches. [patched.

Botcherly, bŏtsh'ŭr-lè, *a.* Clumsy;

Botchy, bŏt'tshè, *a.* Marked with botches.

Both, bō*th*, *a.* The two.

Both, bō*th*, *conj.* As well.

To Bother, bŏ*th*'ŭr, *v. a.* To perplex by loquacity; to teaze; to make a stunning noise. [of horses.

Bots, bŏts, *s.* Small worms in the entrails

Bottle, bŏt'tl, *s.* A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

To Bottle, bŏt'tl, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.

Bottleflower, bŏt'tl-flŏŏ-ŭr, *s.* A plant.

Bottlescrew, bŏt'tl-skrŏŏ, *s.* A screw to pull out the cork. [into bottles.

Bottling, bŏt'tl-ĭng, *s.* Putting liquor

Bottom, bŏt'tŭm, *s.* The lowest part of anything; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

To Bottom, bŏt'tŭm, *v. a.* To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something. [as its support.

To Bottom, bŏt'tŭm, *v. n.* To rest upon

Bottomed, bŏt'tŭmd, *a.* Having a bottom.

Bottomless, bŏt'tŭm-lĕs, *a.* Without a bottom, fathomless.

Bottomry, bŏt'tŏm-rè, *s.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

Boud, bŏŭd, *s.* An insect which breeds in malt.

To Bouge, bŏŏdje, *v. n.* To swell out.

Bough, bŏŭ, *s.* An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

Bought, bâwt. Pret. of To Buy.

To Bounce, bŏŭnse, *v. n.* To fall or fly against anything with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

Bounce, bŏŭnse, *s.* A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

Bouncer, bŏŭn'sŭr, *s.* A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

Bound, bŏŭnd, *s.* A limit, a boundary, a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.

To Bound, bŏŭnd, *v. a.* To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To Bound, bŏŭnd, *v. n.* To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

Bound, bŏŭnd. Part. pass. of Bind.

Bound, bŏŭnd, *a.* Destined, intending to come to any place.

Boundary, bŏŭn'dă-rè, *s.* Limit, bound.

Bounden, bŏŭn'dĕn. Part. pass. of Bind.

Bounder, bŏŭnd'ŭr, *s.* A limiter; a boundary.

Bounding-stone, bŏŭn'dĭng-stōne, } *s.* A

Bound-stone, bŏŭnd'stōne, } stone to play with.

Boundless, bŏŭnd'lĕs, *a.* Unlimited, unconfined.

Boundlessness, bŏŭnd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Exemption from limits. [kind, generous.

Bounteous, bŏŭn'tshè-ŭs, *a.* Liberal,

Bounteously, bŏŭn'tshè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

Bounteousness, bŏŭn'tshè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Munificence, liberality.

Bountiful, bŏŭn'tè-fŭl, *a.* Liberal, generous, munificent. [ally.

Bountifully, bŏŭn'tè-fŭl-lè, *ad.* Liber-

Bountifulness, bŏŭn'tè-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

Bountihead, bŏŭn'tè-hĕd, } *s.* Goodness,

Bountyhood, bŏŭn'tè-hŭd, } rtue.

Bounty, bŏŭn'tè, *s.* Generosity, liberality, munificence.

Bouquet, bŏŏ'kă, *s.* A nosegay.

To Bourgeon, bŭr'jŭn, *v. n.* To sprout, to shoot into branches.

Bourn, bŏrne, *s.* A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

To Bouse, bŏŏze, *v. n.* To drink lavishly.

Bousy, bŏŏ'zè, *a.* Drunken.

Bout, bŏŭt, *s.* A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To Bow, bŏŭ, *v. a.* To bend, or inflict; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend or incline, in condescension; to depress, to crush.

tûbe, tŭb, bŭll. . . öil. . . pǒund. . . thin, this.

To Bow, bŏŭ, *v. n.* To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop, to sink under pressure. [mission.

Bow, bŏŭ, *s.* An act of reverence or sub-

Bow, bō, *s.* An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot. Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle.

To Bow, bō, *v. a.* To bend sideways.

Bow-bent, bō'bĕnt, *a.* Crooked.

Bow-hand, bō-hând, *s.* The hand that draws the bow. [legs.

Bow-legged, bō'lĕgd, *a.* Having crooked

Bowels, bŏŭ'ĕlz, *s.* Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of anything; tenderness, compassion. [derness or compassion.

Bowelless, bŏŭ'ĕl-lĕs, *a.* Without ten-

Bower, bŏŭ'ûr, *s.* An arbour; in Spenser, the muscles which bend the arm-joints.

Bower, bŏŭ'ûr, *s.* An anchor so called.

Bowery, bŏŭ'ûr-è, *a.* Full of bowers.

Bowl, bōle, *s.* A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of anything; a basin, a fountain. [the ground.

Bowl, bōle, *s.* Round mass rolled along

To Bowl, bōle, *v. a.* To play at bowls; to throw bowls at anything.

Bowler, bō'lûr, *s.* He that plays at bowls.

Bowline, bō'lĭn, *s.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

Bowling-green, bō'lĭng-grēn, *s.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

Bowman, bō'mân, *s.* An archer.

Bowse, bŏŭze, *v. n.* To hale or pull together.

Bowsprit, bō'sprĭt, *s.* Boltsprit: which see.

Bowstring, bō'strĭng, *s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. [window.

Bow-window, bō'wĭn-dō, *s.* *See* Bay-

Bowyer, bō'yûr, *s.* An archer; one whose trade is to make bows

Box, bŏks, *s.* A tree; the wood of it.

Box, bŏks, *s.* A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold anything; the case of the mariner's compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the play-house.

To Box, bŏks, *v. a.* To enclose in a box.

Box, bŏks, *s.* A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Box, bŏks, *v. n.* To fight with the fist.

Boxen, bŏk'sn, *a.* Made of box, resembling box. [his fists.

Boxer, bŏks'ûr, *s.* A man who fights with

Boy, bŏĭ, *s.* A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence, older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men. [like a boy.

Boyblind, bŏĭ'blīnd, *a.* Undiscerning,

Boyhood, bŏĭ'hŭd, *s.* The state of a boy.

Boyish, bŏĭ'ĭsh, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

Boyishly, bŏĭ'ĭsh-lè, *ad.* Childishly, trifflingly.

Boyishness, bŏĭ'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Childishness, trifflingness.

Boyism, bŏĭ'ĭzm, *s.* Puerility, childishness.

Brabble, brăb'bl, *s.* A clamorous contest.

To Brabble, brăb'bl, *v. n.* To contest noisily. [fellow.

Brabbler, brăb'blûr, *s.* A clamorous noisy

To Brace, brāse, *v. a.* To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

Brace, brāse, *s.* Cincture, bandage; that which holds anything tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

Brace, brāse, *s.* A pair, a couple.

Bracelet, brāse'lĕt, *s.* An ornament for the arms.

Bracer, brā'sûr, *s.* A cincture, a bandage.

Brach, brătsh, *s.* A bitch hound.

Brachial, brāk'yăl, *a.* Belonging to the arm.

Brachygraphy, brā-kĭg'grā-fè, *s.* The art or practice of writing short hand.

Brack, brăk, *s.* A breach.

Bracken, brăk'kn, *s.* Fern.

Bracket, brăk'kĭt, *s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Brackish, brăk'ĭsh, *a.* Salt, something salt.

Brackishness, brăk'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Saltness.

Brad, brăd, *s.* A sort of headless nail.

To Brag, brăg, *v. n.* To boast, to display ostentatiously. [the thing boasted.

Brag, brăg, *s.* A boast; a proud expression;

Braggadocio, brăg-gă-dō'shè-ō, *s.* A puffing, boasting fellow.

Braggardize, brăg'gărd-īze, *s.* Bragging.

Braggart, brăg'gărt, *a.* Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

Braggart, brăg'gărt, } *s.* A boaster.
Bragger, brăg'gûr, }

Braggingly, brăg'ging-lè, *ad.* Boastingly.

Bragless, brăg'lĕs, *a.* Without a boast.

Bragly, brăg'lè, *ad.* Finely.

To Braid, brāde, *v. a.* To weave together.

Braid, brāde, *s.* A texture, a knot.

Brails, brālz, *s.* Small ropes reaved through blocks.

Brain, brāne, *s.* The collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding. [out the brain.

To Brain, brāne, *v. a.* To kill by beating

Brainish, brāne'ĭsh, *a.* Hot-headed.

Brainless, brāne'lĕs, *a.* Silly. [furious.

Brainpan, brāne'păn, *s.* The skull containing the brains. [giddy.

Brainsick, brāne'sĭk, *a.* Addleheaded,

Brainsickly, brāne'sĭk-lè, *ad.* Weakly, headily. [cretion, giddiness.

Brainsickness, brāne'sĭk-nĕs, *s.* Indis-

Brake, brāke. The pret. of Break.

Brake, brāke, *s.* Fern, brambles.

Brake, brāke, *s.* An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

Braky, brā'kė, *a.* Thorny, prickly, rough.

Bramble, brām'bl, *s.* Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub. [brambles.

Brambled, brām'bld, *a.* Overgrown with

Brambling, brām'bl'ing, *s.* A bird, called also the mountain chaffinch.

Brambly, brām'blė, *a.* Full of brambles.

Bramin, brā'min, *s.* A priest of India.

Braminical, brā-min'nė-kăl, *a.* Relating to the office or character of Bramins.

Bran, brăn, *s.* The husks of corn ground.

Branch, brânsh, *s.* The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To Branch, brânsh, *v. n.* To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts, to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

To Branch, brânsh, *v. a.* To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

Branch-hawk, brâu shŭr, *s.* One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk. [branches.

Branchiness, brâu'shė-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of

Branchless, brânsh'lĕs, *a.* Without shoots or boughs; naked.

Branchy, brân'shė, *a.* Full of branches, spreading.

Brand, brând, *s.* A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To Brand, brând, *v. a.* To mark with a note of infamy.

Brandgoose, brând'gōōs, *s.* A kind of wild fowl. [a pot on.

Brandiron, brând'ī-ŭrn, *s.* A trivet to set

To Brandish, brân'dish, *v. a.* To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

Brandish, brân'dish, *s.* A flourish.

Brandling, brând'ling, *s.* A particular worm.

Brandy, brân'dė, *s.* A strong liquor distilled from wine.

Brangle, brâng'gl, *s.* Squabble, wrangle.

To Brangle, brâng'gl, *v. n.* To wrangle, to squabble.

Brangling, brâng'gling, *s.* Quarrel.

Brank, brângk, *s.* Buckwheat.

Branny, brân'nė, *a.* Having the appearance of bran.

Bran-new, brân'nū, *a.* Quite new.

Brasier, brā'zhŭr, *s.* A manufacturer that works in brass, a pan to hold coals.

Brasil *or* Brazil, brā-zēl', *s.* An American wood, commonly but erroneously supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil.

Brass, brâs, *s.* A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence. [like brass.

Brassiness, brâs'sė-nĕs, *s.* An appearance

Brassvisaged, brâs'vĭz-ăjd, *a.* Impudent.

Brassy, brâs'sė, *a.* Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.

Brat, brât, *s.* A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.

Bravado, brā-vā'dō, *s.* A boast, a brag.

Brave, brāve, *a.* Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

Brave, brāve, *s.* A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

To Brave, brāve, *v. a.* To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.

Bravely, brāve'lė, *ad.* In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.

Bravery, brā'vŭr-rė, *s.* Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.

Bravingly, brā'ving-lė, *ad.* In a defying or insulting manner.

Bravo (Spanish), brā'vō, *s.* A man who murders for hire.

To Brawl, brâwl, *v. n.* To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loudly and indecently; to make a noise.

Brawl, brâwl, *s.* Quarrel, noise, scurrility.

Brawler, brâw'lŭr, *s.* A wrangler.

Brawling, brâw'ling, *s.* The act of quarrelling.

Brawn, brâwn, *s.* The fleshy or musculous part of the body; the arm, so called from its being musculous; bulk; muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar. [the table.

Brawner, brâw'nŭr, *s.* A boar killed for

Brawniness, brâw'nė-nĕs, *s.* Strength, hardness. [bulky.

Brawny, brâw'nė, *a.* Musculous, fleshy,

To Bray, brā, *v. a.* To pound, or grind small.

To Bray, brā, *v. a.* To make a noise as an ass; to make an offensive noise.

Bray, brā, *s.* Noise, sound.

Brayer, brā'ŭr, *s.* One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

Braying, brā'ing, *s.* Clamour; noise.

To Braze, brāze, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.

Brazen, brā'zn, *a.* Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

To Brazen, brā'zn, *v. n.* To be impudent, to bully. [less; impudent.

Brazenbrowed, brā'zn-brōūd, *a.* Shame-

Brazenface, brā'zn-fāse, *s.* An impudent wretch. [shameless.

Brazenfaced, brā'zn-fāste, *a.* Impudent,

Brazenly, brā'zn-lė, *ad.* In a bold impudent manner.

Brazenness, brā'zn-nĕs, *s.* Appearance like brass; impudence.

BRAZIER, brā'zyhr, *s.* *See* BRAZIER.

BREACH, brēēch, *s.* The act of breaking anything; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brĕd, *s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD-AND-BUTTER, brĕd'-ănd-bŭt'tĕr, *s.* A labourer's servant. [bread is made.

BREAD-CORN, brĕd'-kŏrn, *s.* Corn of which

BREADTH, brĕdth, *s.* The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

To BREAK, brāke, *v. a.* To burst or part by force; to divide; to dispart by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or spoil the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to enfeeble, to emasculate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new. To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to jar, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break off, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brāke, *v. n.* To part in two, to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter, to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt, to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness, to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer, to discard. To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desist suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.

BREAK, brāke, *s.* State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKABLE, brāke'ă-bl, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BREAKER, brāk'ĕr, *s.* He that breaks anything, a wave broken by rocks or sand banks.

To BREAKFAST, brĕk'fast, *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brĕk'fast, *s.* The first meal in the day, the food eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKFAST-MEAT, brĕk'fast-mēēt, *s.* A breakfast party, a publick breakfast.

BREAKING, brāk'ing, *s.* Bankruptcy, in road; dissolution.

BREAKNECK, brāke'nĕk, *s.* A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brāke'prŏm'ĭs, *s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAKWATER, brāk'wă'tĕr, *s.* A mole to protect a harbour from waves.

BREAM, brēēme, *s.* The name of a fish.

BREAST, brĕst, *s.* The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or parts of women which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore legs; the heart, the conscience, the passions.

To BREAST, brĕst, *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brĕst'bōne, *s.* The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTED, brĕs'tĕd, *a.* Up to the breast.

BREASTHIGH, brĕst'hī, *s.* With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before that help to strengthen the stem and all the fore part of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brĕst'nŏt, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brĕst'plāte, *s.* Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, brĕst'plŏ, *s.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, brĕst'wŭrk, *s.* Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defenders.

BREATH, brĕth, *s.* The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act; an instant.

To BREATHE, brēēthe, *v. n.* To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing, to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, brē'thŭr, *s.* One that breathes or lives. [full of odour.

BREATHFUL, brĕth'fŭl, *a.* Full of breath;

BREATHING, brē'thing, *s.* Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing-place, vent.

BREATHING-PLACE, brē'thing-plāse, *s.* A pause. [laxation.

BREATHING-TIME, brē'thing-tīme, *s.* Re-

BREATHLESS, brĕth'lĕs, *a.* Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

BREATHLESSNESS, brĕth'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being out of breath.

Bred, brĕd. Part. pass. from To Breed.

Bredde, brĕde, *s.* *See* Braid.

Breech, brēech, *s.* The upper and hind part of the thighs; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To Breech, brēetsh, *v. a.* To put into breeches; to fit anything with a breech, as to breech a gun.

Breeches, britsh'iz, *s.* The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

Breeching, brēetsh'ing, *s.* A whipping; ropes that lash guns to a ship's side.

To Breed, brēēd, *v. a.* To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's-self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To Breed, brēēd, *v. n.* To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

Breed, brēēd, *s.* A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

Breedbate, brēēd'bāte, *s.* One that breeds quarrels.

Breeder, brēē'dŭr, *s.* That which produces anything; the person who brings up another; a female that is prolific, one that takes care to raise a breed.

Breeding, brēē'ding, *s.* Education, instruction; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

Breese, Breeze, brēēz, *s.* The gad fly.

Breeze, brēēz, *s.* A gentle gale.

Breezeless, brēēz'lĕs, *a.* Wanting a breeze.

Breezy, brēē'zē, *a.* Fanned with gales.

Bret, bret, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

Brethren, brĕth'rĕn, *s.* The plural of Brother.

Brevet, brĕv-vĭt, *s.* Rank in the army, with the pay of the rank below it.

Breviary, brēve'yā-rē, *s.* An abridgement, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the Church of Rome.

Breviat, brēve'yăt, *s.* A short compendium. [breviation.

Breviature, brēve'yā-tshŭre, *s.* An ab-

Brevity, brĕv'ĕ-tē, *s.* Conciseness, shortness.

To Brew, brōō, *v. a.* To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot. [fice of a brewer.

To Brew, brōō, *v. n.* To perform the of-

Brewage, brōō'idje, *s.* Mixture of various things. [fession is to make beer.

Brewer, brōō'ŭr, *s.* A man whose pro-

Brewery, brōō'ŭr-ē, *s.* A place appropriated to brewing

Brewhouse, brōō'hŏuse, *s.* A house appropriated to brewing.

Brewing, brōō'ing, *s.* Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

Brewis, brōō'is, *s.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage made of salted meat. [the judgment.

Bribe, bribe, *s.* A reward given to pervert

To Bribe, bribe, *v. a.* To give bribes.

Briber, bri'bŭr, *s.* One that pays for corrupt practices.

Bribery, bri'bŭr-rē, *s.* The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.

Brick, brik, *s.* A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

To Brick, brik, *v. a.* To lay with bricks.

Brickbat, brik'băt, *s.* A piece of brick.

Brickclay, brik klā, *s.* Clay used for making bricks. [pounding bricks.

Brickdust, brik'dŭst, *s.* Dust made by

Brick kiln, brik'kĭl, *s.* A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

Bricklayer, brik'lā ŭr, *s.* A brick mason.

Brickmaker, brik'mā-kŭr, *s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks. [nuptial.

Bridal, bri'dăl, *a.* Belonging to a wedding,

Bride, bride, *s.* A woman new married.

Bridebed, bride'bĕd, *s.* Marriage bed.

Bridecake, bride'kāke, *s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

Bridechamber, bride'tshām-bŭr, *s.* The nuptial chamber. [ried man.

Bridegroom, bride'grōōm, *s.* A new mar-

Bridemaids, bride'mādz, } *s.* The attend-

Bridemen, bride'men, } ants on the bride and bridegroom.

Bridestake, bride'stāke, *s.* A post set in the ground to dance round. [rection.

Bridewell, bride'wĕl, *s.* A house of cor-

Bridge, bridje, *s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To Bridge, bridje, *v. a.* To raise a bridge over any place.

Bridgy, bridje, *a.* Having many bridges.

Bridle, bri'dl, *s.* The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

To Bridle, bri'dl, *v. a.* To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern. [head.

To Bridle, bri'dl, *v. n.* To hold up the

Bridlehand, bri'dl hănd, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

Bridler, bri'dl-ŭr, *s.* He who directs or restrains. [narrow.

Brief, brēēf, *a.* Short, concise; contracted,

Brief, brēēf, *s.* A short extract, or epitome; the writing given to pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection; in musick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. [words.

Briefly, brēēf'lē, *ad.* Concisely, in a few

Briefness, brēēf'nĕs, *s.* Conciseness, shortness.

Brier, brī'ĕr, *s.* A plant.

Briery, brī'ĕr-ē, *a.* Rough, full of briers.

Brig, brĭg, *s.* A light two-masted vessel.

Brigade, brĭ-gād', *s.* A division of forces, a body of men.

To **Brigade**, brĭ-gād', *v. a.* To league.

Brigadier General, brĭg-ā-dēr' jĕn'ĕr-ăl, *s.* An officer next in order below a major general.

Brigandage, brĭg'ăn-dĭj, *s.* Theft.

Brigandine, brĭg'ăn-dīn, *s.* A light coat of armour.

Brigantine, brĭg'ăn-tīn, *s.* A vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates, a coat of mail.

Bright, brīte, *a.* Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.

Bright-harnessed, brīte'hăr-nēst, *a.* Having bright armour.

To **Brighten**, brī'tn, *v. a.* To make bright, to make to shine, to make illustrious by light from without; to make gay, or sprightly; to make illustrious, to make acute.

To **Brighten**, brī'tn, *v. n.* To grow bright, to clear up.

Brightly, brīte'lē, *ad.* Splendidly, with lustre.

Brightness, brīte'nĕs, *s.* Lustre, splendour, acuteness.

Brilliancy, brĭl'yăn-sē, *s.* Lustre.

Brilliant, brĭl'yănt, *a.* Shining, sparkling.

Brilliant, brĭl'yănt, *s.* A diamond.

Brilliantly, brĭl'yănt-lē, *ad.* Splendour, lustre.

Brilliantness, brĭl'yănt-nĕs, *s.* Splendour, lustre.

Brim, brĭm, *s.* The edge of anything; the upper edge of any vessel; the top, any edge, the mark of a fountain.

To **Brim**, brĭm, *v. a.* To fill to the top.

To **Brim**, brim, *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

To **Brimfill**, brĭm'fĭl, *v. a.* To fill to the top.

Brimfull, brĭm'fŭl, *a.* Full to the top.

Brimfulness, brĭm'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Fulness to the top. [or brim.

Brimless, brĭm'lĕs, *a.* Without an edge

Brimmer, brĭm'mŭr, *s.* A bowl full to the top.

Brimstone, brĭm'stōne, *s.* Sulphur.

Brimstony, brĭm'stō-nē, *a.* Full of brimstone.

Brinded, brĭn'dĕd, *a.* Streaked, tabby.

Brindle, brĭn'dl, *s.* The state of being brinded.

Brindled, brĭn'dld, *a.* Brinded, streaked.

Brine, brīne, *s.* Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.

To **Brine**, brīne, *v. a.* To steep seed corn in a saline solution.

Brinepit, brīne'pĭt, *s.* Pit of salt water.

To **Bring**, brĭng, *v. a.* To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct, to induce, to prevail upon. To bring about; To bring to pass. To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce. To bring in, to reckon. To bring in, to afford gain. To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted. To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party. To bring out, to exhibit, to show. To bring under, to subdue, to repress, to bring up, to educate, to instruct. To bring up, to bring into practice. [brings anything.

Bringer, brĭng'ĕr, *s.* The person that

Bringing in, brĭng'ĭn, *s.* The person who introduces anything. [duction.

Brinish, brī'nĭsh, *a.* Having the taste of brine, salt.

Brinishness, brī'nĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Saltness.

Brink, brĭngk, *s.* The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Briny, brī'nē, *a.* Salt.

Brisk, brĭsk, *a.* Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous, vivid, bright.

Brisket, brĭs'kĕt, *s.* The breast of an animal. [ously.

Briskly, brĭsk'lē, *ad.* Actively, vigor-

Briskness, brĭsk'nĕs, *s.* Liveliness, vigour, quickness, gaiety.

Bristle, brĭs'sl, *s.* The stiff hair of swine.

To **Bristle**, brĭs'sl, *v. a.* To erect in bristles.

To **Bristle**, brĭs'sl, *v. n.* To stand erect as

Bristled, brĭs'sld, *a.* Thick set with bristles.

Bristol Stone, brĭs'tŭl-stōne, *s.* A kind of soft diamond found in St. Vincent's rocks, near Bristol.

Brit, brĭt, *s.* The name of a fish.

Britain, brĭt'tĭsh, *a.* What relates to Great Britain; the welsh language.

Britain, brĭt'tĭn, *s.* and *a.* A native of Britain; what relates to Britain.

Brittle, brĭt'tl, *a.* Fragile, apt to break.

Brittleness, brĭt'tl-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to break. [break.

Brittleness, brĭt'tl-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to

Brize, brīze, *s.* The gadfly.

Broach, brōtsh, *s.* A spit.

To **Broach**, brōtsh, *v. a.* To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, to utter anything.

To **Broach-to**, brōtsh'tōō, *v. a.* To turn suddenly to windward, so as to be in danger of oversetting.

Broacher, brōtsh'ŭr, *s.* A spit; an opener, or utterer of anything.

Broad, brâwd, *a.* Wide, extended in breadth, large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

Broad axe, brâwd'ăks, *s.* Formerly a military weapon.

Broad blown, brâwd'blōne, *part. a.* Full blown. [the hand.

Broadcast, brâwd-kâst, *s.* Sown with

BROADCLOTH, brâwd'clŏth, *s.* A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brâw'dn, *v. n.* To grow broad.

BROADISH, brâwd'ish, *a.* Rather broad.

BROADLY, brâwd'lē, *ad* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brâwd'nĕs, *s.* Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsomeness.

BROADSIDE, brâwd'side, *s.* The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSPREADING, brâwd-'sprĕd-ding, *a.* Spreading widely.

BROADSWORD, brâwd'sōrd, *s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brâwd'wize, *ad.* According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brō-kāde', *s.* A silken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brō-kā'dĕd, *a.* Dress in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brō'kĭdje, *s.* The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things. [bage.

BROCCOLI, brŏk'kō-lē, *s.* A species of cab-

BROCK, brŏk, *s.* A badger.

BROCKET, brŏk'kĭt, *s.* A red deer, two years old.

BRODEKIN, brō'dē-kĭn, *s.* A buskin or half boot.

BROGUE, brōg, *s.* A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.

To BROIDER, brŏĭ'dûr, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of needlework. [derer.

BROIDERER, brŏĭ'dûr-rĕr, *s.* An embroi-

BROIDERY, brŏĭ'dûr-ē, *s.* Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, brŏĭl, *s.* A tumult, a quarrel.

To BROIL, brŏĭl, *v. a.* To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

To BROIL, brŏĭl, *v. n.* To be in the heat.

BROKE, brōke. Preterimperfect tense of the verb To Break.

To BROKE, brōke, *v. n.* To transact business for others.

BROKEN, brō'kn. Part. pass. of BREAK.

BROKEN-BELLIED, brō'kn-bĕl-lĭd, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brō'kn-hâr'tĕd, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brō'kn-lē, *ad.* Without any regular series.

BROKENNESS, brō'kn-nĕs, *s.* The state of being broken; unevenness.

BROKEN-WINDED, brō'kn-wĭn-dĕd, *a.* Having short breath.

BROKER, brō'kûr, *s.* A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match-maker. [reward of a broker.

BROKERAGE, brō'kûr-ĭdje, *s.* The pay or

BROKERLY, brō'kûr-lē, *a.* Partaking of the character of a broker; mean.

BROKERY, brō'kûr-ē, *s* The business of a broker

BRONCHOCELE, brŏn'kō-sēle, *s.* A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the Bronchus.

BRONCHIAL, brŏn'kē-ăl, } *a.* Belonging to
BRONCHICK, brŏn'kĭk, } the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brŏn-kŏt'tō-mē, *s.* The operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONZE, brŏnze, *s.* Brass; a mixed metal; a statue. [bronze.

To BRONZE, brŏnze, *v. a.* To make like

BROOCH, brōtsh', *s.* A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To BROOD, brōōd, *v. n.* To sit on eggs to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider anything anxiously; to mature anything by care. [to hatch.

To BROOD, brōōd, *v. a.* To cherish by care,

BROOD, brōōd, *s.* Offspring, progeny, generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, brōō'dē, *a.* In a state of sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brōōk, *s.* A running water, a rivulet.

To BROOK, brōōk, *v. a.* To bear, to endure.

To BROOK, brōōk, *v. n.* To endure, to be content. [brooks.

BROOKY, brōōk'kē, *a.* Abounding with

BROOKLIME, brōōk'lime, *s.* A sort of water cress; an herb.

BROOM, brōōm, *s.* A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made. [bears broom.

BROOMLAND, brōōm'lând, *s.* Land that

BROOMSTAFF, brōōm'stâf, *s.* The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, brōō'mē, *a.* Full of broom.

BROTH, brŏth, *s.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brŏth'ĕl,
BROTHEL-HOUSE, brŏth'ĕl-hŏŭse, } *s.* A bawdy-house.

BROTHELLER, brŏth'ĕl-ûr, *s.* A haunter of brothels.

BROTHELRY, brŏth'ĕl-rē, *s.* Whoredom.

BROTHER, brŭth'ûr, *s.* One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brŭth'ûr-hŏd, *s.* The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLESS, brŭth'ûr-lĕs, *a.* Without a brother.

BROTHERLIKE, brŭth'ûr-like, *a.* Becoming a brother.

BROTHERLOVE, brŭth'ûr-lŭv, *s.* Brotherly affection.

BROTHERLY, brŭth'ûr-lē, *a.* Natural to brothers, such as becomes or beseems a brother.

BROUGHT, brâwt. Part. pass. of BRING.

Brow, brou, s. The arch of hair over the eye. Edmund, the governor elect of the commonwealth of the copy of young Bloomfield.

To Brow-beat, brou'bēt, v. a. To depress with stern looks.

Brow-beating, brou'bē-ting, s. Act of intimidating by stern or surly looks.

Brow-bound, brou'bound, a. Crowned.

Brow-bound, brou'bound, a. Dejected.

Brow-bound, brou'bound, a. The same as brow-bound.

Brow-antler, brou'ant-ler, s. The second tine of the English deer.

Brown, brou'n, s. The doctrine taught by Robert Brown.

Brownist, brou'nist, s. One of Robert Brown's sect.

Brownness, brou'n'nēs, s. A brown colour.

Brown-study, brou'n stū-dy, s. Gloomy meditations.

To Brow-wet, brou'wēt, v. a. To cut beat the

To Brow-wet, brou'wēt, v. a. To crush or wring with a heavy blow.

Brown, brou'z, s. A bait with something brown and heavy.

Brunish, brou'nish, s. A tool for polishing spectacles, a burser.

Brunswick, brou'nz wīrt, s. Goldfoy.

Brunt, brou'nt, s. Rumour, noise, report.

Brumal, brō'mal, a. Belonging to the winter.

Brunette, brō'nēt', s. A woman with a brown complexion.

Brunt, brunt, s. Shock, violence, blow.

Brush, brush, s. An instrument for rubbing, a rude assault, a skirmish.

To Brush, brush, v. a. To sweep or rub with a brush, to strike with quickness, to paint with a brush.

To Brush, brush, v. n. To move with haste, to fly over, to skim lightly.

Brusher, brush'ūr, s. He that uses a brush.

Brush-wood, s. brush wud, s. Rough shrubby thickets.

Brushy, brush'y, a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

To Brustle, brus'l, v. n. To crackle.

Brutal, brō'tal, a. That which belongs to a brute, savage, cruel, inhuman.

Brutality, brō'tal'i-tē, s. Savageness, churlishness.

To Brutalize, brō'tā-lize, v. n. To grow brutal or savage.

Brutally, brō'tal-lē, ad. Churlishly, inhumanly.

Brute, brōōt, a. Senseless, unconscious, savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

Brute, brōōt, s. A creature without reason. [civilized manner.

Brutely, brōōt'lē, ad. In a rough un-

Brutelness, brōōt'nēs, s. Brutality.

To Brutify, brōōt'tē-fī, v. a. To make a man a brute.

Brutish, brōō'tish, a. Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

Brutishly, brōō'tish-lē, ad. In the manner of a brute.

Brutishness, brōō'tish-nēs, s. Inhumanity, savageness.

Bryony, bri'ō-nē, s. A plant. [word.

Bub, bub, s. Strong malt liquor. A low

Bubble, bub'bl, s. A small bladder of water; anything which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

To Bubble, bub'bl, v. n. To rise in bubbles, to run with a gentle noise.

To Bubble, bub'bl, v. a. To cheat.

Bubbler, bub'blūr, s. A cheat.

Bubby, bub'by, s. A woman's breast. A low word.

Bubo, bū'bō, s. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called bubones.

Bubonocele, bū'bō-nō-sēle, s. A rupture, in which some part of the intestines breaks down into the groin.

Buccaneering, buk'a-nēr'ing, s. A cant word for the privateers or pirates of America.

Buck, bŭk, s. The liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.

Buck, bŭk, s. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

Buck, bŭk, s. A bold forward person.

To Buck, bŭk, v. a. To wash clothes.

To Buck, bŭk, v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.

Buck-basket, bŭk'bās'kĕt, s. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck-bean, bŭk'bēne, s. A plant, a sort of trefoil.

Bucket, bŭk'kĕt, s. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well, the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Buckle, bŭk'kl, s. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.

To Buckle, bŭk'kl, v. a. To fasten with a buckle; to confine.

To Buckle, bŭk'kl, v. n. To bend, to bow. To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

Buckler, bŭk'lūr, s. A shield.

Buckmast, bŭk'mast, s. The fruit or mast of the beech tree

Buckram, bŭk'rŭm, s. A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

Buckram, bŭk'rŭm, a. Stiff; precise; formal.

Buckshorn-plantain, bŭks'hôrn-plăn'tin, s. A plant. [skin.

Buckskin, bŭk'skĭn, a. Made of a buck's

Buckthorn, bŭk'thorn, s. A tree.

Bucolical, bū-kŏl'ĭ-kăl, a. Pastoral.

Bucolick, bū-kŏl'ĭk, s. A writer of bucolicks; a pastoral poem. [germ.

Bud, bŭd, s. The first shoot of a plant, a

To Bud, bŭd, v. n. To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom

To Bud, bŭd, v. a. To graft.

To Budge, bŭdje, *v. n.* To stir.

Budge, bŭdje, *a.* Stiff, formal.

Budger, bŭd'jŭr, *s.* One that stirs.

Budget, bŭd'jĕt, *s.* A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

Buff, bŭf, *s.* Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist-belts, pouches, &c.; a military coat.

To Buff, bŭf, *v. a.* To strike. A low word.

Buffalo, bŭf'fā-lō, *s.* A kind of wild bull or cow.

Buffet, bŭf'fĭt, *s.* A blow with the fist.

Buffet, bŭf fĕt', *s.* A kind of cupboard.

To Buffet, bŭf'fĭt, *v. a.* To box, to beat.

To Buffet, bŭf'fĭt, *v. n.* To play a boxing match.

Buffeter, bŭf'fĭt-ŭr, *s.* A boxer.

Buffeting, bŭf'fĭt-ing, *s.* Stroke, attack.

Buffle, bŭf'fl, *s.* The same with Buffalo.

Buffleheaded, bŭf'fl-hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Dull, stupid.

Buffoon, bŭf fōōn', *s.* A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and antick postures, a jack pudding, a man that practises indecent raillery.

To Buffoon, bŭf fōōn', *v. a.* To laugh at; to make ridiculous.

Buffoonery, bŭf fōōn'ŭr-rē, *s.* The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth. [low jesting.

Buffooning, bŭf-fōōn'ing, *s.* Buffoonery, Buffoonize, bŭf fōōn'ize, *v. n.* To play the buffoon.

Bug, bŭg, *s.* A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.

Bugbear, bŭg bāre, *s.* A frightful object, a false terror.

Bugginess, bŭg'gē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being infested with bugs.

Buggy, bŭg'gē, *a.* Abounding with bugs.

Bugle, bū'gl, } *s.* A hunting
Bugle-horn, bū'gl hŏrn, } horn.

Bugle, bū'gl, *s.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle, bū'gl, *s.* A plant.

Bugloss, bū'glŏs, *s.* The herb ox tongue.

To Build, bild, *v. a.* To make a fabrick or an edifice, to raise anything on a support or foundation. [rest on.

To Build, bild, *v. n.* To depend on, to

Builder, bild'ŭr, *s.* He that builds, an architect.

Building, bild'ing, *s.* A fabrick, an edifice.

Bulb, bŭlb, *s.* The form, the structure.

Bulb, bŭlb, *s.* A round body, or root.

To Bulbocur, bŭlb'ŏdt, *v. n.* To project, to swell out.

Bulbaceous, bŭl-bā'shŭs, *a.* The same with Bulbous.

Bulbed, bŭlbd, *a.* Round-headed, like an onion.

Bulbous, bŭl'bŭs, *a.* Containing bulbs.

To Bulge, bŭlje, *v. n.* To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

Bulk, bŭlk, *s.* Magnitude, size, quantity, the gross, the majority, main fabrick.

Bulk, bŭlk, *s.* A part of a building jutting out.

Bulkhead, bŭlk-hĕd', *s.* A partition made across a ship with boards.

Bulkiness, bŭl'kē-nĕs, *s.* Greatness of stature or size.

Bulky, bŭl'kē, *a.* Of great size or stature.

Bull, bŭl, *s.* The male of black cattle, in the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.

Bull-baiting, bŭl'bāt-ing, *s.* The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beggar, bŭl'bĕg-ŭr, *s.* Something terrible to fright children with.

Bull-dog, bŭl'dŏg, *s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

Bull-faced, bŭl'fāst, *a.* Having a face like a bull; large-faced.

Bull-head, bŭl'hĕd, *s.* A stupid fellow, the name of a fish.

Bull-weed, bŭl'wēēd, *s.* Knapweed.

Bull-wort, bŭl'wŭrt, *s.* Bishop's-weed.

Bullace, bŭl'lis, *s.* A wild sour plum.

Bullet, bŭl'lĭt, *s.* A round ball of metal.

Bulletin, bŭl'lĕ tin, *s.* An official account of news. [lump unwrought.

Bullion, bŭl'yŭn, *s.* Gold or silver in the

Bullish, bŭl'lish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

Bullition, bŭl-lish'ŭn, *s.* The act or state of boiling.

Bullock, bŭl'lŭk, *s.* A young bull.

Bully, bŭl'lē, *s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.

Bulrush, bŭl'rŭsh, *s.* A large rush.

Bulwark, bŭl'wŭrk, *s.* A fortification, a citadel; security.

Bum, bŭm, *s.* The part on which we sit: it is used in composition, for anything mean or low, as bumbailiff.

Bumbailiff, bŭm-bā'lĭf, *s.* A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.

Bumbard, bŭm'bărd, *s.* *See* Bombard.

Bumbast, bŭm-bāst', *s.* A cloth made of patches; patchwork. (More properly written *Bombast*, as derived by Mr Stevens from *Bombycinus*, made of silk.)

Bumboat, bŭm'bōte, *s.* A boat that carries vegetables and liquors to a ship in port.

Bump, bŭmp, *s.* A swelling, a protuberance

To Bump, bŭmp, *v. a.* To make a loud noise.

Bumper, bŭm'pŭr, *s.* A cup filled.

Bumpkin, bŭm'kin, *s.* An awkward heavy rustick.

Bumptiously, bŭm'kin lē, *a.* Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

Bunch, bŭnsh, *s.* A hard lump, a knob; a cluster, a number of things tied together, anything bound into a knot.

Bunchbacked, bŭnsh'bākt, *a.* Having bunches on the back. *or.*

Bunchy, bŭn'shē, *a.* Growing into bunch

Bundle, bŭn'dl, *s.* A number of things bound together; anything rolled up cylindrically.

To **bundle**, bŭn'dl, *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.

Bung, bŭng, *s.* A stopper for a barrel.

To **bung**, bŭng, *v. a.* To stop up.

Bung-hole, bŭng'hōle, *s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled.

To **Bungle**, bŭng'gl, *v. n.* To perform clumsily.

To **Bungle**, bŭng'gl, *v. a.* To botch, to manage clumsily.

Bungler, bŭng'glŭr, *s.* A botch, an awkward workman.

Bungling, bŭng'glĭng, *s.* A bad performance.

Bunglingly, bŭng'glĭng-lē, *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly.

Bunn, bŭn, *s.* A kind of sweet bread.

Bunt, bŭnt, *s.* A swelling part, as in coarse cavity.

Buntal, bŭn'tăl, *s.* Any low vulgar.

Buntling, bŭnt'lĭng, *s.* The young of a bird.

Buoy, bŏĭ, *s.* A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

To **Buoy**, bŏĭ, *v. a.* To keep afloat.

Buoyancy, bŏĭ'ăn-sē, *s.* The quality of floating.

Buoyant, bŏĭ'ănt, *a.* Which will not sink.

Burr, bŭr, *s.* A rough head of a plant.

Burbot, bŭr'bŏt, *s.* A fish full of prickles.

Burdalis, bŭr'dă-lĭs, *s.* A sort of grape.

Burden, bŭr'dn, *s.* A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.

To **Burden**, bŭr'dn, *v. a.* To load, to incumber.

Burdener, bŭr'dn-ŭr, *s.* A loader, an oppressor.

Burdensome, bŭr'dn-sŭm, *a.* Grievous, oppressive, useless.

Burdensomely, bŭr'dn-sŭm-lē, *ad.* Grievously, heavily.

Burdensomeness, bŭr'dn-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Weight, uneasiness.

Burdock, bŭr'dŏk, *s.* *See* Burr.

Bureau, bū-rō', *s.* A chest of drawers with a writing board.

Burg, bŭrg, *s.* *See* Borrow.

Burgage, bŭr'gĭdje, *s.* A tenure proper to cities and towns.

Burgamot, bŭr'gă-mŏt', *s.* A species of pear.

Burganet, *or* **Burgonet**, bŭr'gă-nĕt, *s.* A kind of helmet.

Burgess, bŭr-jĕs', *s.* A citizen, a burgess; a type of a particular size.

Burgess, bŭr'jĕs, *s.* A citizen, a freeman of a city, a representative of a town corporate.

Burgesship, bŭr'jĕs-shĭp, *s.* The state and quality of a burgess.

Burgh, bŭrg, *s.* A corporate town or

Burgher, bŭr'gŭr, *s.* One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

Burgher-ship, bŭr'gŭr-shĭp, *s.* The privilege of a burgher.

Burglarious, bŭr-glā'rē-ŭs, *a.* Relating to the crime of house-breaking.

Burglary, bŭr'glă-rē, *s.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

Burgomaster, bŭrg'mŭs-tŭr, *s.* A burgomaster.

Burgonetted, bŭr'gŭ-nĕt-tĕd, *a.* One employed in the government of a city.

Burgundy, bŭr'gŭn-dē, *s.* Wine made in Burgundy.

Burial, bĕr'rē-ăl, *s.* The act of burying, sepulture, interment, the act of placing anything under earth, the church service for funerals.

Burial-place, bĕr'rē-ăl plāse, *s.* A place set apart for burial.

Burier, bĕr'rē-ŭr, *s.* He that buries.

Burin, bū'rĭn, *s.* A graving tool.

Burlacy, bŭr'lăse, *s.* A sort of grape.

To **Burl**, bŭrl, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

Burlesque, bŭr-lĕsk', *a.* Jocular, tending to raise laughter.

Burlesque, bŭr-lĕsk', *s.* Ludicrous language.

To **Burlesque**, bŭr-lĕsk', *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.

Burlesquer, bŭr-lĕsk'ŭr, *s.* He who turns anything into ridicule.

Burlesque, bŭr-lĕsk', *s.* A musical farce.

Burlesque, bŭr-lĕsk', *s.* Jest, buffoon.

Burly, bŭr'lē, *a.* Big of stature.

To **Burn**, bŭrn, *v. a.* To consume with fire, to wound with fire.

To **Burn**, bŭrn, *v. n.* To be on fire, to be inflamed with passion, to act as fire.

Burn, bŭrn, *s.* A hurt caused by fire.

Burnable, bŭrn'ă-bl, *a.* That which may be burnt.

Burner, bŭr'nŭr, *s.* A person who burns anything.

Burnet, bŭr'nĭt, *s.* A plant [tion.

Burning, bŭr'nĭng, *s.* State of inflamma-

Burning-glass, bŭr'nĭng glăs, *s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

To **Burnish**, bŭr'nĭsh, *v. a.* To polish.

To **Burnish**, bŭr'nĭsh, *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

Burnisher, bŭr'nĭsh-ŭr, *s.* The person that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

Burnt, bŭrnt. Part. pass. of Burn.

Burr, bŭr, *s.* The lope or lap of the ear.

Burrel, bŭr'rĕl, *s.* A sort of pear.

Burrow, bŭr'rō, *s.* A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.

To **Burrow**, bŭr'rō, *v. n.* To mine as conies or rabbits. [college.

Bursar, bŭr'sŭr, *s.* The treasurer of a

Bursarship, bŭr'sŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a bursar.

Bursary, bŭr'sŭr-rē, *s.* The treasury of a college in Scotland, an exhibition.

Burse, bŭrse, *s.* An exchange where merchants meet.

To Burst, bŭrst, *v. n.* To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly; to begin an action violently.

To Burst, bŭrst, *v. a.* To break suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption.

Burst, bŭrst, *s.* A sudden disruption.

Burst, bŭrst, } *part. a.* Diseased with
Burstен, bŭr'stn, } a hernia or rupture.

Burstenness, bŭrst'nĕs, *s.* A rupture.

Burstwort, bŭrst'wŭrt, *s.* An herb good against ruptures.

Burt, bŭrt, *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

Burthen, bŭr'thn, *s.* *See* Burden.

To Bury, bĕr'rē, *v. a.* To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

Burying, bĕr'rē-ĭng, *s.* Burial; funeral solemnity.

Bush, bŭsh, *s.* A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.

Bushel, bŭsh'ĭl, *s.* A measure containing eight gallons, a strike

Bushiness, bŭsh'ē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being bushy.

Bushment, bŭsh'mĕnt, *s.* A thicket.

Bushy, bŭsh'ē, *a.* Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes.

Busiless, bĭz'zē-lĕs, *a.* At leisure.

busily, bĭz'zē-lē, *ad.* With hurry, actively.

Business, bĭz'nĕs, *s.* Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the subject of action; serious engagement; right of action; a matter of question; To do one's business, to kill, to destroy, or ruin him.

Busk, bŭsk, *s.* A piece of steel, wood, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Buskin, bŭs'kĭn, *s.* A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the mid-leg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

Buskined, bŭs'kĭnd, *a.* Dressed in buskins.

Bussy, bŭs'kē, *a.* Woody.

Buss, bŭs, *s.* A kiss, a salute with the lips; a boat for fishing.

To Buss, bŭs, *v. a.* To kiss. A low word.

Bust, bŭst, *s.* A statue representing a man to his breast.

Bustard, bŭs'tŭrd, *s.* A wild turkey.

To Bustle, bŭs'sl, *v. n.* To be busy, to stir.

Bustle, bŭs'sl, *s.* A tumult, a hurry.

Bustler, bŭs'lŭr, *s.* An active stirring man.

Busto, bŭs'to, *s.* A statue of a person down to the breast.

Busy, bĭz'zē, *a.* Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

To Busy, bĭz'zē, *v. a.* To employ, to engage.

Busybody, bĭz'zē bŏd-dē, *s.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

But, bŭt, *conj.* Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism. now, only, nothing more than, than, not otherwise than, by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; But for, had not this been. [anything.

But-end bŭt'ĕnd, *s.* The blunt end of

Butcher, bŭt'tshŭr, *s.* One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood. [murder.

To Butcher, bŭt'tshŭr, *v. a.* To kill, to

Butcherliness, bŭt tshŭr-lē-nĕs, *s.* A butcherly manner. [barous.

Butcherly, bŭt'tshŭr-lē, *a.* Bloody, bar-

Butchery, bŭt'tshŭr-rē, *s.* The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

Butler, bŭt'lŭr, *s.* A servant employed in furnishing the table.

Butment, bŭt'mĕnt, *s.* That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

Butt, bŭt, *s.* The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed, the point at which the endeavour is directed, a man upon whom the company break their jests.

Butt, bŭt, *s.* A vessel, a barrel, containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To Butt, bŭt, *v. a.* To strike with the head.

Butter, bŭt'tŭr, *s.* An unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

To Butter, bŭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw. [the bittern.

Butter-bump, bŭt'tŭr-bŭmp, *s.* A fowl,

Butterbur, bŭt'tŭr-bŭr, *s.* A plant.

Buttercup, bŭt'tŭr-kŭp, } *s.* A
Butterflower, bŭt'tŭr-flŏw'ŭr, } yellow flower of May; a species of ranunculus.

Butterfly, bŭt'tŭr-flī, *s.* A beautiful insect.

Butteris, bŭt'tŭr-rĭs, *s.* An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

Butkmilk, bŭt'tŭr-mĭlk, *s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

Butterprint, bŭt'tŭr-prĭnt, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

Butterstooth, bŭt'tŭr-tōōth, *s.* The great broad foretooth.

Butterwoman, bŭt'tŭr-wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman that sells butter. [sanicle.

Butterwort, bŭt'tŭr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant,

Buttery, bŭt'tŭr-rē, *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Buttery, bŭt'tŭr-rē, *s.* The room where provisions are laid up.

Buttock, bŭt'tŭk, *s.* The rump, the part near the tail. [bud of a plant.

Button, bŭt'tn, *s.* Any knob or ball, the

To Button, bŭt'tn, *v. a.* To dress, to clothe; to fasten with buttons.

Buttonhole, bŭt'tn-hōle, *s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Buttress, bŭt'trĭs, *s.* A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.
To **Buttress**, bŭt'trĭs, *v. a.* To prop.
Buxom, bŭk'sŭm, *a.* Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.
Buxomly, bŭk'sŭm-lè, *ad.* Wantonly, amorously.
Buxomness, bŭk'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Wantonness.
To **Buy**, bi, *v. a.* To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.
To **Buy**, bi, *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.
Buyer, bi'ŭr, *s.* He that buys, a purchaser.
To **Buzz**, bŭz, *v. n.* To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.
Buzzard, bŭz'zûrd, *s.* A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.
Buzzard, bŭz'zûrd, *a.* Senseless; stupid; undiscerning.
Buzzer, bŭz'zŭr, *s.* A secret whisperer.
By, bi, *prep.* It notes the agent; it notes the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which anything is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage, near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of, noting substitution.
By, bi, *ad.* Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.
By, bi, *s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.
By and by, bi'ănd-bi, *ad.* In a short time.
By-concernment, bi'kŏn-sêrn'mĕnt, *s.* Not the main business.
By-corner, bi-kôr'nŭr, *s.* A private corner; an out-of-the-way place.
By-end, bi'ĕnd, *s.* Private interest, secret advantage.
By-gone, bi'gŏn', *a.* Past.
By-lane, bi'lane, *s.* A lane out of the usual road.
By-law, bi-lâw', *s.* By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.
By-name, bi'nāme', *s.* A nick-name.
To **By-name**, bi'nāme', *v. a.* To give a nick-name.
By-path, bi'pâth, *s.* A private or obscure path.
By-respect, bi'rè-spĕkt', *s.* Private end or view.
By-road, bi'rōde, *s.* An obscure unfrequented path.
By-room, bi'rōōm', *s.* A private room within.
By-speech, bi'spētsh', *s.* An incidental or casual speech.
By-stander, bi'stăn'dŭr, *s.* A looker on, one unconcerned.
By-street, bi'strēet', *s.* An obscure street.
By-view, bi'vū', *s.* Private self-interested purpose.
By-walk, bi'wâwk', *s* Private walk, not the main road
By way, bi'wā, *s.* A private and obscure way.
By-west, bē-wĕst', *a.* Westward, to the
By-word, bi'wŭrd, *s.* A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C.

Cab, kăb, *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
Cabal, kă-băl', *s.* The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.
To **Cabal**, kă-băl', *v. n.* To form close intrigues.
Cabala, kăb'ăl-lă, *s.* The secret science of the Jewish doctors; any secret science.
Cabalism, kăb'ă-lizm, *s.* A part of the science of the cabal.
Cabalist, kăb'ă-list, *s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
Cabalistical, kăb ăl-lis'tē-kăl, **Cabalistick**, kăb ăl lis'tik, *a.* Something that has an occult meaning.
Caballer, kă-băl'lŭr, *s.* He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.
Cabbage, kăb'bidje, *s.* A plant.
To **Cabbage**, kăb'bidje, *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes.
Cabbage-tree, kăb'bidje-trēē, *s.* A species of palm-tree.
Cabbage-worm, kăb'bidje-wûrm, *s.* An insect.
Cabin, kăb'bin, *s.* A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, a small house.
To **Cabin**, kăb'bin, *v. n.* To live in a cabin.
To **Cabin**, kăb'bin, *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.
Cabin-boy, kăb'bin-bŏy, *s.* The boy who waits in the cabin of a ship.
Cabined, kăb'bind, *a.* Belonging to a cabin.
Cabinet, kăb'in-ĕt, *s.* A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.
Cabinet-council, kăb'in-ĕt-kŏŭn'sĭl, *s.* A council held in a private manner.
Cabinet-maker, kăb'in-ĕt-mā'kŭr, *s.* One that makes small nice work in wood.
Cable, kā'bl, *s.* The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.
Cabled, kā'bld, *a.* Fastened with a cable.
Cabriolet, kăb'rē-ō-lā', *s.* A small covered carriage, drawn by one horse.
Cachectical, kă kĕk'tē-kăl, **Cachectick**, kă-kĕk'tik, *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
Cachexy, kăk'kĕk-sē, *s.* Such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.
Cachinnation, kăk-kĭn-nā'shŭn, *s.* A loud laughter.

CACKEREL, kăk'ŭr-il, *s.* A fish.

To CACKLE, kăk'kl, *v. n.* To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kăk'kl, *s.* The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kăk'lŭr, *s.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale, a tattler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kăk-kō-kĭm'ē-kăl, } *a.*
CACOCHYMICK, kăk-kō-kĭm'ĭk, } *a.* Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kăk'kō-kĭm-mē, *s.* A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

CACOETHES, kăk-kō-ē'*th*ēs, *s.* An incurable ulcer; a bad habit.

CACODÆMON, kăk-ō-dē'mŏn, *s.* An evil spirit; the devil.

CACOGRAPHY, kăk-kŏg'grăf-fē, *s.* Bad [spelling.

CACOPHONY, kă-kŏf'ō-nē, *s.* A bad sound of words.

To CACUMINATE, kă-kū'mē-nāte, *v. a.* To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, kă-dăv'ē-rŭs, *a.* Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CADDIS, kăd'dis, *s.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kāde, *a.* Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kāde, *s.* A barrel.

CADENCE, kā'dĕnse, } *s.* Fall, state of
CADENCY, kā'dĕn-sē, } sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

To CADENCE, kā'dĕnse, *v. a.* To regulate by musical measure or proportion.

CADENT, kā'dĕnt, *a.* Falling down.

CADET, kă-dĕt', *s.* The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army who serves in expectation of a commission.

To CADGE, kădje, *v. a.* To carry a burthen.

CADGER, kĕd'jŭr, *s.* A huckster.

CADI, kā'dē, *s.* A Turkish or Persian magistrate.

CADILLACK, kă-dĭl'lăk, *s.* A sort of pear.

CADUCEUS, kă-dū'shē-ŭs, *s.* The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted.

CADUCITY, kă-dū'sē-tē, *s.* Frailty; tendency to fall.

CÆSURA, sē-zū'rā, *s.* A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in verse.

CÆSURAL, sē'zū-răl, *a.* Relating to pause in verse or voice.

CAFTAN, kăf'tăn, *s.* A Persian vest or [garment.

CAG, kăg, *s.* A barrel or wooden vessel containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kāje, *s.* An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, kāje, *v. n.* To enclose in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā'măn, *s.* The American name of a crocodile.

CAIRN, kārn, *s.* A pile of stones in memory [of the dead.

To CAJOLE, kă-jōle', *v. a.* To flatter, to soothe.

CAJOLER, kă-jō'lŭr, *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kă-jō'lŭr-rē, *a.* Flattery.

CAITIFF, kā'tĭf, *s.* A mean villain, a despicable knave.

CAITIFF, kā'tĭf, } *a.* Base; servile.
CAITIVE, kā'tĭv, }

CAKE, kāke, *s.* A kind of delicate bread, anything of a form rather flat than high.

To CAKE, kāke, *v. n.* To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kăl'ă-băsh, *s.* A species of [large gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kăl'ă-băsh-trēe', *s.* A tree, of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of musick.

CALAMANCO, kăl-ă-măng'kō, *s.* A kind of [woollen stuff.

CALAMINE, kăl'ă-mine, *s.* A native carbonate of zinc, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

CALAMINT, kăl'ă-mint, *s.* The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kă-lăm'ē-tŭs, *a.* Miserable, involved in distress, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kă-lăm'ē-tŭs-nĕs, *s.* Misery, distress.

CALAMITY, kă-lăm'ē-tē, *s.* Misfortune, cause of misery.

CALAMUS, kăl'ă-mŭs, *s.* A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

CALASH, kă-lăsh', *s.* A small carriage for [pleasure.

CALCAREOUS, kăl-kā'rē-ŭs, *a.* Partaking of the nature of lime.

CALCEATED, kăl'shē-ā-tĕd, *a.* Shod, fitted [with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kăl-sē-dō'nē-ŭs, *s.* A kind of precious stone.

CALCINABLE, kăl'sĭ-nă-bl, *a.* That which [may be calcined.

CALCINATION, kăl-sē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kăl-sĭn'ă-tŭr-ē, *s.* A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE, kăl-sine', *v. a.* To burn in the fire to a calx or substance easily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To CALCINE, kăl-sine', *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

CALCULABLE, kăl'kū-lă-bl, *a.* That which may be estimated.

To CALCULATE, kăl'kū-lāte, *v. a.* To compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kăl-kū-lā'shŭn, *s.* A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATIVE, kăl'kū-lă-tĭv, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALCULATOR, kăl'kū-lā-tŭr, *s.* A computer.

CALCULATORY, kăl'kū-lā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kăl'kūle, *s.* Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kăl-kū-lōse', } *a.* Stony, gritty.
CALCULOUS, kăl'kū-lŭs, }

CALCULUS, kăl'kù-lŭs, *s.* The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kâwl'drŭn, *s.* A pot, a boiler, a kettle. [to Scotland.

CALEDONIAN, kăl'ĕ-dō-nē-ăn, *a.* Relating

CALEFACTION, kăl-ĕ-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of heating anything; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kăl-ĕ-făk'tĭv, *a.* That which makes anything hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kăl-ĕ-făk'tŭr-rē, *a.* That which heats. [be heated.

To CALEFY, kăl'ĕ-fī, *v. n.* To grow hot, to

CALENDAR, kăl'ĕn-dŭr, *s.* A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holydays.

CALENDER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr, *s.* A Turkish or Persian dervise. [cloth.

To CALENDER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr, *v. a.* To dress

CALENDER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr, *s.* A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth. [who calenders.

CALENDERER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr-ŭr, *s.* The person

CALENDS, kăl'ĕndz, *s.* The first day of the month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kăl'ĕn-tshŭre, *s.* A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, kăf, *s.* The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALFLIKE, kăf'like, *a.* Resembling a calf.

CALIBER, kăl'ĕ-bŭr, *s.* The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALIBRE, kăl'ĕ-bŭr, *s.* A sort or kind.

CALICE, kăl'lĭs, *s.* A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kăl'ĕ-kō, *s.* A stuff made of cotton.

CALID, kăl'ĭd, *a.* Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kă-lĭd'dĕ-tē, *s.* Heat.

CALIF, CALIPH, } kā'lĭf, *s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIPHATE, kā'lĕ-fāte, *s.* The government of the caliph.

CALIGATION, kăl-lĕ-gā'shŭn, *s.* Darkness, cloudiness. [dim.

CALIGINOUS, kă-lĭdje'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Obscure,

CALIGINOUSNESS, kă-lĭdje'ĕ-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Darkness.

CALIVER, kăl'ĕ-vŭr, *s.* A handgun, a harquebuse, an old musket. [a ship.

To CALK, kâwk, *v. a.* To stop the leaks of

CALKER, kâw'kŭr, *s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

CALKINGIRON, kâw'kĭng-ī-ŭrn, *s.* A kind of chisel used in calking a ship.

To CALL, kâwl, *v. a.* To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view, to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination. To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kâwl, *s.* A vocal address; requisition; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, CALLET, } kăl'lĕt, *s.* A trull.

CALLIGRAPHY, kăl'lĕ-grăf-fē, *s.* Beautiful writing.

CALLING, kâwl'lĭng, *s.* Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kăl'lĕ-pŭrz, *s.* Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOSITY, kăl-lŏs'sĕ-tē, *s.* A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kăl'lŭs, *a.* Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSLY, kăl'lŭs-lē, *ad.* In a hardened manner.

CALLOUSNESS, kăl'lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kăl'lō, *a.* Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kăl'lŭs, *s.* An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâm, *a.* Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled. [repose.

CALM, kâm, *s.* Serenity, stillness, quiet,

To CALM, kâm, *v. a.* To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kâm'ŭr, *s.* The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kâm'lē, *ad.* Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kâm'nĕs, *s.* Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kăl'ō-mĕl, *s.* A mild sublimate from mercury and salt.

CALORIFICK, kăl-ō-rĭf'ĭk, *a.* That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kăl'lŏt, *s.* A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kăl'trŏps, *s.* An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, kâv, *v. n.* To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow. [of Calvin.

CALVINISM, kăl'vĭn-ĭzm, *s.* The doctrine

CALVINIST, kăl'vĭn-ĭst, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of Calvin.

CALVISH, kâv'ĭsh, *a.* Like a calf.

To CALUMNIATE, kă-lŭm'nē-āte, *v. a.* To slander.

CALUMNIATION, kă-lŭm-nē-ā'shŭn, *s.* A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kă-lŭm'nē-ā-tŭr, *s.* A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

Calumnious, kȧ-lŭm'nè-ŭs, *a.* Slanderous, falsely reproachful. [charge.
Calumny, kȧl'ŭm-nè, *s.* Slander, false
Calx, kȧlks, *s.* Anything rendered reducible to powder by burning.
Calycle, kȧl'ĕ-kl, *s.* A small bud of a plant.
Camaieu, kȧ-mȧ'yōō, *s.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
Camber, kȧm'bûr, *s.* A piece of timber cut archwise.
Cambist, kȧm'bist, *s.* A person who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the business of exchange. [linen.
Cambrick, kȧme'brĭk, *s.* A kind of fine
Came, kȧme. The pret. of To Come.
Camel, kȧm'ĕl, *s.* A beast of burden.
Cameleopard, kȧ-mĕl'lò-pȧrd, *s.* A long-necked animal taller than an elephant.
Camelot } kȧm'lĕt, *s.* A kind of stuff ori-
Camlet, } ginally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair: it is now made with wool and silk.
Camera Obscura, kȧm'ĕ-rȧ-ŏb-skū'rȧ, *s.* An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted on the wall, or on paper.
Camerade. *See* Comrade.
Camerated, kȧm'ĕr-ȧ-tĕd, *a.* Arched.
Cameration, kȧm-ĕr-ȧ'shŭn, *s.* A vaulting or arching.
Camisado, kȧm-ĕ-sȧ'dò, *s.* An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.
Camisated, kȧm'ĕ-sȧ-tĕd, *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.
Camlet, kȧm'lĕt, *s.* *See* Camelot.
Cammock, kȧm'mŭk, *s.* An herb, petty whin, or restharrow.
Camp, kȧmp, *s.* The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.
To Camp, kȧmp, *v. n.* To lodge in tents.
Campaign, kȧm-pȧne', *s.* A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.
To Campaign, kȧm'pȧne, *v. n.* To serve in the field.
Campaigner, kȧm-pȧne'ûr, *s.* He who serves throughout a campaign.
Campanology, kȧm-pȧn-nŏl'ò-jè, *s.* The art of ringing bells.
Campaniform, kȧm-pȧn'nè-fôrm, *a.* A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.
Campanulate, kȧm-pȧn'ù-lȧte, *a.* Campaniform. [in fields.
Campestral, kȧm-pĕs'trȧl, *a.* Growing
Camphire, kȧm'fir, *s.* A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire-tree. Now usually spelt Camphor.
Camphire-tree, kȧm'fir-trèe, *s.* The tree from which camphire is extracted.
Camphorate, kȧm'fò-rȧte, *a.* Impregnated with camphire.
Campion, kȧm'pè-ŭn, *s.* A plant.
Can, kȧn, *s.* A cup, generally of metal.
To Can, kȧn, *v. n.* To be able, to have power: it expresses the potential mood, as, I can do it.
Canaille, kȧ-nȧle', *s.* The lowest people.
Canakin, kȧn'ȧ-kĭn, *s.* A can; a small cup.
Canal, kȧ-nȧl', *s.* A basin of water in a garden: any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
Canal-coal. This word is corrupted into kĕn'nil-kòle, *s.* A fine kind of coal.
Canaliculated, kȧn-ȧ-lĭk'ù-lȧ-tĕd, *a.* Made like a pipe or gutter.
Canary, kȧ-nȧ'rè, *s.* Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.
Canary-bird, kȧ-nȧ'rè-bûrd, *s.* An excellent singing bird.
To Cancel, kȧn'sĭl, *v. a.* To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.
Cancellated, kȧn'sĕl-lȧ-tĕd, *a.* Cross-barred.
Cancellation, kȧn-sĕl-lȧ'shŭn, *s.* An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.
Cancer, kȧn'sûr, *s.* A crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling or sore.
To Cancrate, kȧn'sûr-rȧte, *v. n.* To become a cancer.
Canceration, kȧn-sûr-rȧ'shŭn, *s.* A growing cancerous.
Cancerous, kȧn'sûr-rŭs, *a.* Having the virulence of a cancer.
Cancerousness, kȧn'sûr-rŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being cancerous.
Cancriform, kȧn'krè-fôrm, *a.* Cancerous; crab-shaped. [lities of a crab.
Cancrine, kȧn'krĭn, *a.* Having the qua-
Candent, kȧn'dĕnt, *a.* Hot.
Candicant, kȧn'dè-kȧnt, *a.* Growing white. [ingenuous.
Candid, kȧn'dĭd, *a.* White; fair, open,
Candidate, kȧn'dè-dȧte, *s.* A competitor, one that solicits advancement.
Candidly, kȧn'dĭd-lè, *ad.* Fairly, ingenuously. [ness, openness of temper.
Candidness, kȧn'dĭd-nĕs, *s.* Ingenuous-
To Candify, kȧn'dè-fi, *v. a.* To make white.
Candle, kȧn'dl, *s.* A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.
Candleberry-tree, kȧn'dl-bĕr-rè-trèe, *s.* A species of sweet willow.
Candleholder, kȧn'dl-hòld-ûr, *s.* He that holds the candle. [a candle
Candlelight, kȧn'dl-lite, *s.* The light of
Candlemas, kȧn'dl-mŭs, *s.* The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
Candles-ends, kȧn'dlz-ĕndz, *s.* A contemptuous term for scraps and fragments.

CANDLESTICK, kăn'dl-stĭk, *s.* The instrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kăn'dl-stŭf, *s.* Grease, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kăn'dl-wās-tŭr, *s.* A spendthrift.

CANDOCK, kăn'dŏk, *s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kăn'dŭr, *s.* Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.

To CANDY, kăn'dē, *v. a.* To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.

To CANDY, kăn'dē, *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANE, kāne, *s.* A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.

To CANE, kāne, *v. a.* To beat with a cane or stick.

CANICULAR, kă-nĭk'ū-lăr, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.

CANICULE, kăn'nē-kūle, *s.* The dog-star; figuratively, the dog-days.

CANINE, kā-nīne', *a.* Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kăn'ĭs-tŭr, *s.* A small basket; a small vessel in which anything is laid up.

CANKER, kăng'kŭr, *s.* A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; anything that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.

To CANKER, kăng'kŭr, *v. n.* To grow corrupt.

To CANKER, kăng'kŭr, *v. a.* To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kăng'kŭr-bĭt, *part. a.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANKERED, kăng'kŭrd, *a.* Crabbed; uncivil.

CANKERLIKE, kăng'kŭr-like, *a.* Destructive as a canker.

CANKEROUS, kăng'krŭs, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANNABINE, kăn'nă-bine, *a.* Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kăn'nē-băl, *s.* A man-eater.

CANNIBALISM, kăn'nē-băl-izm, *s.* The manners of a cannibal.

CANNIBALLY, kăn'nē-băl-lē, *s.* In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kăn'nē-pŭrz, *s.* Callipers.

CANNON, kăn'nŭn, *s.* A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kăn-nŭn-bāwl', } *s.* The
CANNON-SHOT, kăn-nŭn-shŏt, } balls which are shot from great guns.

To CANNONADE, kăn-nŭn-nāde', *v. a.* To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

To CANNONEER, kăn'nŭn-nēēr, *v. a.* To fire on with cannon.

CANNONIER, kăn-nŭn-nēēr', *s.* The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOT, kăn'nŏt, *v. n.* of CAN and NOT. To be unable.

CANOA, } kăn-nŏŏ', *s.* A boat made by
CANOE, } cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kăn'ŭn, *s.* A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kăn'ŭn-nĕs, *s.* In Catholic countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl, *a.* According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, kă-nŏn'ē-kălz, *s.* Full dress of a clergyman.

CANONICATE, kă-nŏn-ē-kāte, *s.* The office

CANONIST, kăn'nŭn-nĭst, *s.* A professor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kăn-nŏ-nē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of declaring a saint.

To CANONIZE, kăn'nŏ-nize, *v. a.* To declare any one a saint.

CANONRY, kăn'ŭn-rē, } *s.* An eccles-
CANONSHIP, kăn'ŭn-shĭp, } iastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kăn'ŏ-pĭd, *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kăn'ŏ-pē, *s.* A covering spread over the head.

To CANOPY, kăn'ŏ-pē, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kă-nō'rŭs, *a.* Musical, tuneful.

CANT, kănt, *s.* A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.

To CANT, kănt, *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kănt, *v. a.* To toss or fling away.

CANTATA (Italian), kăn-tä'tă, *s.* A song.

CANTATION, kăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of singing.

CANTEEN, kăn-tēēn', *s.* A tin vessel which holds soldiers' drink.

CANTER, kăn'tŭr, *s.* A hypocrite; a short gallop.

To CANTER, kăn'tŭr, *v. n.* To gallop easily.

CANTHARIDES, kăn-thăr'ē-dēz, *s.* Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kăn'thŭs, *s.* The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kăn'tē-kl, *s.* A song; the song of Solomon.

CANTINGLY, kănt'ĭng-lē, *ad.* In a canting manner.

CANTLE, kăn'tl, *s.* A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kănt'lĕt, *s.* A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kăn'tō, *s.* A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kăn'tŭn, *s.* A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

To CANTON, kăn'tŭn, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kăn'tŭn-ize, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.

CANTONMENT, kăn-tŭn'mĕnt, *s.* Place in which soldiers are quartered.

Canvass, kăn'vâs, *s.* A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation on an election.

To Canvass, kăn'vâs, *v. a.* To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To Canvass, kăn'vâs, *v. n.* To solicit.

Canvasser, kăn'vâs-sûr, *s.* He who solicits favour or a vote.

Cany, kā'nē, *a.* Full of canes, consisting of canes.

Canzonet, kăn-zō-nĕt', *s.* A little song.

Cap, kăp, *s.* The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To Cap, kăp, *v. a.* To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; to cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

To Cap, kăp, *v. n.* To uncover the head for salutation or respect.

Cap-a-pie, kăp-â-pē', *ad.* From head to foot.

Cap-paper, kăp'pā-pûr, *s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper.

Capability, kā-pā-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Capacity.

Capable, kā'pā-bl, *a.* Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

Capableness, kā'pā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality or state of being capable.

To Capacify, kā-pās'sĕ-fī, *v. a.* To qualify; to make capable.

Capacious, kā-pā'shŭs, *a.* Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great designs.

Capaciously, kā-pā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* In a capacious manner.

Capaciousness, kā-pā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The power of holding, largeness.

To Capacitate, kā-pās'ĕ-tāte, *v. a.* To enable, to qualify.

Capacity, kā-pās'ĕ-tē, *s.* The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

Caparison, kā-pār'ĕ-sŭn, *s.* A sort of cover for a horse.

To Caparison, kā-pār'ĕ-sŭn, *v. a.* To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

Cape, kāpe, *s.* Headland, promontory; the neckpiece of a cloak or coat.

Caper, kā'pûr, *s.* A leap, or jump.

Caper, kā'pûr, *s.* An acid pickle.

Caper-bush, kā'pûr-bŭsh, *s.* This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To Caper, kā-pûr, *v. n.* To dance frolicksomely; to skip for merriment.

Caperer, kā'pûr-ûr, *s.* A dancer.

Capias, kā'pē-ŭs, *s.* A writ of execution.

Capillaceous, kăp-pĭl-lā'shŭs, *a.* The same with capillary.

Capillaire, kăp-pĭl-lâre', *s.* Sirup of Maidenhair.

Capillament, kā-pĭl'lā-mĕnt, *s.* Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

Capillary, kăp'pĭl-lā-rē, *s.* A small plant, or vessel.

Capillary, kăp'pĭl-lā-rē, *a.* Resembling hairs, small, minute.

Capillation, kăp-pĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* A small ramification of vessels.

Capital, kăp'ĕ-tăl, *a.* Relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning or heads of books. Capital stock, the principal or original stock of a trading company.

Capital, kăp'ĕ-tăl, *s.* The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation; trading stock.

Capitalist, kăp'ĕ-tăl-ĭst, *s.* He who has a large trading capital.

Capitally, kăp'ĕ-tăl-lē, *ad.* In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

Capitation, kăp-ĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* Numeration by heads.

Capitular, kā-pĭtsh'ŭ-lûr, *s.* The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

Capitularly, kā-pĭtsh'ŭ-lâr-lē, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulary, kā-pitsh'ŭ-lûr-ē, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

To Capitulate, kā-pĭtsh'ŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

Capitulation, kā-pĭtsh-ŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Stipulation, terms, conditions.

Capivi Tree, kā-pē'vē-trēe, *s.* A balsam tree.

Capon, kā'pn, *s.* A castrated cock.

To Capon, kā'pn, *v. a.* To castrate.

Caponniere, kăp-pŏn-nēēr', *s.* A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

Capot, kā-pŏt, *s.* Is when a party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.

Caprice, kā-prēēse', *or* kăp'rēēse, *s.* Freak, fancy, whim.

Capricious, kā-prĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Whimsical, fanciful.

Capriciously, kā-prĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* Whimsically.

Capriciousness, kā-prĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Humour, whimsicalness.

Capricorn, kăp'prē-kôrn, *s.* One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.

Capriole, kăp-rē-ōle', *s.* Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

Capstan, kăp'stăn, *s.* A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

Capsule, kăp'shŭle, *s.* A cell in plants for the reception of seeds.

Capsular, kăp'shŭ-lăr, } *a.* Hollow like
Capsulary, kăp'shŭ-lăr-ē, } a chest.

Capsulate, kăp'shŭ-lāte, } *a.* Enclosed,
Capsulated, kăp'shŭ-lā-tĕd, } or in a box.

Captain, kăp'tĭn, *s.* A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship. Captain general, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kăp'tĭn-rē, *s.* The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kăp'tĭn-shĭp, *s.* The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kăp-tā'shŭn, *s.* The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kăp'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking

CAPTIOUS, kăp'shŭs, *a.* Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kăp'shŭs-lē, *ad.* With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kăp'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, kăp'tē-vāte, *v. a.* To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATE, kăp'tē-vāte, *a.* Made prisoner.

CAPTIVATION, kăp-tē-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv, *s.* One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv, *a.* Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kăp-tĭv'ē-tē, *s.* Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, kăp'tŭr, *s.* He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kăp'tshŭre, *s.* The act or practice of taking anything; a prize.

To CAPTURE, kăp'tshŭre, *v. a.* To take as prize.

CAPUCHIN, kăp-ŭ-shēēn', *s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kăr, *s.* A small carriage of burden; a chariot of war.

CARABINE, *or* CARBINE, kăr-bīne', *s.* A small sort of fire arms.

CARBINIER, kăr-bē-nēēr', *s.* A sort of light horseman.

CARACK, kăr'ăk, *s.* A large ship of burden; galleon.

CARAT, } kăr'ăt, *s.* A weight of four
CARACK, } grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kăr-ă-văn, *s.* A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kă-ră-văn'să-rē, *s.* A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kăr'ă-wā, *s.* A plant

CARBON, kăr-bŏn, *s.* Pure charcoal.

CARBONACEOUS, kăr-bŏ-nā'shŭs, *a.* Containing carbon.

CARBONADO, kăr-bŏ-nā'dō, *s.* Meat cut across to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kăr-bŏ-nā'dō, *v. a.* To cut or hack.

CARBONICK, kăr-bŏn-nĭk, *a.* Relating to carbon.

CARBUNCLE, kăr'bŭngk-kl, *s.* A jewel shining in the dark, red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kăr'bŭngk-kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kăr-bŭng'kŭ-lŭr, *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kăr-bŭng-kŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The blasting of young buds by heat or cold

CARCANET, kăr'kă-nĕt, *s.* A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kăr'kăs, *s.* A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of anything; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kăr'sĕ-lĭdje, *s.* Prison fees.

CARD, kărd, *s.* A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kărd, *v. a.* To comb wool.

CARDAMOMUM. This word is commonly pronounced kăr'dă-mŭm, *s.* A medicinal seed.

CARDER, kăr'dăr, *s.* One that cards wool, one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kăr-dī'ă-kăl, } *a.* Cordial, hav-
CARDIACK, kăr'dē-ăk, } ing the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kăr'dē-năl, *a.* Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kăr'dē-năl, *s.* One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kăr'dē-nă-lāte, }
CARDINALSHIP, kăr'dē-năl-shĭp, } *s.* The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kărd'mătsh, *s.* A match made by dipping a piece of card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kâre, *s.* Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kâre, *v. n.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kâre'krāzd, *a.* Broken with care and solicitude.

To CAREEN, kă-rēēn', *v. a.* To calk, to stop up leaks.

CAREER, kă-rēēr', *s.* The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

To CAREER, kă-rēēr', *v. n.* To run with a swift motion.

CAREFUL, kâre'fŭl, *a.* Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kâre'fŭl-lē, *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kâre'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, kâre'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, kâre'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, kâre'lĕs, *a.* Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful, cheerful, undisturbed, unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kă-rĕs', *v. a.* To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kă-rĕs', *s.* An act of endearment.

CARET, kă'rĕt, *s.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read, as A.

CARGO, kăr'gō, *s.* The lading of a ship.

CARIATIDES, kā-rē-āt'ē-dēz, *s.* The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.

CARICATURE, kăr-ĭk-ā-tshūre', *s.* The representation of a person or circumstance, so as to render the original ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.

To CARICATURE, kăr-ĭk-ā-tshūre', *v. a.* To ridicule; to represent unfairly.

CARICATURIST, kăr-ĭk-ā-tshū'rĭst, *s.* He who caricatures.

CARIES, kā'rē-ĭz, } *s.* Rottenness.
CARIOSITY, kā-rē-ŏs'ē-tē, }

CARIOUS, kā'rē-ŭs, *a.* Rotten.

CARK, kărk, *s.* Care, anxiety. [anxious.

To CARK, kărk, *v. n.* To be careful, to be

CARLE, kărl, *s.* A rude, brutal man, a churl; a kind of hemp. [plant.

CARLINE THISTLE, kăr'lĭne-*thĭs*'sl, *s.* A

CARLINGS, kăr'lĭngz, *s.* In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARLISH, kărl'ĭsh, *a.* Churlish; uncivil.

CARMAN, kăr'măn, *s.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kăr'mē-līte, *s.* A sort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.

CARMINATIVE, kăr-mĭn'ā-tĭv, *s.* Carminatives are such things as dispel wind and promote insensible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kăr-mĭn'ā-tĭv, *a* Belonging to carminatives.

CARMINE, kăr-mīne', *s.* A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.

CARNAGE, kăr'nĭdje, *s.* Slaughter, havock; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kăr'năl, *a.* Fleshly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kăr-năl'ē-tē, *s.* Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.

CARNALLY, kăr'năl-lē, *ad.* According to the flesh, not spiritually.

CARNAL-MINDED, kăr'năl-mīnd-ĕd, *a.* Thinking only of the flesh; worldly-minded.

CARNALNESS, kăr'năl-nĕs, *s.* Carnality.

CARNALIST, kăr'năl-ĭst, *s.* One given to carnality.

To CARNALIZE, kăr'năl-īze, *v. a.* To debase to carnality.

CARNATION, kăr-nā'shŭn, *s.* The name of the natural flesh colour.

CARNELION, kăr-nēle'yŭn, *s.* A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced CORNELIAN.

CARNEOUS, kăr'nē-ŭs, *a.* Fleshy.

To CARNIFY, kăr'nē-fī, *v. n.* To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, kăr'nē-văl, *s.* The feast held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kăr-nĭv'vō-rŭs, *a.* Flesh-eating. [crescence.

CARNOSITY, kăr-nŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Fleshy ex-

CARNOUS, kăr'nŭs, *a.* Fleshy.

CAROB, kā'rŏb, *s.* A plant.

CAROL, kăr'rŭl, *s.* A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl, *v. n.* To sing, to warble.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kā-rŏt'ĭd, *s.* Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, kā-rŏŭ'zăl, *s.* A festival.

To CAROUSE, kā-rŏŭz', *v. n.* To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kā-rŏŭz', *v. a.* To drink.

CAROUSER, kā-rŏŭ'zŭr, *s.* A drinker, a toper.

CARP, kărp, *s.* A pond fish.

To CARP, kărp, *v. n.* To censure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kăr'pĕn-tŭr, *s.* An artificer in wood. [a carpenter.

CARPENTRY, kăr'pĕn-trē, *s.* The trade of

CARPER, kăr'pŭr, *s.* A caviller.

CARPET, kăr'pĭt, *s.* A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration. [carpets.

To CARPET, kăr'pĭt, *v. a.* To spread with

CARPING, kăr'pĭng, *s.* Cavil; censure; abuse.

CARPING, kăr'pĭng, *part. a.* Captious, censorious. [censoriously.

CARPINGLY, kăr'pĭng-lē, *ad.* Captiously,

CARRIABLE, kăr'rē-ā-bl, *a.* Capable of being carried.

CARRIAGE, kăr'rĭdje, *s.* The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour, conduct, management.

CARRIER, kăr'rē-ŭr, *s.* One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn, *s.* The carcass of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman. any flesh so corrupt as not to be fit for food. [casses.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn, *a.* Relating to car-

CARRONADE, kăr'rō-nāde, *s.* A short iron cannon.

CARROT, kăr'rŭt, *s.* A garden root.

CARROTINESS, kăr'rŭt-ē-nĕs, *s.* Redness of hair.

CARROTY, kăr'rŭt-ē, *a.* Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kăr'rē, *v. a.* To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect anything; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs. To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to support to the last.

To CARRY, kăr'rē, *v. n.* A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kărt, *s.* A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kărt, *v. a.* To expose in a cart.

To CART, kărt, *v. a.* To use carts for carriage.

CARTAGE, kär'tăje, *s.* Employment of a cart; sum paid for the use of a cart.

CART-HORSE, kärt'hôrse, *s.* A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-LOAD, kärt-lôde', *s.* A quantity of anything piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kärt'wā, *s.* A way through which a cart may conveniently travel.

CART-BLANCHE, kärt blänsh', *s.* A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper. [stipulations.

CARTEL, kär-tĕl', *s.* A writing containing

CARTER, kärt'ŭr, *s.* The man who drives a cart. [carter.

CARTERLY, kär'tŭr-lè, *a.* Rude, like a

CARTILAGE, kär'tè-lĭdje, *s.* A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kär'tè-lă-jĭn'yŭs, } *a.*
CARTILAGINOUS, kär-tè-lădje'è-nŭs, } *a.* Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kär-tôôn', *s.* A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kär-tôôtsh', *s.* A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a howit or small mortar,

CARTRAGE, } kär'trĭdje, *s.* A case of paper
CARTRIDGE, } or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kärt'rŭt, *s.* The track made by a cart-wheel.

CARTULARY, kär'tshŭ-lă-rè, *s.* A church register; a record; the officer who keeps it. [carts.

CARTWRIGHT, kärt'rite, *s.* A maker of

To CARVE, kärv, *v. a.* To cut wood or stone; to cut meat at table; to engrave; to choose one's own part.

To CARVE, kärv, *v. n.* To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.

CARVER, kär'vŭr, *s.* A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself. [carved.

CARVING, kär'ving, *s.* Sculpture; figures

CARUNCLE, kär'ŭngk-kl, *s.* A small protuberance of flesh.

CARUNCULATED, kär-rŭngk'kŭ-lă-tĕd, *a.* Having a fleshy protuberance. [fall.

CASCADE, kăs'kăde, *s.* A cataract, a water-

CASE, kāse, *s.* A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

CASE, kāse, *s.* Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; contingence; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns. In case, if it should happen.

To CASE, kāse, *v. a.* To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kāse'här-dn, *v. a.* To harden on the outside. [knife.

CASE-KNIFE, kāse'nife, *s.* A large kitchen

CASEMATE, kāze'māte, *s.* A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT, kāse'mĕnt, *s.* A window opening upon hinges. [in a case.

CASE SHOT, kāse'shŏt, *s.* Bullets enclosed

CASE-WORM, kāse'wŭrm, *s.* A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, kăsh, *s.* Money, ready money.

To CASH, kăsh, *v. a.* To give money for a note of hand.

CASH-KEEPER, kăsh'kēēp-ŭr, *s.* A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kă-shōō'nŭt, *s.* The nut of a West Indian tree. [of the money.

CASHIER, kă-shēēr', *s.* He that has charge

To CASHIER, kă-shēēr', *v. a.* To discard, to dismiss from a post.

CASING, kā'sing, *s.* The cover of anything

CASK, kăsk, *s.* A barrel.

To CASK, kăsk, *v. a.* To put in a barrel.

CASQUE, kăsk, *s.* A helmet, armour for the head. [for jewels.

CASKET, kăs'kĭt, *s.* A small box or chest

To CASSATE, kăs'sāte, *v. n.* To vacate, to invalidate. [or void.

CASSATION, kăs-sā'shŭn, *s.* A making null

CASSAVI, kăs'sā-vè, } *s.* An American
CASSADA, kăs'sā-dā, } plant.

CASSIA, kăsh'shè-ă, *s.* A sweet spice mentioned by Moses.

CASSINO, kăs'sè-nō, *s.* A game at cards.

CASSIOWARY, kăsh'shè-ō-wā-rè, *s.* A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kăs'sŭk, *s.* A close garment.

CASSWEED, kăs'wēēd, *s.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, kăst, *v. a.* To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model; to form. To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin: To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind: To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind: To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak: To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kăst, *v. n.* To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

Cast, kâst, *s.* The act of casting or throwing, a throw; state of anything cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

Castanet, kâs'tâ-nĕt, *s.* Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

Castaway, kâst'â-wā, *s.* A person lost, or abandoned by Providence.

Castellan, kâs-tĕl'lăn, } *s.* Constable of
Castellain, kâs'tĕl-lāne, } a castle.

Caster, kâs'tŭr, *s.* A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To **Castigate**, kâs'tè-gāte, *v. a.* To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

Castigation, kâs-tè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.

Castigator, kâs'tè-gā-tŭr, *s.* He who corrects; he who chastises.

Castigatory, kâs'tè-gā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Punitive.

Castile Soap, kâs-tēēl'sōpe', *s.* A kind of soap.

Casting, kâs'tĭng, *s.* Act of throwing a dart or net; contrivance.

Casting-net, kâs'tĭng-nĕt, *s.* A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

Castle, kâs'sl, *s.* A house fortified. Castles in the air, projects without reality.

Castle-builder, kâs'sl-bĭld-ŭr, *s.* A fanciful projector.

Castled, kâs'sld, *a.* Furnished with castles.

Castlet, kâst'lĕt, *s.* A small castle.

Castling, kâst'lĭng, *s.* An abortive.

Castor, kâs'tŭr, *s.* A beaver.

Castoreum, kâs-tō'rē-ŭm, *s.* In pharmacy, a liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

Castrametation, kâs-trâ-mē-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of encamping.

To **Castrate**, kâs'trāte, *v. a.* To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.

Castration, kâs-trā'shŭn, *s.* The act of gelding.

Casteril, } kâs'trĭl, *s.* A mean or degene-
Castrel, } rate kind of hawk.

Castrensian, kâs-trĕn'shē-ăn, *a.* Belonging to a camp.

Casual, kăzh'ŭ-ăl, *a.* Accidental, arising from chance.

Casually, kăzh'ŭ-ăl-lè, *ad.* Accidentally, without design.

Casualness, kăzh'ŭ-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Accidentalness.

Casualty, kăzh'ŭ-ăl-tè, *s.* Accident, a thing happening by chance.

Casuist, kăzh'ŭ-ist, *s.* One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

To **Casuist**, kăzh'ŭ-ist, *v. a.* To play the casuist.

Casuistical, kăzh-ŭ-ĭs'tè-kăl, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.

Casuistry, kăzh'ŭ-ĭs-trè, *s.* The science of a casuist.

Cat, kât, *s.* A domestick animal that catches mice; a sort of ship; a double trivet, with six legs.

Cat-eyed, kât'ide, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, kât-ă-nine'tălz, *s.* A whip with nine lashes.

Catachresis, kât-â-krè'sĭs, *s.* The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

Catachrestical, kât-â-krĕs'tè-kăl, *a.* Forced, far-fetched.

Cataclysm, kât'â-klizm, *s.* A deluge, an inundation.

Catacombs, kât'â-kōmz, *s.* Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

Catalectick, kât-â-lĕk'tik, *a.* In poetry, wanting a syllable.

Catalepsis, kât-â-lĕp'sĭs, } *s.* A disease
Catalepsy, kât'â-lĕp'sè, } wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him.

Catalogue, kât'â-lŏg, *s.* An enumeration of particulars, a list.

To **Catalogue**, kât'â-lŏg, *v. a.* To make a list of.

Catamountain, kât-â-mŏŭn'tĭn, *s.* A fierce animal resembling a cat.

Cataphract, kât'â-frâkt, *s.* A horseman in complete armour.

Cataplasm, kât'â-plâzm, *s.* A poultice.

Catapult, kât'â-pŭlt, *s.* An engine used anciently to throw stones.

Cataract, kât'â-râkt, *s.* A fall of water from on high, a cascade.

Cataract, kât'â-râkt, *s.* An inspissation of the crystalline humours of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.

Catarrh, kâ-târ', *s.* A defluction of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

Catarrhal, kâ-târ'răl, } *a.* Relating to
Catarrhous, kâ-târ'rŭs, } the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

Catastrophe, kâ-tâs'trò-fè, *s.* The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

Catcal, kât'kâl, *s.* A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

To **Catch**, kâtsh, *v. a.* To lay hold on with the hand; to stop anything flying; to seize anything by pursuit; to stop, to intercept falling; to ensnare, to entangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or disease.

To CATCH, kătsh, *v. n.* To be contagious, to spread infection.

CATCH, kătsh, *s.* Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in succession; watch; the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; anything that catches, as a hook; a small swift-sailing ship.

CATCHABLE, kătsh'â-bl, *a.* Liable to be caught.

CATCHER, kătsh'ŭr, *s.* He that catches; that in which anything is caught.

CATCHFLY, kătsh'flī, *s.* A plant, a species of campion.

CATCHPENNY, kătsh'pĕn-nē, *s.* A worthless [pamphlet.

CATCHPOLL, kătsh'pōle, *s.* A serjeant, a bum-bailiff.

CATCHUP, kătsh'ŭp, } *s.* A condiment made

CATSUP, kăt'sŭp, } from the juice of mushrooms; it is improperly called ketchup.

CATCHWORD, kătsh'wŭrd, *s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kăt-ė-kĕt'ė-kăl, *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, kăt-ė-kĕt'ė-kăl-lē, *ad.* In the way of questions and answers.

To CATECHISE, kăt'ė-kīze, *v. a.* To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kăt'ė-kī-zŭr, *s.* One who catechises. [rogation; examination.

CATECHISING, kăt'ė-kīze-ĭng, *s.* Inter-

CATECHISM, kăt'ė-kĭzm, *s.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kăt'ė-kĭst, *s.* One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHISTICAL, kăt-ė-kĭst'ė-kăl, *a.* Instructing in question and answer.

CATECHUMEN, kăt-ė-kū'mĕn, *s.* One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kăt-ĕ-kū-mĕn'ė-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kăt-ė-gŏr'ė-kăl, *a.* Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kăt-ė-gŏr'ė-kăl-ė, *ad.* Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kăt'ė-gŏr-ė, *s.* A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kăt-ė-nâ'rė-ăn, *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kăt'ė-nāte, *v. a.* To chain.

CATENATION, kăt-ė-nā'shŭn, *s.* Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kā'tŭr, *v. n.* To provide food, to buy in victuals. [dice.

CATER, kā'tŭr, *s.* The four of cards and

CATER-COUSIN, kā'tŭr-kŭz-zn, *s.* A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kā'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* A purveyor.

CATERESS, kā'tŭr-rĕs, *s.* A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kăt'tŭr-pil-lŭr, *s.* A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kăt'tŭr-wâwl, *v. n.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make an offensive, or odious noise.

CATES, kātes, *s.* Viands, food, dish of meat.

CATFISH, kăt'fĭsh, *s.* A sea fish in the West Indies.

CATGUT, kăt'gŭt, *s.* A kind of cord or gut, of which fiddle strings are made; a kind of canvass for ladies' work.

CATHARTICAL, kă-*th*ăr'tė-kăl, } *a.* Purga-

CATHARTICK, kă-*th*ăr-tĭk, } tive.

CATHARTICK, kă-*th*ăr'tĭk, *s.* A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kă-*th*ăr'tė-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kăt'hĕd, *s.* In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossil.

CATHEDRAL, kă-*th*ē'drăl, *a.* Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kă-*th*ē'drăl, *s.* The head church of a diocese.

CATHERINE-PEAR, kă*th*'ŭr-rĭn-pâre', *s.* An inferior kind of pear.

CATHETER, kă*th*'ė-tŭr, *s.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kăt'hōlz, *s.* In a ship, two little holes astern, above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICAL, kă-*th*ŏl'ė-kăl, *a.* Universal.

To CATHOLECISE, kă-*th*ŏl'ė-size, *v. n.* To play the catholick; to become a catholick.

CATHOLICISM, kă-*th*ŏl'ė-sĭzm, *s.* Adherence to the Catholick church. [general.

CATHOLICK, kă*th*'ŏ-lĭk, *a.* Universal or

CATHOLICKLY, kă*th*ŏ-lĭk-lē, *ad.* Generally.

CATHOLICON, kă-*th*ŏl'ė-kŏn, *s.* An universal medicine.

CATILINISM, kăt'tė-lė-nĭzm, *s.* Conspiracy.

CATKINS, kăt'kĭnz, *s.* Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kăt'lĭng, *s.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle-string.

CATMINT, kăt'mĭnt, *s.* A plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt-ŏp'trė-kăl, *a.* Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kăt-ŏp'trĭks, *s.* That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, kăt'pīpe, *s.* Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kăts'ī, *s.* A stone.

CAT'S-FOOT, kăts'fŭt, *s.* Alehoof.

CAT'S-HEAD, kăts'hĕd, *s.* A kind of apple.

CAT'S-PAW, kăts-pâw, *s* One who is made a tool of.

Catsilver, kåt'sil-vûr, *s.* A kind of fossil.
Cat's-tail, kåts'tāle, *s.* A long round substance that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.
Catsup, universally pronounced kåtsh'ŭp, *s.* The spiced juice of mushrooms or walnut husks.
Cattle, kåt'tl, *s.* Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.
Cavalcade, kåv'ål-kåde', *s.* A procession on horseback.
Cavalier, kåv-å-lēēr', *s.* A horseman, a knight; a gay, sprightly, military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First.
Cavalier, kåv-å-lēēr', *a.* Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.
Cavalierly, kåv-å-lēēr'lè, *ad.* Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.
Cavalierness, kåv-å-lēēr'nĕs, *s.* Haughty or disdainful conduct.
Cavalry, kåv'ål-rè, *s.* Horse troops.
To Cavate, kā'vāte, *v. a.* To hollow.
Cavation, kā-vā'shŭn, *s.* The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.
Caudal, kâw'dål, *a.* Relating to the tail of an animal.
Caudate, kâw'dāte, *a.* Having a tail.
Caudle, kâw'dl, *s.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in child-bed.
Cave, kāve, *s.* A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.
To Cave, kāve, *v. a.* To make hollow.
Caveat, kā'vè-åt, *s.* A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts.
Cavern, kåv'ûrn, *s.* A hollow place in the ground.
Caverned, kåv'ûrnd, *a.* Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.
Cavernous, kåv'ûr-nŭs, *a.* Full of caverns.
Cavesson, kåv'ĕs-sŭn, *s.* A sort of nose-band for a horse.
Cauf, kâwf, *s.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.
Caught, kâwt. Part. pass. from To Catch.
Caviare, kå-vēēr', *s.* The eggs of a sturgeon salted.
To Cavil, kåv'il, *v. n.* To raise captious and frivolous objections.
To Cavil, kåv'il, *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.
Cavil, kåv'il, *s.* A false or frivolous objection.
Cavillation, kåv-il-lā'shŭn, *s.* The disposition to make captious objections.
Cavilling, kåv'il-ing, *s.* Dispute; captious objection.
Caviller, kåv'vil-ûr, *s.* An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.
Cavillingly, kåv'il-ling-lè, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.
Cavillous, kåv'vil-lŭs, *a.* Full of objections.
Cavity, kåv'ĭ-tè, *s.* Hollowness, hollow.
Cauk, kâwk, *s.* A coarse talky spar.
Caul, kâwl, *s.* The net in which women enclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are enclosed; a thin membrane enclosing the heads of some children when born.
Cauliferous, kâw-lif'fè-rŭs, *a.* A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
Cauliflower, kŏl'lè-flŏŭ-ûr, *s.* A species of cabbage.
To Cauponise, kâw'pŏ-nize, *v. n.* To sell corn or victuals.
Causable, kâw'zå-bl, *a.* That which may be caused.
Causal, kâw'zål, *a.* Relating to causes.
Causality, kâw-zål'è-tè, *s.* The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
Causation, kâw-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of causing.
Causative, kâw'zā-tĭv, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.
Causatively, kâwz'ā-tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a causative manner.
Causator, kâw-zā'tûr, *s.* A causer, an author.
Cause, kâwz, *s.* That which produces or effects anything, the efficient; the reason, motive to anything; subject of litigation; party.
To Cause, kâwz, *v. a*, To effect as an agent.
Causeless, kâwz'lĕs, *a.* Original to itself; without just ground or motive.
Causelessly, kâwz'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without cause, without reason.
Causer, kâw'zûr, *s.* He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.
Causey, kâw'zè, } *s.* A way raised
Causeway, kâwz'wā, } and paved above the rest of the ground.
Caustical, kâws'tè-kål, } *a.* Belonging to
Caustick, kâws'tĭk, } medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.
Caustick, kâws'tĭk, *s.* A caustick or burning application.
Cautel, kâw'tĕl, *s.* Caution, scruple.
Cautelous, kâw'tè-lŭs, *a.* Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.
Cautelously, kâw'tè-lŭs-lè, *ad.* Cunningly, slily, cautiously, warily.
Cauterism, kâw'tè-rizm, *s.* The application of cautery.
Cauterization, kâw-tûr-rè-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of burning with hot irons.
To Cauterize, kâw'tûr-ize, *v. a.* To burn with the cautery.
Cautery, kâw'tûr-rè, *s.* Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.
Caution, kâw'shŭn, *s.* Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisionary precept; warning.
To Caution, kâw'shŭn, *v. a.* To warn, to give notice of a danger.
Cautionary, kâw'shŭn-å-rè, *a.* Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'shŭs, *a.* Wary, watchful.
CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'shŭs lè, *ad.* In a wary manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, kâw'shŭs nĕs, *s.* Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.
To CAW, kâw, *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow.
CANON, kâk'sn, *s.* An old wig.
CAYMAN, kâ'măn, *s.* The American alligator or crocodile.
To CEASE, sēse, *v. n.* To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.
To CEASE, sēse, *v. a.* To put a stop to.
CEASE, sēse, *s.* Extinction, failure. Obsolete. [continual.
CEASELESS, sēse'lĕs, *a.* Incessant, perpetual,
CECITY, sĕs'è-tè, *s.* Blindness, privation of sight. [mess of sight.
CECUTIENCY, sè-kū'shè ĕn sè, *s.* Cloudi-
CEDAR, sē'dŭr, *s.* A tree; the wood of the cedar tree. [the cedar tree.
CEDARN, sē'dŭrn, *a.* Of or belonging to
To CEDE, sēde, *v. a.* To yield; to resign; to give up to another.
To CEDE, sēde, *v. n.* To submit, to yield.
CEDRINE, sē-drīne, *a.* Of or belonging to the cedar tree. [of a building.
To CEIL, sēle, *v. a.* To cover the inner roof
CEILING, sēl'ing, *s.* The inner roof.
CELANDINE, sĕl'ăn-dīne, *s.* A plant.
CELATURE, sĕl'ă-tshŭre, *s.* The art of engraving
To CELEBRATE, sĕl'lè-brāte, *v. a.* To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.
CELEBRATION, sĕl-è-brā'shŭn, *s.* Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.
CELEBRIOUS, sè-lē'brè-ŭs, *a.* Famous, renowned. [famous manner.
CELEBRIOUSLY, sè-lē'brè-ŭs lè, *ad.* In a
CELEBRIOUSNESS, sè-lē'brè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Renown fame. [fame.
CELEBRITY, sè-lĕb'rè-tè, *s.* Celebration,
CELERIACK, sè-lē'rè-ăk, *s.* Turnip-rooted celery.
CELERITY, sè-lĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Swiftness, speed, velocity.
CELERY, sĕl'ĕr-rè, *s.* A species of parsley (Corruptly pronounced *Salary*).
CELESTIAL, sè-lĕs'tshăl, *a.* Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.
CELESTIAL, sè-lĕs'tshăl, *s.* An inhabitant of heaven.
CELESTIALLY, sè-lĕs'tshăl-lè, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.
To CELESTIFY, sè-lĕs'tè-fī, *v. a.* To give something of a heavenly nature to anything. [belly.
CELIACK, sē'lè-ăk, *a.* Relating to the lower
CELIBACY, sĕl'è-bă-sè, } *s.* Single life.
CELIBATE, sĕl'è-bāt, }
CELL, sĕll, *s.* A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.
CELLAR, sĕl'lŭr, *s.* A place underground, where stores are reposited, or where liquors are kept.
CELLARAGE, sĕl'lŭr-ĭdje, *s.* The part of the building which makes the cellars.
CELLARER, sĕl'lŭr-ŭr, *s.* Monastic officer who hath the care of provisions; generally, a butler.
CELLARIST, sĕl'lŭr-ĭst, *s.* The butler in a religious house. [cells or cavities.
CELLULAR, sĕl'lū-lăr, *a.* Consisting of little
CELLULE, sĕl'lūle, *s.* A little cell or cavity.
CELSITUDE, sĕl'sè tūde, *s.* Height.
CEMENT, sĕm'mĕnt, *s.* The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.
To CEMENT, sè-mĕnt', *v. a.* To unite by means of something interposed.
To CEMENT, sè-mĕnt', *v. n.* To come into conjunction, to cohere.
CEMENTATION, sĕm-ĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of cementing.
CEMETERY, sĕm'mè-tĕr-è, *s.* A place where the dead are reposited.
CENATORY, sĕn'nă-tŭr-è, *a.* Relating to supper. [in community.
CENOBITICAL, sĕn-nō-bĭt'è-kăl, *a.* Living
CENOTAPH, sĕn'ō-tăf, *s.* A monument for one elsewhere buried.
CENSE, sĕnse, *s.* Publick rates.
To CENSE, sĕnse, *v. a.* To perfume with odours. [cense is burned.
CENSER, sĕn'sŭr, *s.* The pan in which in-
CENSOR, sĕn'sŏr, *s.* An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.
CENSORIAL, sĕn'sō-rè-ăl, *a.* Full of censure; severe. [the censor.
CENSORIAN, sĕn-sō'rè-ăn, *a.* Relating to
CENSORIOUS, sĕn-sō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Addicted to censure, severe.
CENSORIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'rè ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.
CENSORIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to reproach. [censor.
CENSORSHIP, sĕn'sŏr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a
CENSURABLE, sĕn'shū-rā-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure, culpable. [Blameableness.
CENSURABLENESS, sĕn'shū-rā-bl-nĕs, *s.*
CENSURE, sĕn'shŭre, *s.* Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.
To CENSURE, sĕn'shŭre, *v. a.* To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.
CENSURER, sĕn'shŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that blames.
CENSURING, sĕn'shŭre-ĭng, *s.* Reproach; blame.
CENSUS, sĕn'sŭs, *s.* A registration of the people.
CENT, sĕnt, *s.* A hundred, as, five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sĕn'tâwr, *s.* A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the Archer in the zodiack.
CENTAURY, sĕn'tâw-rè, *s.* A plant.
CENTENARY, sĕn'tè-nâ-rè, *s.* The number of a hundred.
CENTENNIAL, sĕn-tĕn'nè-âl, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.
CENTESIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'è-mâl, *a.* Hundredth.
CENTIFOLIOUS, sĕn-tè-fō'lè-ŭs, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
CENTIPEDE, sĕn'tè-pēd, *s.* A poisonous insect, so called from its being supposed to have a hundred feet.
CENTO, sĕn'tō, *s.* A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.
CENTRAL, sĕn'trâl, *a.* Relating to the centre.
CENTRALITY, sĕn-trâl'lè-tè, *s.* The state of being of a centre.
CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr, *s.* The middle.
To CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr, *v. a.* To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.
To CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr, *v. n.* To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.
CENTRICK, sĕn'trĭk, } *a.* Placed in the
CENTRICAL, sĕn'trĭk-âl, } centre.
CENTRICALLY, sĕn'trĭk-âl-lè, *ad.* In a centrical situation.
CENTRICALNESS, sĕn'trĭk-âl-nĕs, *s.* A situation placed in the centre.
CENTRIFUGAL, sĕn-trĭf'ù-gâl, *a.* Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
CENTRIPETAL, sĕn-trĭp'è-tâl, *a.* Having a tendency to the centre.
CENTRY, sĕn'trè, *s.* *See* SENTINEL.
CENTUPLE, sĕn'tù-pl, *a.* A hundred fold.
To CENTUPLICATE, sĕn-tù'plè-kâte, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.
To CENTURIATE, sĕn-tù'rè-âte, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIATOR, sĕn-tù-rè-â'tŭr, *s.* A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.
CENTURION, sĕn-tù'rè-ŭn, *s.* A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.
CENTURY, sĕn'tshù-rè, *s.* A hundred; usually employed to specify time, as, the second century.
CEPHALALGY, sĕf'â-lâl-je, *s.* The head-ache.
CEPHALICK, sè-fâl'lĭk, *a.* That is medicinal to the head.
CERASTES, sè-râs'tèz, *s.* A serpent having horns.
CERATE, sĕ'rât, *s.* A medicine made of wax.
CERATED, sĕ-râ-tĕd, *a.* Waxed.
CERE, sère, *s.* Naked skin on the base of a hawk's bill.
To CERE, sère, *v. a.* To wax.
CEREALIOUS, sè-rè-â'lè-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to corn.
CEREBEL, sĕr'è-bĕl, } *s.* Part of the
CEREBRUM, sĕr'è-brŭm, } brain.
CERECLOTH, sère'clŏth, *s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
CEREMENT, sère'mĕnt, *s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.
CEREMONIAL, sĕr-è-mō'nè-âl, *a.* Relating to ceremony, or outward right; formal, observant of old forms.
CEREMONIAL, sĕr-è-mō'nè-âl, *s.* Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
CEREMONIALNESS, sĕr-è-mō'nè-âl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMONIOUS, sĕr-è-mō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony, attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.
CEREMONIOUSLY, sĕr-è-mō'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner, formally.
CEREMONIOUSNESS, sĕr-è-mō'nè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fondness of ceremony.
CEREMONY, sĕr'è-mō-nè, *s.* Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.
CERTAIN, sĕr'tĭn, *a.* Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some one, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.
CERTAINLY, sĕr'tĭn-lè, *ad.* Indubitably, without question; without fail.
CERTAINTY, sĕr'tĭn-tè, *s.* Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.
CERTES, sĕr'tĭz, *ad.* Certainly, in truth.
CERTIFICATE, sĕr-tĭf'è-kĕt, *s.* A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein; any testimony.
CERTIFICATE, sĕr-tĭf'è-kĕt, *v. a.* To give a certificate.
CERTIFICATION, sĕr-tĭf-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* A certificate; a passport; the ascertaining of a thing.
To CERTIFY, sĕr'tè-fī, *v. a.* To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.
CERTIORARI, sĕr-shè-ò-râ'rì, *s.* A writ issuing out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.
CERTITUDE, sĕr'tè-tùde, *s.* Certainty, freedom from doubt.
CERVICAL, sĕr'vè-kâl, *a.* Belonging to the neck.
CERULE, sĕr'rùle, *a.* Blue.
CERULEAN, sè-rù'lè-ân, } *a.* Blue, sky-
CERULEOUS, sè-rù'lè-ŭs, } coloured.
CERULIFICK, sĕr-ù-lĭf'ĭk, *a.* Having the power to produce a blue colour.
CERUMEN, sĕr-rù'mĕn, *s.* The wax of the ear.
CERUSE, sĕ'rùse, *s.* White lead.
CESARIAN, sè-zâ'rè ân, *a.* The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.
CESS, sĕs, *s.* A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.
To CESS, sĕs, *v. a.* To lay charge on, to assess.
CESSATION, sĕs-sâ'shŭn, *s.* A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.
CESSAVIT, sĕs-sâ'vĭt, *s.* A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕs-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sĕs'sĕ-bl, *a.* Easy to give way.

CESSION, sĕsh'shŭn, *s.* Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕsh'shŭn-nâ-rĕ, *a.* Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs'mĕnt, *s.* An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs'sŭr, *s.* He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CEST, sĕst, *s.* The girdle of a lady.

CESTUS, sĕs'tŭs, *s.* The girdle of Venus.

CESURE, sē'zure, *s.* The close of a verse; the pause in a sentence.

CETACEOUS, sĕ-tā'shŭs, *a.* Of the whale kind.

CHAD, shăd, *s.* A sort of fish.

To CHAFE, tshâfe, *v. a.* To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tshâfe, *v. n.* To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against anything.

CHAFE, tshâfe, *s.* A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshâfe-wăks, *s.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, tshâfe'ûr, *s.* An insect; a sort of reddish brown beetle.

CHAFF, tshâf, *s.* The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing; it is used for anything worthless.

To CHAFFER, tshâf'fûr, *v. n.* To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tshâf'fûr-rûr, *s.* A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tshâf'fĭnsh, *s.* A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tshâf'lĕs, *a.* Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tshâf'wēēd, *s.* Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tshâf'fĕ, *a.* Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, tshā'fĭng-dĭsh, *s.* A vessel to make anything hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shă'grēēn, *s.* Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, shă-grēēn', *v. a.* To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshâne, *s.* A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To CHAIN, tshâne, *v. a.* To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tshâne'pŭmp, *s.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tshâne'shŏt, *s.* Two bullets or half-bullets fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshâne'wŭrk, *s.* Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, tshâre, *s.* A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, tshâre'măn, *s.* The president of an assembly; one whose trade is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, shâze, *s.* A carriage either of pleasure or expedition.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kăl-kŏ'grâ-fûr. *s.* An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kăl-kŏ'grâ-fĕ, *s.* Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, tshâ'drŭn, *s.* A dry English
CHAUDRON, measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshăl'lĭs, *s.* A cup, a bowl; the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshăl'lĭst, *a.* Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshâwk, *s.* A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, tshâwk, *v. a.* To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out, as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshâwk'kŭt-tûr, *s.* A man that digs chalk.

CHALKSTONE, tshâwk'stōne, *s.* A small piece of chalk; deposition of gouty matter.

CHALKY, tshâwk'kĕ, *a.* Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tshăl'lĕnje, *v. a.* To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshăl'lĕnje, *s.* A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGEABLE, tshăl'lĕnje-â-bl, *a.* Liable to be challenged.

CHALLENGER, tshăl'lĕn-jŭr, *s.* One that defies or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEAN, kă-lĭb'bē-ăn, *a.* Relating to well-wrought steel.

CHALYBEATE, kă-lĭb'bē-âte, *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, shă-mâde', *s.* The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshâme'bûr, *s.* An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tshâme'bûr, *v. n.* To be wanton; to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber

CHAMBERER, tshām'bûr-ûr, *s.* A man of intrigue.

CHAMBER-COUNCIL, tshām'bûr-kŏŭn-sĭl, *s.* Private council; confidential communication.

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, tshām'bûr-kŏŭn-sĕl, *s.* A barrister who does not plead, but gives advice at home.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshām'bŭr-fĕl-lō, *s.* One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshām'bûr-lĭn, *s.* Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshām'bŭr-lĭn-shĭp, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshām'bûr-mād, *s.* A maid whose business it is to dress a lady.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, tshām'bŭr-prăk-tĭs, *s.* The practice of a chamber-council.

CHAMBREL, of a horse, kām'brĭl, *s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kă-mē'lē-ŭn, *s.* A kind of lizard, absurdly said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kām'lĕt, *s.* *See* CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, shă-mō'ē', *s.* An animal of the goat kind, the skin of which made into leather is called Shammy.

CHAMOMILE, kām'ō-mile, *s.* The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tshămp, *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tshămp, *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shām-pāne', *s.* A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tshām'pāne, *s.* A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shām-pĭn'yŭn, *s.* A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshām'pē-ŭn, *s.* A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tshām'pē-ŭn, *v. a.* To challenge.

CHAMPIONESS, tshām'pē-ŭn-nĕs, *s.* A female champion.

CHANCE, tshânse, *s.* Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tshânse, *v. n.* To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE, tshânse, *a.* Happening by chance.

CHANCE, tshânse, *ad.* By chance; perchance.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-mĕd'lē, *s.* In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshân'sâ-bl, *a.* Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshân'sĕl, *s.* The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshân'sĕl-lŭr, *s.* An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshân'sĕl-lŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshân'sŭr-è, *s.* The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, shângk'ûr, *s.* An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shângk'rŭs, *a.* Ulcerous.

CHANDELEER, shân-dè-lèèr', *s.* A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshând'lûr, *s.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

CHANDLERLY, tshând'lûr-lè, *a.* Like a chandler.

CHANDLERLY, tshând'lûr-è, *s.* The articles sold by a chandler.

To CHANGE, tshânje, *v. a.* To put one thing in the place of another; to resign anything for the sake of another; to exchange a larger piece of money for several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter, to mend the disposition or mind.

To CHANGE, tshânje, *v. n.* To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshânje, *s.* An alteration of the state of anything; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshânje'â-bl, *a.* Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshânje'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshânje'â-blè, *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshânje'fûl, *a.* Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELESS, tshânje'lĕs, *a.* Without change; invariable.

CHANGELING, tshânje'lĭng, *s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural, one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshâne'jŭr, *s.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshân'nĕl, *s.* The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longwise; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tshân'nĕl, *v. a.* To cut anything in channels.

CHANSON, shân-sôn, *s.* A song.

To CHANT, tshânt, *v. a.* To sing; to celebrate by song, to sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshânt, *v. n.* To sing.

CHANT, tshânt, *s.* Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshân'tûr, *s.* A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshân'tè-klèèr, *s.* Name of the cock, from the clearness of his crow.

Chantress, tshân'trĕs, *s.* A woman singer.

Chantry, tshân'trè, *s.* Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors

Chaos, kâ'ŏs, *s.* The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; anything where the parts are undistinguished. [confused.

Chaotick, kâ-ŏt'tĭk, *a.* Resembling chaos,

To Chap, tshâp, *v. a.* Sometimes pronounced tshŏp. To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

Chap, tshâp, *s.* A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

Chap, tshâp, *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Chape, tshâpe, *s.* The catch of anything by which it is held in its place.

Chapel, tshâp'pĕl, *s.* A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease.

To Chapel, tshâp'pĕl, *v. a.* To deposit in a chapel, to enshrine.

Chapeless, tshâpe'lĕs, *a.* Without a chape.

Chapellany, tshâp'pĕl-lĕn-nè, *s.* A chapellany is founded within some other church.

Chapelry, tshâp'pĕl-rè, *s.* The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

Chaperon, shâp'ûr-ŏŏn', *s.* A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order.

Chapfaln, tshŏp'fâln, *s.* Having the mouth shrunk; reduced to silence.

Chaplain, tshâp'lĭn, *s.* He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

Chaplaincy, tshâp'lĭn-sè, *s.* The office of a chaplain.

Chaplainship, tshâp'lĭn-shĭp, *s.* The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chapless, tshâp'lĕs, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

Chaplet, tshâp'lĕt, *s.* A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

Chapman, tshâp'mân, *s.* A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

Chaps, tshâps, *s.* The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

Chapt, tshâpt, *part. pass.* Cracked,
Chapped, cleft.

Chappy, tshâp'pè, *a.* Cleft; open.

Chapter, tshâp'tûr, *s.* A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Chaptrel, tshâp'trĕl, *s.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

Char, tshâr, *s.* A fish found only in Winandermeer, in Lancashire.

To Char, tshâr, *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.

Char, tshâre, *s.* Work done by the day.

To Char, tshâre, *v. n.* To work at others' houses in the day.

Char-woman, tshâre'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

Character, kâr'âk-tûr, *s.* A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of anything as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To Character, kâr'âk-tûr, *v. a.* To inscribe, to engrave.

Characterism, kâr'âk-tûr-ĭzm, *s.* The distinction of character.

Characteristical, kâr-âk-tè-rĭs'tè-kâl,
Characteristick, kâr-âk-tè-rĭs'tĭk, *a.* Constituting or pointing out the true character.

Characteristically, kâr'âk-tè-rĭs'tè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a manner which constitutes or distinguishes character.

Characteristicalness, kâ-râk-tè-rĭs'tè-kâl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.

Characteristick, kâr'âk-tè-rĭs'tĭk, *s.* That which constitutes the character.

To Characterize, kâr'âk-tè-rize, *v. a.* To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

Characterless, kâr'âk-tûr-lĕs, *a.* Without a character. [mark.

Charactery, kâr'âk-tûr-rè, *s.* Impression,

Charade, shâ-râde', *s.* A species of riddle.

Charcoal, tshâr'kŏle, *s.* Coal made by burning wood.

Chard, tshârd, *s.* Artichoke chards are the leaves of artichoke plants, tied, and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, to blanch; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

To Charge, tshârje, *v. a.* To intrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute as a crime; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

Charge, tshârje, *s.* Care, trust, custody, precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted to care or management; expense, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation, or a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splaits and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshär'jä-bl, *a.* Expensive, costly; imputable as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshär'jä-bl-nĕs, *s.* Expense, cost, costliness. [ly.

CHARGEABLY, tshär'jä-blè, *ad.* Expensive-

CHARGELESS, tshärje'lĕs, *a.* Cheap; unexpensive.

CHARGER, tshär'jŭr, *s.* A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshä'rè-lè, *ad.* Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tshä'rè-nĕs, *s* Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tshär'rè-ŭt, *s.* A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOTEER, tshär'rè-ŭt-tēēr, *s.* He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT-RACE, tshär'rè-ŭt-rāse, *s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshär'ĕ-tä-bl, *a.* Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLENESS, tshär'ĕ-tä-bl-nĕs, *s.* The exercise of charity.

CHARITABLY, tshär'ĕ-tä-blè, *ad.* Kindly, liberally, benevolently.

CHARITATIVE, tshär'ĕ-tä-tĭv, *a.* Disposed to tenderness.

CHARITY, tshär'ĕ-tè, *s.* Tenderness, kindness, love; good-will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tshärk, *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. [mountebank.

CHARLATAN, shär'lä-tăn, *s.* A quack, a

CHARLATANICAL, shär-lä-tăn'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Quackish, ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, shär'lä-tăn-rè, *s.* Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshärlz'ĭz-wāne, *s.* The northern constellation called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshär'lŏk, *s.* A weed with a yellow flower growing among the corn.

CHARM, tshärm, *s.* Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tshärm, *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.

To CHARM, tshärm, *v. n.* To sound harmoniously.

CHARMER, tshär'mŭr, *s.* One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

CHARMERESS, tshärm'ŭr-ĕs, *s.* An enchantress; a witch. [charms.

CHARMFUL, tshärm'fŭl, *a.* Abounding in

CHARMING, tshär'ming, *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree,

CHARMINGLY, tshär'ming-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tshär'ming-nĕs, *s.* The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshär'nĕl, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshär'nĕl-hŏŭse, *s.* The place where the bones of the dead are reposited. [of coasts.

CHART, kärt, *or* tshärt, *s.* A delineation

CHARTER, tshär'tŭr, *s.* A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTERED, tshär'tŭrd, *a.* Privileged

CHARTER-LAND, tshär'tŭr-länd, *s.* Freehold.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshär'tŭr-pär-tè, *s.* A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTULARY, tshär'tŭ-lä-rè, *s.* An ecclesiastical register or record; the officer who keeps it.

CHARY, tshä'rè, *a.* Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tshāse, *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue an enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tshāse, *s.* Hunting, pursuit of anything as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. The chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tshāse'gŭn, *s.* Guns in the fore-part of the ship fired upon those that are pursued. [driver.

CHASER, tshā'sŭr, *s.* Hunter, pursuer,

CHASM, kăzm, *s.* A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASMED, kăzmd, *a.* Having gaps or openings.

CHASTE, tshāste, *a.* Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage-bed.

CHASTELY, tshāste'lè, *ad.* Without incontinence, purely; without contamination.

To CHASTEN, tshāse'tn, *v. a.* To correct, to punish. [rects or chastens.

CHASTENER, tshāse'tn-ŭr, *s.* He who cor-

CHASTENESS, tshāste'nĕs, *s.* Chastity, purity.

To CHASTISE, tshās-tīze', *v. a.* To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEABLE, tshās'tĭ-zä-bl, *a.* Deserving chastisement.

CHASTISEMENT, tshās'tĭz-mĕnt, *s.* Correction, punishment.

CHASTISER, tshās-tĭ'zŭr, *s.* He who chastises; a punisher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tshās'tĕ-tè, *s.* Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

To CHAT, tshăt, *v. a.* To prate, to talk idly, to prattle.

CHAT, tshăt, *s.* Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, tshăt'tĕl-lĕn-nè, *s.* The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATTEL, tshăt'tl, *s.* Any moveable possession.

To CHATTER, tshât'tûr, *v. n.* To make a noise as a pie or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.

CHATTER, tshât'tûr, *s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERBOX, tshât'tûr-bŏks, *s.* A perpetual and frivolous talker.

CHATTERER, tshât'tûr-rûr, *s.* An idle talker.

CHATTERING, tshât'tûr-ĭng, *s.* Unprofitable talk.

CHATTY, tshât'tè, *a.* Conversing freely.

CHAVENDER, tshâv'in-dûr, *s.* The chub, a fish.

CHAUMONTELLE, shō-mŏn-tĕl', *s.* A sort of pear.

To CHAW, tshâw, *v. a.* *See To* CHEW.

CHAWDRON, tshâw'drŭn, *s.* Entrails.

CHEAP, tshēpe, *a.* To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.

To CHEAPEN, tshē'pn, *v. a.* To attempt to purchase, to bid for anything; to lessen value.

CHEAPENER, tshēpe'nûr, *s.* A bargainer.

CHEAPLY, tshēpe'lè, *ad.* At a small price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshēpe'nĕs, *s.* Lowness of price.

To CHEAT, tshēte, *v. a.* To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tshēte, *s.* A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.

CHEATABLENESS, tshēte'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to be deceived.

CHEATER, tshē'tûr, *s.* One that practises fraud.

To CHECK, tshĕk, *v. a.* To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, tshĕk, *v. a.* To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.

CHECK, tshĕk, *s.* Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes the proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.

CHECKER, tshĕk'ûr, *s.* A reprehender; a controller.

To CHECKER, } tshĕk'ûr, *v. a.* To variegate,
To CHEQUER, } or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshĕk'ûr-wûrk, *s.* Work varied alternately.

CHECKLESS, tshĕk'lĕs, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.

CHECKMATE, tshĕk'mâte, *s.* The movement on the chess-board that puts an end to the game.

To CHECKMATE, tshĕk'mâte, *v. a.* To make the conquering move at chess; figuratively, to finish.

CHEEK, tshēēk, *s.* The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshēēk'tōō*th*, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshēēr, *s.* Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gaiety; gaiety, jollity: air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tshēēr, *v. a.* To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden. [gladsome.

To CHEER, tshēēr, *v. n.* To grow gay or

CHEERER, tshēē'rûr, *s.* Gladdener, giver of gaiety.

CHEERFUL, tshēēr'fûl, *or* tshēr'fûl, *a.* Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gaiety.

CHEERFULLY, tshēēr'fûl-lè, *ad.* Without dejection, with gaiety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshēēr'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess. [good spirits.

CHEERILY, tshēēr'ê-lè, *ad.* Cheerfully; in

CHEERLESS, tshēēr'lĕs, *a.* Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness. [gloomy

CHEERLY, tshēēr'lè, *a.* Gay, cheerful, not

CHEERLY, tshēēr'le, *ad.* Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshēē'rè, *a.* Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshēēze, *s.* A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tshēēze'kâke, *s.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter

CHEESEMONGER, tshēēze'mŭng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEVAT, tshēēze'vât, *s.* The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese. [form of cheese.

CHEESY, tshēē'zè, *a.* Having the nature or

CHELY, kē'lè, *s.* The claw of a shell fish.

To CHERISH, tshĕr'rish, *v. a.* To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshĕr'rish-ûr, *s.* An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHING, tshĕr'rish-ĭng, *s.* Support; encouraging.

CHERISHMENT, tshĕr'rish-mĕnt, *s.* Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshĕr'rè, } *s.* A tree
CHERRY-TREE, tshĕr'rè-trēe, } and fruit.

CHERRY, tshĕr'rè, *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshĕr'rè-bâ, *s.* Laurel.

CHERRY-BRANDY, tshĕr'rè-brăn-dè, *s.* Brandy in which cherries have been infused. [Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tshĕr'rè-tshēēkt, *a.*

CHERRYPIT, tshĕr'rè-pit, *s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, kĕr'sō-nēs, *s.* A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshĕr'ŭb, *s.* A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshĕ-rū'bĭk, *a.* Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshĕr'ŭ-bim, *s.* The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

CHERUBIN, tshĕr'ŭ-bĭn, *a.* Angelical.

CHERVIL, tshĕr'vĭl, *s.* An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tshĕr'ŭp, *v. n.* To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshĕs, *s.* A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies.

CHESS-APPLE, tshĕs'ăp-pl, *s.* Wild service

CHESS-BOARD, tshĕs'bōrd, *s.* The board or table on which the game of chess is played. [chess.

CHESS-MAN, tshĕs'măn, *s.* A puppet for

CHESSOM, tshĕs'sŭm, *s.* Mellow earth.

CHEST, tshĕst, *s.* A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tshĕst'ĕd, *a.* Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshĕs'nŭt, } *s.* A tree;

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshĕs'nŭt-trēē, } the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, tshĕv-ă-lēēr', *s.* A knight.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shĕv-ō-dē-frēēze', *s.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used in defending a passage; a turnpike or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tshĕv'vn, *s.* A river fish, the same with chub.

CHEVERIL, tshĕv'ĕr-ĭl, *s.* A kid, kidleather.

CHEVRON, tshĕv'rŭn, *s.* In heraldry, it represents two rafters of a house as they ought to stand.

To CHEW, { tshōō, } *v. a.* To grind with { tshăw, } the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.

To CHEW, tshōō, *v. n.* To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHEWING, tshōō'ĭng, *s.* Mastication.

CHICANE, shē-kāne', *s.* The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, shē-kāne', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shē-kā'nŭr, *s.* A petty sophister, a wrangler. [wrangle.

CHICANERY, shē-kā'nŭr-è, *s.* Sophistry,

CHICK, tshĭk, } *s.* The young of a

CHICKEN, tshĭk'ĭn, } bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshĭk'ĭn-hâr-tĕd, *a.* Cowardly, fearful. [distemper.

CHICKENPOX, tshĭk'ĭn-pŏks, *s.* A pustulous

CHICKLING, tshĭk'lĭng, *s.* A small chicken.

CHICKPEASE, tshĭk'pēze, *s.* An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshĭk'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

CHIDE, tshīde, *s.* Murmur; gentle noise.

To CHIDE, tshīde, *v. a.* To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tshīde, *v. n.* To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.

CHIDER, tshī'dŭr, *s.* A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIDING, tshīde'ĭng, *s.* Rebuke, quarrel; simply, noise.

CHIDINGLY, tshīde'ĭng-lè, *ad.* After the manner of chiding.

CHIEF, tshēēf, *a.* Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.

CHIEF, tshēēf, *ad.* Chiefly.

CHIEF, tshēēf, *s.* A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshēēf'lĕs, *a.* Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshēēf'lè, *ad.* Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tshēēf'rè, *s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshēēf'tĭn, *s.* A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

CHIEFTAINRY, tshēēf'tĭn-rè, } *s.* Head-

CHIEFTAINSHIP, tshēēf'tĭn-shĭp, } ship.

CHIEVANCE, tshēē'vânse, *s.* Traffick in which money is extorted, as discount.

CHILBLAIN, tshĭl'blâne, *s.* Sores made by frost.

CHILD, tshīld, *s.* An infant or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; anything the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tshīld, *v. n.* To bring children. Little used. [act of bearing children.

CHILDBEARING, tshīld'bâ-rĭng, *part. s.* The

CHILDBED, tshīld'bĕd, *s.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child. [bour.

CHILDBIRTH, tshīld'bĕrth, *s.* Travail, la-

CHILDED, tshīl'dĕd, *a.* Furnished with a child. Little used.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshĭl'dĕr-mâs-dâ, *s.* The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnised.

CHILDHOOD, tshīld'hŭd, *s.* The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshīld'ĭsh, *a.* Trifling; only becoming children; trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshīld'ĭsh-lè, *ad.* In a childish, trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshīld'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Puerility, trifliingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshīld'lĕs, *s.* Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshīld'like, *a.* Becoming or beseeming a child.

CHILDMINDEDNESS, tshīld'mīnd-ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Trifiingness.

CHILIAEDRON, kĭl-è-â-è'-drŏn, *s.* A figure of a thousand sides. [of a thousand.

CHILIARCH, kĭl'è-ârk, *s.* A commander

CHILIAST, kĭl'lè-âst, *s.* One of the sect of the millenarians.

CHILIFACTORY, kĭl-è-fâk'tō-rè, } *a.* Making

CHILIFACTIVE, kĭl-è-fâk'tĭv, } chyle.

CHILIFICATION, kĭl-è-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making chyle.

CHILL, tshĭl, *a.* Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

CHILL, tshĭl, *s.* Chilness, cold.

To CHILL, tshĭl, *v. a.* To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshĭl'lè-nĕs, *s.* A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshĭl'lè, *a.* Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshĭl nĕs, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshime, *s.* The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tshime, *v. n.* To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tshime, *v. a.* To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer. [fancy.

CHIMERA, kè-mè'rà, *s.* A vain and wild

CHIMERICAL, kè-mĕr'rè-kăl, *a.* Imaginary, fantastic. [ly, wildly.

CHIMERICALLY, kè-mĕr-rè-kăl-è, *ad.* Vain-

CHIMERIZE, kè'mĕr-ize, *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies.

CHIMNEY, tshĭm'nè, *s.* The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshĭm'nè-kŏr'nŭr, *s.* The fire-side, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, tshĭm'nè-pèse, *s.* The ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, tshĭm'nè-swèè-pŭr, *s.* One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot. [mit of a chimney.

CHIMNEY-TOP, tshĭm'nè-tŏp. The summ-

CHIN, tshĭn, *s.* The part of the face beneath the under-lip.

CHINA, tshà'nè, or tshi'nà, *s.* China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshà'nà-ŏr'inje, *s.* The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshi'nà-rôôt, *s.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshĭn'kŏf, *s.* A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, tshine, *s.* The part of the back in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tshine, *v. a.* To cut into chines.

CHINK, tshingk, *s.* A small aperture longwise.

To CHINK, tshĭngk, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound; to break into apertures or chinks. [striking each other.

To CHINK, tshĭngk, *v. n.* To sound by

CHINKY, tshĭngk'è, *a.* Full of holes, gaping. [in India.

CHINTS, tshĭnts, *s.* Cloth of cotton made

CHIOPPINE, tshŏp-pène', *s.* A high shoe formerly worn by ladies. [pieces.

To CHIP, tshĭp, *v. a.* To cut into small

CHIP, tshĭp, *s.* A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tshĭp'ping, *s.* A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kì-râg'grè-kăl, *a.* Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, ki-rŏg'grâ-fŭr, *s.* He that exercises writing. [rographer.

CHIROGRAPHIST, ki-rŏg-grâ-fist, *s.* Chi-

CHIROGRAPHY, ki-rŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* The art of writing. [talking with the fingers.

CHIROLOGY, ki-rŏl'lò-je, *s.* The art of

CHIROMANCER, kîr'ò-măn-sŭr, *s.* One that foretells events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kîr'rò-măn-sè, *s.* The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. [noise as birds.

To CHIRP, tshĕrp, *v. n.* To make a cheerful

CHIRP, tshĕrp, *s.* The voice of birds or insects.

CHIRPER, tshĕr'pŭr, *s.* One that chirps.

CHIRPING, tshĕrp'ing, *s.* The gentle noise of birds.

CHIRURGEON, ki-rŭr'je-ŭn, *s.* One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written surgeon; a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, ki-rŭr'jè-rè, *s.* The art of curing by external applications, now written surgery.

CHIRURGICAL, ki-rŭr'je-kăl, } *a.* Belonging

CHIRURGICK, ki-rŭr'jik, } to surgery.

CHISEL, tshiz'zil, *s.* An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

To CHISEL, tshiz'zil, *v. a.* To cut with a chisel.

CHIT, tshĭt, *s.* A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tshit, *v. n.* To sprout. [prate.

CHITCHAT, tshĭt'tshăt, *s.* Prattle, idle

CHITTERLINGS, tshĭt'tûr-lingz, *s.* The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.

CHITTY, tshĭt'tè, *a.* Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tshiv'ăl-rŭs, *a.* Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tshiv'ăl-rè, *s.* Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.

CHIVES, tshivz, *s.* The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion. [ness.

CHLOROSIS, klò-ro'sis, *s.* The green sick-

To CHOAK, tshòke, *v. a.* *See* CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE, tshok'ò-late, *s.* The nut of the cocoa tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water: the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshŏk'ò-late-hŏŭse, *s.* A house for drinking chocolate.

CHODE, tshòde. The old pret. from Chide. Obsolete.

CHOICE, tshŏise, *s.* The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of anything; several things proposed as objects of election.

Choice, tshŏĭse, *a.* Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.
Choiceless, tshŏĭse'lĕs, *a.* Without the power of choosing.
Choicely, tshŏĭs'lè, *ad.* Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.
Choiceness, tshŏĭse'nĕs, *s.* Nicety, particular value.
Choir, kwīre, *s.* An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.
Choir-service, kwīre'sĕr-vĭs, *s.* Service performed by a cathedral choir.
To Choke, tshōke, *v. a.* To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.
Choke, tshōke, *s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
Chokeful, tshōke'fŭl, *s.* Filled, so as to leave no room.
Choke-pear, tshōke'pâre, *s.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.
Choker, tshō'kŭr, *s.* One that chokes.
Choky, tshō'kè, *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.
Cholagogues, kŏl'ă-gŏgz, *s.* Medicines having the power of purging bile.
Choler, kŏl'lŭr, *s.* The bile; the humour supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.
Cholerick, kŏl'lŭr-rĭk, *a.* Abounding with choler: angry, irascible.
Cholerickness, kŏl'lŭr-rĭk-nĕs, *s.* Anger, irascibility, peevishness.
Cholick. *See* Colick.
To Choose, tshōōze, *v. a.* I choose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness, a term of theologians.
To Choose, tshōōze, *v. n.* To have the power of choice.
Chooser, tshōō'zŭr, *s.* He that has the power of choosing, elector.
Choosing, tshōōze'ĭng, *s.* choice; election.
To Chop, tshŏp, *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mince; to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.
To Chop, tshŏp, *v. n.* To do anything with a quick motion; to light or happen upon anything.
To Chop, tshŏp, *v. a.* To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.
Chop, tshŏp, *s.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat: a crack or cleft.
Chop-house, tshŏp'hŏŭse, *s.* A mean house of entertainment.
Chopin, tshō-pēēn', *s.* A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.
Chopping, tshŏp'pĭng, *a.* Act of merchandising; altercation.
Chopping, tshŏp'pĭng, *a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation, meaning large, or well grown.
Chopping-knife, tshŏp'pĭng-nīfe, *s.* A knife used in chopping.
Choppy, tshŏp'pè, *a.* Full of holes or cracks.
Chops, tshŏps, *s.* The mouth of a beast; the mouth of anything in familiar language.
Choral, kō'răl, *a.* Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.
Chorally, kō'răl-lè, *a.* In the manner of a chorus.
Chord, kôrd, *s.* The string of a musical instrument; a right line which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
To Chord, kôrd, *v. a.* To furnish with strings.
Chordee, kôr-dēē', *s.* A contraction of the frænum.
Chorion, kō'rē-ŏn, *s.* The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.
Chorist, kwĭr'rĭst, *s.* A singing man in a choir.
Chorister, kwĭr'rĭs-tŭr, *s.* A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert.
Chorographer, kō-rŏg'grâ-fŭr, *s.* He that describes particular regions or countries.
Chorographical, kôr-rō-gráf'è-kăl, *a.* Descriptive of particular regions.
Chorographically, kôr-rō-gráf'è-kăl-lè, *ad.* In a chorographical manner.
Chorography, kō-rŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* The art of describing particular regions.
Chorus, kō'rŭs, *s.* A number of singers a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
Chose, tshōse. The pret. tense from To Choose.
Chosen, tshō'zn. The part. pass. from To Chough, tshŭf, *s.* A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.
To Chouse, tshŏŭse, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick.
Chouse, tshŏŭse, *s.* A bubble, a tool; a trick, or sham.
Chrism, krĭzm, *s.* Unguent, or unction.
To Christen, krĭs'sn, *v. a.* To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.
Christendom, krĭs'sn-dŭm, *s.* The collective body of Christians.
Christening, krĭs'sn-ĭng, *s.* The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.
Christening, krĭs'sn-ĭng, *a.* Relating to the christening.
Christian, krĭst'yŭn, *s.* A professor of the religion of Christ.
Christian, krĭst'yŭn, *a.* Professing the religion of Christ.
Christian-like, krĭst'yŭn-like, *a.* Befitting a Christian.
Christian-name, krĭst'yŭn-nâme', *s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krĭst'yŭn-ĭzm, *s.* The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krĭs-tshē-ăn'ē-tē, *s.* The religion of Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, krĭst'yŭn-īze, *v. a.* To make Christian. [Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krĭst'yŭn-lē, *ad.* Like a

CHRISTMAS, krĭs'mās, *s.* The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krĭs'mās-bŏks, *s.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. The money so collected.

CHROMATICK, krō-măt'ĭk, *a.* Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient musick.

CHRONICAL, krŏn'ē-kăl, } *a.* Relating to
CHRONICK, krŏn'ĭk, } time: a chronical distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krŏn'ē-kl, *s.* A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To CHRONICLE, krŏn'ē-kl, *v. a.* To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krŏn'ē-klŭr, *s.* A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krŏn'ō-grăm, *s.* An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krŏn-nō-grăm-măt'ē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krŏn-nō-grăm'mă-tĭst, *s.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPHER, krō-nŏg'grăf-fŭr, *s.* A chronologist.

CHRONOLOGER, krō-nŏl'lō-jŭr, *s.* He that studies or explains the science of computing past times.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krŏn-nō-lŏdje'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krŏn-nō-lŏdje'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGICK, krŏn-nō-lŏdj'ĭk, *a.* Denoting periods of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst, *s.* One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krō-nŏl'ō-jē, *s.* The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krō-nŏm'mē-tŭr, *s.* An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYSALIS, krĭs'să-lĭs, *s.* Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRYSOLITE, krĭs'sō-lite, *s.* A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, tshŭb, *s.* A river fish. The cheven.

CHUBBED, tshŭb'bĭd, *v.* Big-headed, like a chub. [face.

CHUBBY, tshŭb'bē, *a.* Having a large fat

To CHUCK, tshŭk, *v. n* To make a noise like a hen; to jeer; to laugh.

To CHUCK, tshŭk, *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin; to throw with a quick motion. [of endearment.

CHUCK, tshŭk, *s.* The voice of a hen; a word

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshŭk'fâr-thing, *s.* A play at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'kl, *v. n.* To laugh vehemently.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'kl, *v. a.* To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

CHUET, tshōō'ĭt, *s.* Forced meat. Obsolete.

CHUFF, tshŭf, *s.* A blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tshŭf'fē-lē, *ad.* Stomachfully.

CHUFFINESS, tshŭf'fē-nĕs, *s.* Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tshŭf'fē, *a.* Surly, fat.

CHUM, tshŭm, *s.* A chamber fellow.

CHUMP, tshŭmp, *s.* A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, tshŭrtsh, *s.* The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

To CHURCH, tshŭrtsh, *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshŭrtsh-ăle', *s.* A wake or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshŭrtsh-ăt-tīre', *s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. [thanks in church.

CHURCHING, tshŭrtsh'ing, *s.* Returning

CHURCHDOM, tshŭrtsh'dŭm, *s.* Church government; church establishment.

CHURCHLAND, tshŭrtsh'lănd, *s.* Land belonging to the church.

CHURCHMAN, tshŭrtsh'măn, *s.* An ecclesiastic, a clergyman; an adherent to the Church of England.

CHURCHWARDENS, tshŭrtsh-wăr'dnz, *s.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both.

CHURCH-YARD, tshŭrtsh'yărd, *s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, tshŭrl, *s.* A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.

CHURLISH, tshŭr'lĭsh, *a.* Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious. [brutally

CHURLISHLY, tshŭr'lish-lē, *ad.* Rudely,

CHURLISHNESS, tshŭr'lish-nĕs, *s.* Brutality, ruggedness of manner.

CHURLY, tshŭr'lē, *a.* Rude; boisterous, violent. [a noise. Obsolete.

CHURME, tshŭrm, *s.* A confused sound,

CHURN, tshŭrn, *s.* The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, tshŭrn, *v. a.* To agitate or shake anything by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

Churning, tshûrn'ing, *s.* The act of making butter.

Churn-staff, tshûrn'stâf, *s.* The instrument employed for churning.

Churrworm, tshûr'wûrm, *s.* An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket.

Chylaceous, kī-lā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to chyle. [chyle.

Chyle, kīle, *s.* The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.

Chylifaction, kĭl-lē-fāk'shŭn, *s.* The act or process of making chyle in the body. [the power of making chyle.

Chylifactive, kĭl-lē-fāk'tĭv, *a.* Having

Chylification, kĭl-lē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making chyle.

Chylificatory, kĭl-lē-fē-kā'tō-rè, *a.* Making chyle.

Chylous, kī'lŭs, *a.* Consisting of chyle.

Chymical, kĭm'ā-kăl, } *a.* Made by chy-

Chymick, kĭm'mĭk, } mistry; relating to chymistry. [chymical manner.

Chymically, kĭm'mē-kăl-lè, *ad.* In a

Chymist, kĭm'mĭst, *s.* A professor of chymistry. [to chymistry.

Chymistical, kĭm-mĭs'tĭk-ăl, *a.* Relating

Chymistry, kĭm'mĭs-trè, *s.* The art or process by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

Cibarious, sĭ-bā'rè-ŭs, *a.* Relating to food.

Cicatrice, *or* Cicatrix, sĭk'ā-trĭs, *s.* The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impressure.

Cicatrisant, sĭk-ā-trī'zănt, *s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

Cicatrisive sĭk-ā-trī'sĭv, *a.* Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

Cicatrization, sĭk-ā-trē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.

To Cicatrize, sĭk'ā-trize, *v. a.* To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

Cicely, sĭs'lè, *s.* A sort of herb.

Cicerone, tchĭtsh-ē-rō'nè, *s.* A guide to curiosities.

Ciceronianism, sĭs-sē-rō'nè-ăn-ĭzm, *s.* An imitation of Cicero's style.

To Cicurate, sī'kŭ-rāte, *v. a.* To tame, to reclaim from wildness.

Cicuration, sĭk-ū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taming, or reclaiming from wildness.

Cicuta, sè-kū'tă, *s.* A genus of plants; water-hemlock.

Cider, sī'dŭr, *s.* The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

Ciderist, sī'dŭr-ĭst, *s.* A maker of cider.

Ciderkin, sī'dŭr-kĭn, *s.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples with water, after the cider is pressed out.

Ciliary, sĭl'yă-rè, *a.* Belonging to the eye-lids.

Cilicious, sè-lĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Made of hair.

Cimeter, sĭm'ē-tŭr, *s.* A sort of sword, short and recurvated. [dark.

Cimmerian, sĭm-mē'rē-ăn, *a.* Extremely

Cincture, sĭngk'tshûre, *s.* Something worn round the body; an enclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

Cinder, sĭn'dŭr, *s.* A mass of anything burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Cinder-woman, sĭn'dŭr-wŭm-ŭn, } *s.* A

Cinder-wench, sĭn'dŭr-wĕnsh. } woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

Cineration, sĭn-ē-rā'shŭn, *s.* The reduction of anything by fire to ashes.

Cinereous, sĭn-nē'rē-ŭs, *a.* Of an ash colour. [form or state of ashes.

Cineritious, sĭn-ē-rĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Having the

Cinerulent, sē-nĕr'ū-lĕnt, *a.* Full of ashes.

Cingle, sing'gl, *s.* A girth for a horse.

Cinnabar, sĭn'nă-băr, *s.* Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

Cinnamon, sĭn'nă-mŭn, *s.* The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

Cinque, sĭngk, *s.* A five.

Cinque-foil, sĭngk'fŏĭl, *s.* A kind of five-leaved clover. [grave dance.

Cinque-pace, sĭngk'pāse, *s.* A kind of

Cinque-ports, sĭngk'pòrts, *s.* Those havens that lie towards France.

Cinque-spotted, sĭngk'spŏt-tĕd, *a.* Having five spots.

Cion, sī'ŭn, *s.* A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

Cipher, sī'fŭr, *s.* An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. [metick.

To Cipher, sī'fŭr, *v. n.* To practise arith-

To Cipher, sī'fŭr, *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

Circ, sĕrk, *s.* An amphitheatrical circle.

Circensial, sĕr-sĕn'shăl, } *a.* Relating

Circensian, sĕr-sĕn'shăn, } to exhibitions in the Roman amphitheatre.

Circle, sĕr'kl, *s.* A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To Circle, sĕr'kl, *v. n.* To move round anything; to enclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sĕr'kl, *v. n.* To move circularly. [a circle, round.
CIRCLED, sĕr'kld, *a.* Having the form of
CIRCLET, sĕr'klĭt, *s.* A little circle.
CIRCLING, sĕr'kling, *part. a.* Circular, round.
CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt, *s.* The act of moving round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes. [to travel round.
To CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt, *v. a.* To move round,
To CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt, *v. n.* To move circularly. [a circuit.
CIRCUITER, sĕr'kĭt-tûr, *s.* One that travels
CIRCUITION, sĕr-kû-ish'ûn, *s.* The act of going round anything; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.
CIRCUITOUS, sĕr-kû'ĕ-tûs, *a.* Round about.
CIRCUITOUSLY, sĕr-kû'ĕ-tûs-lè. *ad.* In a circuitous manner.
CIRCULAR, sĕr'kû-lûr, *a.* Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
CIRCULARITY, sĕr-kû-lăr'ĕ-tè, *s.* A circular form.
CIRCULARLY, sĕr'kû-lûr-lè, *ad.* In form of a circle; with a circular motion.
To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kû-lâte, *v. n.* To move in a circle. [about.
To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kû-lâte, *v. a.* To put
CIRCULATION, sĕr-kû-lâ'shûn, *s.* Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.
CIRCULATORIOUS, sĕr'kû-lâ-tŏ'rè-ûs, *a.* That travels in a circuit; that goes round to various places.
CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kû-lâ-tûr-è, *a.* Belonging to circulation; circular.
CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kû-lâ-tûr-è, *s.* A chymical vessel.
CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sĕr-kûm-ăm'bè-ĕn-sè, *s.* The act of encompassing.
CIRCUMAMBIENT, sĕr-kûm-ăm'bè-ĕnt, *a.* Surrounding, encompassing.
To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sĕr-kûm-ăm'bû-lâte, *v. n.* To walk round about.
To CIRCUMCISE, sĕr'kûm-size, *v. a.* To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. [circumcises.
CIRCUMCISER, sĕr-kûm-size'ûr, *s.* He who
CIRCUMCISION, sĕr-kûm-sĭzh'ûn, *s.* The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.
To CIRCUMDUCT, sĕr-kûm-dŭkt', *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.
CIRCUMDUCTION, sĕr-kûm-dŭk'shûn, *s.* Nullification; cancellation; a leading about.
CIRCUMFERENCE, sĕr-kûm'fĕ-rĕnse, *s.* The periphery, the line including and surrounding anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.
CIRCUMFERENTIAL, sĕr-kûm-fĕ-rĕn'shâl, *a.* Belonging to the circumference; circular; that which surrounds.
CIRCUMFERENTOR, sĕr-kûm-fĕ-rĕn'tûr, *s* An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.
CIRCUMFLEX, sĕr'kûm-flĕks, *s.* An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables. [enclosure of waters.
CIRCUMFLUENCE, sĕr-kûm'flû-ĕnce, *s.* An
CIRCUMFLUENT, sĕr-kûm'flû-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing round anything.
CIRCUMFLUOUS, sĕr-kûm'flû-ûs, *a.* Environing with waters.
CIRCUMFORANEOUS, sĕr-kûm-fŏ-rā'nè-ûs, *a.* Wandering from house to house.
To CIRCUMFUSE, sĕr-kûm-fûze', *v. a.* To pour round.
CIRCUMFUSILE, sĕr-kûm-fû'sĭl, *a.* That which may be poured round anything.
CIRCUMFUSION, sĕr-kûm-fû'zhûn, *s.* The act of spreading round.
To CIRCUMGIRATE, sĕr-kûm'jè-râte, *v. n.* To roll round.
CIRCUMGIRATION, sĕr-kûm-jè-rā'shûn, *s.* The act of running round.
To CIRCUMGIRE, sĕr-kûm-gire', *v. n.* To roll about.
CIRCUMJACENT, sĕr-kûm-jā'sĕnt, *a.* Lying round anything. [of going round.
CIRCUMITION, sĕr-kûm ĭsh'ûn, *s.* The act
CIRCUMLIGATION, sĕr-kûm-lè-gā'shûn, *s.* The act of binding round; the bond with which anything is encompassed.
CIRCUMLOCUTION, sĕr-kûm-lŏ-kû'shûn, *s.* A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.
CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sĕr-kûm-lŏk'û-tŭ-rè, *a.* Depending on circumlocution; periphrastic. [round.
CIRCUMMURED, sĕr-kûm-mûrd', *a.* Walled
CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sĕr-kûm-năv'ĕ-gă-bl, *a.* That may be sailed round.
To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sĕr-kûm-năv'ĕ-gâte, *v. a.* To sail round.
CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sĕr-kûm-năv-ĕ-gā'shûn, *s.* The act of sailing round.
CIRCUMPLICATION, sĕr-kûm-plĕ-kā'shûn, *s.* The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.
CIRCUMPOLAR, sĕr-kûm-pŏ'lăr. *a.* Round the pole.
CIRCUMPOSITION, sĕr-kûm-pŏ-zĭsh'ûn, *s.* The act of placing anything circularly.
CIRCUMRASION, sĕr-kûm-rā'zhûn, *s.* The act of shaving or paring round.
CIRCUMROTATION, sĕr-kûm-rŏ-tā'shûn, *s.* The act of whirling round like a wheel.
CIRCUMROTATORY, sĕr-kûm-rŏ'tā-tŭ-rè, *a.* Whirling round.
To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sĕr-kûm-skrībe', *v. a.* To enclose in certain lines or boundaries: to bound, to limit, to confine.

Circumscriptible, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'tĭ-bl, *a.* That which may be contained within bounds.

Circumscription, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

Circumscriptive, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'tĭv, *a.* Enclosing the superficies.

Circumspect, sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt, *a.* Cautious, attentive, watchful.

Circumspection, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'shŭn, *s.* Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

Circumspective, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

Circumspectively, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* Cautiously, vigilantly.

Circumspectly, sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt-lè, *ad.* Watchfully, vigilantly.

Circumspectness, sĕr-kŭm-spĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Caution, vigilance.

Circumstance, sĕr'kŭm-stânse, *s.* Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To Circumstance, sĕr'kŭm-stânse, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things. [ing.

Circumstant, sĕr'kŭm-stânt, *a.* Surround-

Circumstantial, sĕr-kŭm-stân'shâl, *a.* Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events; detailed, minute.

Circumstantiality, sĕr-kŭm-stân-shè-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The state of anything as modified by its several circumstances.

Circumstantially, sĕr-kŭm-stân'shâl-lè, *ad.* According to circumstances, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To Circumstantiate, sĕr kŭm-stân'shè-âte, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

Circumterraneous, sĕr-kŭm-tĕr-rā'nè-ŭs, *a.* About the earth; round the earth.

To Circumvallate, sĕr-kŭm-văl'lâte, *v. a.* To enclose round with fortified lines.

Circumvallation, sĕr-kŭm-văl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

Circumvection, sĕr-kŭm-vĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To Circumvent, sĕr-kŭm-vĕnt', *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat.

Circumventive, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'tĭv, *a.* Deluding; imposing upon.

Circumvention, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To Circumvest, sĕr-kŭm-vĕst, *v. a.* To cover round with a garment; to surround.

Circumvolation, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of flying round. [round.

Circumvolve, sĕr-kŭm-vŏlv', *v. a.* To roll

Circumvolution, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

Circus, sĕr'kŭs, } *s.* An open space or
Cirque, sĕrk, } area for sports.

Cist, sĭst, *s.* A case, a tegument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

Cisted, sĭst'ĕd, *a.* Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

Cistern, sĭs'tŭrn, *s.* A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

Cistus, sĭs'tŭs, *s.* Rockrose.

Cit, sĭt, *s.* An inhabitant of a city; a word of contempt; a pert low townsman.

Citadel, sĭt'â-dĕl, *s.* A fortress, a castle.

Cital, sī'tăl, *s.* Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

Citation, sī-tā'shŭn, *s.* The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

Citatory, sī'tā-tō-rè, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

To Cite, sīte, *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

Citer, sī'tŭr, *s.* One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

Citess, sĭt-tĕs', *s.* A city woman.

Cithern, sĭth'ŭrn, *s.* A kind of harp.

Citied, sĭt'tĕd, *a.* Belonging to a city; having the quality of a city.

Citizen, sĭt'ĕ-zn, *s.* A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

Citizenship, sĭt'ĕ-zn-shĭp, *s.* The quality of a citizen; the freedom of a city.

Citrine, sĭt'rĭn, *a.* Lemon-coloured.

Citrine, sĭt'rĭn, *s.* A species of crystal, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

Citron, sĭt'rŭn, *s.* A large kind of lemon; the citron-tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

Citron-water, sĭt'rŭn-wâ'tŭr, *s.* Aqua vitæ distilled with the rind of citrons.

Citrul, sĭt'rŭl, *s.* A pumpion.

City, sĭt'tè, *s.* A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

City, sĭt'tè, *a.* Relating to a city. [cat.

Civet, sĭv'ĭt, *s.* A perfume from the civet

Civical, sĭv'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Relating to civil honours. [not military.

Civick, sĭv'ĭk, *a.* Relating to civil honours,

Civil, sĭv'ĭl, *a.* Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous: complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as, civil law.

Civilian, sĕ-vĭl'yăn, *s.* One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

Civilist, sĭv'il-ist, *s.* A civilian.

Civility, sĕ-vĭl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.

Civilization, sĭv-ĕ-lĕ-zā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

To Civilize, sĭv'il-ize, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

Civilizer, sĭv'il-li-zŭr, *s.* He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

Civilly, sĭv'il-le, *ad.* In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

Clack, klăk, *s.* Anything that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To Clack, klăk, *v. n.* To make a clacking noise; to let the tongue run.

Clacking, klăk'ing, *s.* Prating.

Clad, klăd, *part. pret.* (from Clothe). Clothed, invested, garbed.

To Claim, klāme, *v. a.* To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

Claim, klāme, *s.* A demand of anything as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of anything that is in the possession of another.

Claimable, klā'mā-bl, *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

Claimant, klā'mānt, *s.* He that demands anything as unjustly detained by another. [demand.

Claimer, klā'mŭr, *s.* He that makes a

Clamant, klā'mānt, *a.* Crying; beseeching earnestly. [difficulty.

To Clamber, klăm'bŭr, *v. n.* To climb with

To Clamm, klăm, *v. n.* To clog with any glutinous matter. [viscidity.

Clamminess, klăm'mĕ-nĕs, *s.* Viscosity,

Clammy, klăm'mĕ, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

Clamorous, klăm'mŭr-ŭs, *a.* Vociferous, noisy. [clamation, vociferation.

Clamour, klăm'mŭr, *s.* Outcry, noise, ex-

To Clamour, klăm'mŭr, *v. n.* To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

Clamorously, klăm'mŭr-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* In a violent and noisy manner.

Clamourer, klăm'mŭr-ŭr, *s.* He who makes a clamour.

Clamp, klămp, *s.* A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To Clamp, klămp, *v. a.* To strengthen by means of a clamp.

Clan, klăn, *s.* A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

Clandular, klăng'kŭ-lŭr, *a.* Clandestine, secret. [den.

Clandestine, klăn-dĕs'tĭn, *a.* Secret, hid-

Clandestinely, klăn-dĕs'tĭn-lĕ, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

Clandestineness, klăn-dĕs'tĭn-nĕs, *s.* Underhandedness.

Clang, klăng, *s.* A sharp shrill noise.

To Clang, klăng, *v. n.* To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise. [sound.

Clangour, klăng'gŭr, *s.* A loud shrill

Clangous, klăng'gŭs, *a.* Making a clang.

Clank, klăngk, *s.* A loud, shrill, sharp noise. [persons or families.

Clanship, klăn'shĭp, *s.* Association of

To Clap, klăp, *v. a.* To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do anything with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To clap up, to complete suddenly.

To Clap, klăp, *v. n.* To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything; to strike the hands together in applause.

Clap, klăp, *s.* A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder, an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

Clapper, klăp'pŭr, *s.* One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To Clapperclaw, klăp'pŭr-klăw, *v. a.* To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

Clarenceux, *or* Clarencieux, klăr'ĕn-shŭ, *s.* The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of Clarence.

Clare-obscure, klāre'ŏb-skūre', *s.* Light and shade, in painting. [wine.

Claret, klăr'ĕt, *s.* A species of French

Claricord, klăr'ĕ-kŏrd, *s.* A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.

Clarification, klăr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making anything clear from impurities.

To Clarify, klăr'ĕ-fi, *v. a.* To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

Clarinet, klăr-ĕ-nĕt', *s.* A kind of hautboy.

Clarion, klăre'yŭn, *s.* A trumpet. [dour.

Clarity, klăr'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Brightness, splen-

Clary, klā'rĕ, *s.* An herb.

To Clash, klăsh, *v. n.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, to oppose.

To Clash, klăsh, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

Clash, klăsh, *s.* A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

Clasp, klăsp, *s.* A hook to hold anything close; an embrace.

To Clasp, klăsp, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to enclose between the hands, to embrace; to enclose.

Clasper, klăs'pŭr, *s.* The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

Clasp-knife, klăsp'nife, *s.* A knife which folds into the handle.

Class, klâs, *s.* A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To Class, klâs, *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution.

Classical, klâs'sè-kâl, } *a.* Relating to
Classick, klâs'sĭk, } antique authors; of the first order or rank.

Classically, klâs'sè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a classical manner. [rank.

Classick, klâs'sĭk, *s.* An author of the first

Classification, klâs-sè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Ranging into classes.

To Classify, klâs'sè-fī, *v. a.* To arrange.

Classis, klâs'sĭs, *s.* Order, sort, body.

To Clatter, klât'tŭr, *v. n.* To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

To Clatter, klât'tŭr, *v. a.* To strike anything so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

Clatter, klât'tŭr, *s.* A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise. [mere clamour.

Clattering, klât'tŭr-ĭng, *s.* A noise;

Clavated, klâv'â-tĕd, *a.* Knobbed.

Claudent, klâw'dĕnt, *a.* Shutting, enclosing. [halt.

To Claudicate, klâw'dè-kâte, *v. n.* To

Claudication, klâw-dè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The habit of halting.

Clave, klâve. The pret. of Cleave.

Clavellated, klâv'ĕl-lâ-tĕd, *a.* Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

Clavicle, klâv'ĕ-kl, *s.* The collar-bone.

Clause, klâwz, *s.* A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation. [cloister.

Claustral, klâws'trâl, *a.* Relating to a

Clausure, klâw'zhŭre, *s.* Confinement.

Claw, klâw, *s.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To Claw, klâw, *v. a.* To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general. To claw off, to scold. [wheedler.

Clawback, klâw'bâk, *s.* A flatterer, a

Clawed, klâwd, *a.* Furnished or armed with claws. [earth.

Clay, klâ, *s.* Unctuous and tenacious

To Clay, klâ, *v. a.* To cover with clay.

Clay-cold, klâ'kōld, *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. [dug.

Clay-pit, klâ'pit, *s.* A pit where clay is

Clayey, klâ'ĕ, *a.* Consisting of clay.

Claymarl, klâ'mârl, *s.* A chalky clay.

Clean, klēne, *a.* Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not unwieldy; not leprous.

Clean, klēne, *ad.* Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To Clean, klēne, *v. a.* To free from dirt.

Cleanlily, klĕn'lè-lè, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

Cleanliness, klĕn'lè-nĕs, *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.

Cleanly, klĕn'lè, *a.* Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

Cleanly, klēn'lè, *ad.* Elegantly, neatly.

Cleanness, klēn'nĕs, *s.* Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.

To Cleanse, klĕnz, *v. a.* To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.

Cleanser, klĕn'zŭr, *s.* That which has the quality of evacuating foul humours.

Cleansing, klĕn'zĭng, *s.* Purification.

Clear, klēre, *a.* Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or encumbrances; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.

Clear, klēre, *ad.* Clean, quite, completely.

To Clear, klēre, *v. a.* To make bright, to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge; to remove any encumbrance; to free from anything offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To Clear, klēre, *v. n.* To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from encumbrances or entanglements. [moving the whole.

Clearage, klēre'ĭdje, *s.* The act of re-

Clearance, klē'rânse, *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house. [enlightener.

Clearer, klēre'ŭr, *s.* Brightener, purifier,

Clearing, klēre'ĭng, *s.* Defence, vindication.

Clearly, klēre'lè, *ad.* Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve; without subterfuge.

Clearness, klēre'nĕs, *s.* Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity. [ing, judicious.

Clearsighted, klēre-sī'tĕd, *a.* Discern-

To Clearstarch, klēre-stârtsh', *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

Clearstarcher, klēre'stârtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who washes fine linen.

To Cleave, klēve, *v. n.* To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To Cleave, klēve, *v. a.* To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klève, *v. n.* To part asunder, to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klè'vûr, *s.* A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klif, *s.* A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. [vided.

CLEFT, klĕft, pt. pass. from Cleave.—Di-

CLEFT, klĕft, *s.* A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klĕft'grăft, *v. a.* To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klĕm'mĕn-sè, *s.* Mercy, remission of severity. [merciful.

CLEMENT, klĕm'mĕnt, *a.* Mild, gentle,

CLEMENTLY, klĕm'mĕnt-lè, *ad.* In a merciful manner.

To CLEPE, klèpe, *v. a.* To call, to name. ——*See* YCLEPED. Obsolete.

CLERGICAL, klĕr'jè-kăl, *a.* Relating to the clergy.

CLERGY, klĕr'jè, *s.* The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. [holy orders, not a laick.

CLERGYMAN, klĕr'jè-măn, *s.* A man in

CLERGYABLE, klĕr'jè-à-bl, *a.* Having benefit of clergy. [clergy.

CLERICAL, klĕr'è-kăl, *a.* Relating to the

CLERICK, klĕr'rik, *s.* A clergyman.

CLERICK, klĕr'rik, *a.* Relating to a clergyman.

CLERK, klărk, *s.* A clergyman: a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klărk'ship, *s.* Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klĕv'ûr *a.* Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome. [fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERLY, klĕv'ûr-lè, *ad.* Dexterously,

CLEVERNESS, klĕv'ûr-nĕs, *s.* Dexterity, skill. [a guide, a direction.

CLEW, klû, *s.* Thread wound upon a button;

To CLEW, klû, *v. a.* To clew the sails, is to raise them in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klik, *v. n.* To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klī'ĕnt, *s.* One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTAL, klī-ĕn'tal, *a.* Defendant.

CLIENTED, klī'ĕn-tĕd, *part. a.* Supplied with clients. [or office of a client.

CLIENTELE, klī-ĕn-tèle', *s.* The condition

CLIENTSHIP, klī'ĕnt-ship, *s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klif, } *s.* A steep rock, a rock.
CLIFT, klift, }

CLIFFY, klif'fè, } *a.* Broken, craggy.
CLIFTY klif'tè, }

CLIFTED, klĭf'tĕd, *a.* Broken.

CLIMACTER, klī-măk'tûr, *s.* A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klīm-ăk-tĕr'rĭk, }
CLIMACTERICAL, klīm-ăk-tĕr'rè-kăl, } *a.* Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klī'mate, } *s.* A space
CLIMATURE, klī'mă-tshûre, } upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMAX, klī'măks, *s.* Gradation, ascent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. [place.

To CLIMB, klime, *v. n.* To ascend to any

To CLIMB, klime, *v. a.* To ascend.

CLIMBABLE, klīme'â-bl, *a.* Ascendable.

CLIMBER, klī'mûr, *s.* One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser: a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular class of herbs.

CLIMBING, klīme'ĭng, *s.* The art of ascending any place. [of earth.

CLIME, klime, *s.* Climate, region; tract

To CLINCH, klĭnsh, *v. a.* To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm, to fix; as, To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klĭnsh, *s.* A pun; an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klĭnsh'ûr, *s.* A cramp, a holdfast.

To CLING, klĭng, *v. n.* To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klĭng'ê, *a.* Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klĭn'ê-kăl, } *a.* Keeping the bed
CLINICK, klĭn'ĭk, } through sickness.

To CLINK, klĭngk, *v. n.* To utter a small interrupted noise. [noise.

CLINK, klĭngk, *s.* A sharp successive

CLINQUANT, klĭngk'ânt, *a.* Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klĭp, *v. a.* To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with shears, it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold. [coin by cutting.

CLIPPER, klĭp'pûr, *s.* One that debases

CLIPPING, klĭp'pĭng, *s.* The part cut or clipped off. [concealment.

CLOAK, klòke, *s.* The outer garment; a

To CLOAK, klòke, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klòke'băg, *s.* A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klŏk, *s.* The instrument which tells the hour; The clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

Clockmaker, klŏk'mā-kûr, *s.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

Clockwork, klŏk'wûrk, *s.* Movements by wheels and weights or springs.

Clod, klŏd, *s.* A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; anything vile, base, and earthly; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To Clod, klŏd, *v. n.* To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To Clod, klŏd, *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

Cloddy, klŏd'dē, *a.* Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

Clod-hopper, klŏd'hŏp-pûr, *s.* A thick-skulled fellow. [a dolt, a thickskull.

Clodpate, klŏd'pāte, *s.* A stupid fellow,

Clodpated, klŏd'pā-tĕd, *a.* Doltish, thoughtless. [dolt.

Clodpoll, klŏd'pōle, *s.* A thickscull. a

Cloff, klŏf, *s.* In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred-weight. A bag or case in which goods are carried.

To Clog, klŏg, *v. a.* To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To Clog, klŏg, *v. n.* To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

Clog, klŏg, *s.* Any encumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hinderance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe. [being clogged.

Clogginess, klŏg'gē-nĕs, *s.* The state of

Cloggy, klŏg'gē, *a.* That which has the power of clogging up.

Cloister, klŏis'tûr, *s.* A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

To Cloister, klŏis'tûr, *v. a.* To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world. [tired.

Cloisteral, klŏis'tûr-âl, *a.* Solitary, re-

Cloistered, klŏis'tûrd, *part. a.* Solitary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

Cloisterer, klŏis'tûr-ûr, *s.* A friar; one belonging to the cloister.

Cloisteress, klŏis'trĕs, *s.* A nun.

Clome, klōm, Pret. of To Climb.

To Cloom, klōōm, *v. a.* To shut with viscous matter.

To Close, klōze, *v. a.* To shut; to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to enclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To Close, klōze, *v. n.* To coalesce, to join its own parts together; To close upon, to agree upon; To close with, or To close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

Close, klōse, *s.* A small field enclosed.

Close, klōze, *s.* The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

Close, klōse, *a.* Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as, a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved; covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

Closebodied, klōse-bŏd'id, *a.* Made to fit the body exactly.

Close-compacted, klōse'kŏm-pāk-tĕd, *a.* In close order. [ed; deceitful.

Closecouched, klōse'kŏŭtsht, *a.* Conceal-

Closehanded, klōse-hăn'dĕd, *a.* Covetous; more commonly *Closefisted.*

Closetongued, klōse'tŭngd, *a.* Cautious in speaking.

Closely, klōse'lē, *ad.* Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slily; without deviation.

Closeness, klōse'nĕs, *s.* The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of airs, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluseness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, sly avarice; connexion, dependence.

Closer, klō'zûr, *s.* A finisher; a concluder.

Closestool, klōse'stōōl, *s.* A chamber implement.

Closet, klŏz'ĭt, *s.* A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To Closet, klŏz'ĭt, *v. a.* To shut up or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

Closet-sin, klŏs'ĭt-sĭn, *s.* Wickedness committed secretly.

Closure, klō'zhûre, *s.* The act of shutting up; that by which anything is closed or shut; the parts enclosing, enclosure; conclusion, end.

Clot, klŏt, *s.* Concretion, grume.

To Clot, klŏt, *v. n.* To form clots, to hang together; to concrete; to coagulate.

Cloth, klŏth, *s.* Anything woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvas on which pictures are delineated. In the plural (pronounced klōze), dress, habit, garment, vesture.

To Clothe, klōthe, *v. a.* To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

Clothes, klōze, *s.* Garments, raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth. [cloth.

Clothier, klōthe'yûr, *s.* A maker of

Clothing, klōthe'ĭng, *s.* Dress, vesture, garments. [trims the cloth.

Clothshearer, klŏth'shēēr-ûr, *s.* One who

Clothworker, klŏth'wûr-kûr, *s.* A maker of cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klŏt'pōle, *s.* Thickskull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klŏt'tŭr, *v. n.* To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klŏt'tè, *a.* Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klŏŭd, *s.* The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To CLOUD, klŏŭd, *v. a.* To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klŏŭd, *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klŏŭd'bĕr-rè, *s.* A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, clŏŭd'kăpt, *a.* Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klŏŭd'kŏm-pĕl-ling, *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDCOVERED, klŏŭd'kŭv-ŭrd, *a.* Wrapt in clouds.

CLOUDILY, klŏŭd'dè-lè, *ad.* With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klŏŭd'dè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klŏŭd'lĕs, *a.* Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klŏŭd'dè, *a.* Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOUGH, klŏŭ, *s.* The cleft of a hill, a cliff.

CLOVE, klōve. Pret. of Cleave.

CLOVE, klōve, *s.* A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlick separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klōve-jĭl'lè-flŏŭr, *s.* A flower smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klō'vn. Part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klō'vn-fŭt'ĕd, } *a.* Having
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klō'vn-hōōft', } the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klō'vŭr, *s.* A species of trefoil. To live in clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, klō'vŭrd, *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klŏŭt, *s.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axletree.

To CLOUT, klŏŭt, *v. a.* To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klŏŭt'tĕd, *part. a.* Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klŏŭt'tŭr-lè, *a.* Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klŏŭn, *s.* A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klŏŭn'ŭr-rè, *s.* Ill-breeding; churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klŏŭn'ĭsh, *a.* Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumsy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klŏŭn'ĭsh-lè, *ad.* Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klŏŭn'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klŏŭnz-mŭs'tŭrd, *s.* An herb.

To CLOY, klŏè. *v. a.* To satiate, to sate, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole

CLOYLESS, klŏè'lĕs. *a.* That which cannot cause satiety.

CLOYMENT, klŏè'mĕnt, *s.* Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klŭb, *s.* A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence; contribution, joint charge.

To CLUB, klŭb. *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klŭb, *v. a.* To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBBIST, klŭb'bĭst, *s.* He who belongs to a club.

CLUBFISTED, klŭb'fĭst-ĕd, *a.* Having a large fist.

CLUBFOOTED, klŭb'fŭt-ĕd, *a.* Short or crooked in the foot.

CLUBHEADED, klŭb'hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Having a thick head.

CLUB-LAW, klŭb'lâw, *s,* The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klŭb'rōōm, *s.* The room in which a club or company assembles.

To CLUCK, klŭk, *v. n.* To call chickens as a hen.

CLUMP, klŭmp, *s.* A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klŭmps, *s.* A numbskull.

CLUMSILY, klŭm'zè-lè, *ad.* Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klŭm'zè-nĕs, *s.* Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klŭm'zè, *a.* Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klŭng. The pret. and part. of Cling.

CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr, *s.* A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together, a body of people collected.

To CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To grow in bunches.

To CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr, *v. a.* To collect anything into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, klŭs'tŭr-grâpe, *s.* The small black grape, called the currant.

CLUSTERY, klŭs'tŭr-rè, *a.* Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH, klătsh, *v. a.* To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.

CLUTCH, klŭtsh, *s.* The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.

CLUTTER, klŭt'tŭr, *s.* A noise; a bustle, a hurry.

To CLUTTER, klŭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.

CLYSTER, klĭs'tŭr, *s.* An injection into the anus.

To COACERVATE, kō-â-sĕr'vāte, *v. a.* To heap up together.

COACERVATION, kō-âs-sĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of heaping.

COACH, kōtsh, *s.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

To COACH, kōtsh, *v. a.* To carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, kōtsh'bŏks, *s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, kōtsh'hire, *s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACHMAN, kōtsh'mān, *s.* The driver of a coach.
COACHMANSHIP, kōtsh'mān-ship, *s.* The skill of a coachman.
To COACT, kō-ākt', *v.n.* To act together in concert. [force.
COACTION, kō-āk'shŭn, *s.* Compulsion,
COACTIVE, kō-āk'tĭv, *a.* Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
COACTIVELY, kō-āk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a compulsory manner. [assistance.
COADJUMENT, kō-ăd'jū-mĕnt, *s.* Mutual
COADJUTANT, kō-ăd'jū-tănt, *a.* Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kō-ăd-jū'tŭr, *s.* A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kō-ăd'jū-văn-sè, *s.* Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kō-ăd-ū-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass.
COADVENTURER, kō-ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-ŭr, *s.* A fellow adventurer.
COAGENT, kō-ā'jĕnt, *s.* An associate, a co-operator. [gregate.
To COAGMENT, kō-ăg-mĕnt', *v. a.* To con-
COAGMENTATION, kō-ăg-mĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Coacervation into one mass, union.
COAGULABLE, kō-ăg'ū-lā-bl, *a.* That which is capable of concretion.
To COAGULATE, kō-ăg'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To force into concretions.
To COAGULATE, kō-ăg'ū-lāte, *v. n.* To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kō-ăg-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kō-ăg'ū-lā-tĭv, *a.* That which has the power of causing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kō-ăg'ū-lā-tŭr, *s.* That which causes coagulation.
COAL, kōle, *s.* The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
To COAL, kōle, *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal, to delineate with a coal.
COAL-BLACK, kōle'blăk, *a.* Black in the highest degree. [coals are dug.
COAL-MINE, kōle'mine, *s.* A mine in which
COAL-PIT, kōle'pit, *s.* A pit for digging coals. [coal.
COAL-STONE, kōle'stōne, *s* A sort of canal
COAL-WORK, kōle'wŭrk, *s.* A coalery, a place where coals are found. [are dug.
COALERY, kō'lĕr-è, *s.* A place where coals
To COALESCE, kō-ă-lĕs', *v. n.* To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
COALESCENCE, kō-ă-lĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Concretion, union. [mass or body.
COALITION, kō-ă-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Union in one
COALY, kō'lè, *a.* Containing coal.
COAPTATION, kō-ăp-tā'shŭn, *s.* The adjustment of parts to each other.
To COARCT, kō-ărkt', *v. a.* To straiten, to confine; to contract power.
COARCTATION, kō-ărk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space, restraint of liberty.
COARSE, kōrse, *a.* Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.
COARSELY, kōrse'lè, *ad.* Without fineness, meanly; not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.
COARSENESS, kōrse'nĕs, *s.* Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners, meanness, want of nicety.
COAST, kōste, *s.* The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore. The coast is clear, the danger is over.
To COAST, kōste, *v. n.* To sail by the coast.
To COAST, kōste, *v. a.* To sail by, or near a place.
COASTER, kōs'tŭr, *s.* He that sails near the shore.
COAT, kōte, *s.* The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
To COAT, kōte, *v. a.* To cover, to invest.
COAT-CARD, kōte'kārd, *s.* A card having a coat on it; as the King, Queen, or Knave; now corrupted into Court-Card.
To COAX, kōks, *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter.
COAXATION, kōks'ā-shŭn, *s.* The art of coaxing.
COAXER, kōks'ŭr, *s.* A wheedler, a flatterer.
COB, kŏb, *s.* The head, or top.
COB, kŏb, *s.* A sort of sea-fowl.
COBALT, kŏb'ălt, *s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.
COBBLE, kŏb'bl, *s.* A fishing boat; a pebble.
To COBBLE, kŏb'bl, *v. a.* To mend anything coarsely; to do or make anything clumsily.
COBBLER, kŏb'lŭr, *s.* A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.
COBIRONS, kŏb'ī-ŭrnz, *s.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. [bishop.
COBISHOP, kŏ-bish'ŭp, *s.* A coadjutant
COBNUT, kŏb'nŭt, *s.* A boy's game.
COBSWAN, kŏb'swŏn, *s.* The head or leading swan.
COBWEB, kŏb'wĕb, *s.* The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.
COBWEB, kŏb'wĕb, *a.* Flimsy; insignificant
COBWEBBED, kŏb'wĕbd, *a.* Covered with spiders' webs.
COCCIFEROUS, kŏk-sĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Plants are so called that have berries.

Cochineal, kŏtch-în-ēēl', *s.* An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

Cochleary, kŏk'lē-ă-rē, *a.* Screw-form.

Cochleated, kŏk'lē-ă-tĕd, *a.* Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Cock, kŏk, *s.* The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To Cock, kŏk, *v. a.* To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance: to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To Cock, kŏk, *v. n.* To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

Cockade, kŏk-kāde', *s.* A riband worn in the hat. [cockade.

Cockaded, kŏk-kā'dĭd, *a.* Wearing a

Cockatoo, kŏk-ă-tōō', *s.* A bird of the parrot kind.

Cockatrice, kŏk'ă-trise, *s.* A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

Cockboat, kŏk'bōte, *s.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [hair-brained.

Cock-brained, kŏk'brānd, *a.* Giddy; rash;

Cockbroth, kŏk'brŏ*th*, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock. [which cocks crow.

Cockcrowing, kŏk'krō-ing, *s.* The time at

To Cocker, kŏk'kŭr, *v. a.* To fondle, to indulge.

Cocker, kŏk'kŭr, *s.* One who follows the sport of cock fighting.

Cockerel, kŏk'kŭr-ĕl, *s.* A young cock.

Cockering, kŏk'kŭr-ing, *s.* Indulgence.

Cocket, kŏk'kĭt, *s.* A seal belonging to the king's custom-house; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

Cockfight, kŏk'fite, *s.* A match of cocks.

Cockhorse, kŏk'hŏrse, *a.* On horseback, triumphant.

Cocking, kŏk'king, *s.* Cockfighting.

Cockle, kŏk'kl, *s.* A small shell-fish.

Cocklestairs, kŏk'kl-stâres, *s.* Winding or spiral stairs. [corn, corn-rose.

Cockle, kŏk'kl, *s.* A weed that grows in

To Cockle, kŏk'kl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

Cockled, kŏk'kld, *a.* Shelled or turbinated.

Cockloft, kŏk'lŏft, *s.* The room over the garret. [breeds game cocks.

Cockmaster, kŏk'mâs-tŭr, *s.* One that

Cockmatch, kŏk'mâtsh, *s.* Cockfight for a prize.

Cockney, kŏk'nè, *s.* A native of London; an effeminate, low citizen.

Cockpit, kŏk'pĭt, *s.* The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war. [housewort.

Cock's-comb, kŏks'kōme, *s.* A plant,

Cock's-head, kŏks-hĕd, *s.* A plant, sainfoin.

Cockspur, kŏk'spŭr, *s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. [tain.

Cocksure, kŏk'shŏŏr, *a.* Confidently cer-

Cockswain, kŏk'sn, *s.* The officer that has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly Coxn.

Cockweed, kŏk'wēēd, *s.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

Cocoa, kō'kō, *s.* A species of palm-tree.

Cocktile, kŏk'til, *a.* Made by baking.

Coction, kŏk'shŭn, *s.* The act of boiling.

Cod, kŏd, } *s.* A sea-fish.
Codfish, kŏd'fish, }

Cod, kŏd, *s.* Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

To Cod, kŏd, *v. a.* To enclose in a cod.

Code, kōde, *s.* A book; a book of the civil law. [term for a miser.

Codger, kŏd'jŭr, *s.* A contemptuous

Codicil, kŏd'ĕ-sĭl, *s.* An appendage to a will. [quadrille.

Codille, kō-dĭl', *s.* A term at ombre and

To Codle, kŏd'dl, *v. a.* To parboil; to make much of.

Codling, kŏd'ling, *s.* An apple generally codled; a small codfish.

Coefficacy, kō-ĕf'fĕ-kă-sè, *s.* The power of several things acting together.

Coefficiency, kō-ĕf-fish'ĕn-sè, *s.* Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.

Coefficient, kō-ĕf-fish'ĕnt, *s.* That which unites its action with the action of another. [a co-operating manner.

Coefficiently, kō-ĕf-fish'ĕnt-lè, *ad.* In

Coemption, kō-ĕm'shŭn, *s.* The act of buying up the whole quantity of anything.

Coenobites, sēn'ō-bites, *s.* An order of monks who had all things in common.

Coequal, kō-ē'kwăl, *a.* Equal.

Coequality, kō-ē-kwăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The state of being equal.

To Coerce, kō-ĕrse', *v. a.* To restrain, to keep in order by force.

Coercible, kō-ĕr'sē-bl, *a.* That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

Coercion, kō-ĕr'shŭn, *s.* Penal restraint, check.

Coercive, kō-ĕr'sĭv, *a.* That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

Coessential, kō-ĕs-sĕn'shăl, *a.* Participating of the same essence.

Coessentiality, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Participation of the same essence.

Coestablishment, kō-ĕs-tăb'lish-mĕnt, *s.* Joint establishment.

Coetaneous, kō-ĕ-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Of the same age with another.

Coeternal, kō-ē-tĕr'nâl, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

Coeternally, kō-ē-tĕr'nâl-lē, *ad.* In a state of equal eternity with another.

Coeternity, kō-ē-tĕr'nē-tē, *s.* Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

Coeval, kō-ē'vâl, *a.* Of the same age.

Coeval, kō-ē'vâl, *s.* A contemporary.

Coevous, kō-ē'vŭs, *a.* Of the same age.

To Coexist, kō-ĕg-zĭst', *v. n.* To exist at the same time.

Coexistence, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse, *s.* Existence at the same time with another.

Coexistent, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Having existence at the same time with another.

To Coextend, kō-ĕks-tĕnd', *v. a.* To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Coextension, kō-ĕk-stĕn'shŭn, *s.* The state of extending to the same space with another. [the same extent.

Coextensive, kō-ĕks-tĕn'sĭv, *a* Having

Coextensively, kō-ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a coextensive manner.

Coffee, kŏf'fē, *s.* The berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by infusing the powder of those berries in hot water.

Coffee-house, kŏf'fē-hŏŭse, *s.* A house where coffee is sold.

Coffee-man, kŏf'fē-măn, *s.* One that keeps a coffee-house.

Coffee-pot, kŏf'fē-pŏt, *s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

Coffer, kŏf'fŭr, *s.* A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

To Coffer, kŏf'fŭr, *v. a.* To treasure up in chests.

Cofferer, kŏf'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* A principal officer of her Majesty's court, next under the comptroller; he who places treasure in a chest.

Coffin, kŏf'fĭn, *s.* The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pie; coffin of a horse is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

To Coffin, kŏf'fĭn, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. [founder.

Cofounder, kō-fŏŭnd'ŭr, *s.* A joint

Cog, kŏg, *s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog, kŏg, *v. a.* To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; to cog a die, to secure it so as to direct its fall.

To Cog, kŏg, *v. n.* To lie, to wheedle.

To Cog, kŏg, *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

Cogency, kō'jĕn-sē, *s.* Force, strength.

Cogenial, kō-jē'nē-âl, *a.* Kindred, cognate. [convincing.

Cogent, kō'jĕnt, *a.* Forcible, resistless,

Cogently, kō'jĕnt-lē, *ad.* With resistless force, forcibly.

Cogger, kŏg'ŭr, *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.

Coggery, kŏg'gŭr-rē, *s.* Trick, falsehood.

Cogging, kŏg'ĭng, *s.* Imposture, cheat.

Cogglestone, kŏg'gl-stōne, *s.* A small pebble.

Cogitable, kŏd'jē-tâ-bl, *a.* What may be the subject of thought.

To Cogitate, kŏd'jē-tāte, *v. n.* To think.

Cogitation, kŏd-jē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.

Cogitative, kŏd'jē-tā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

Cognate, kŏg'nāte, *a.* kindred; partaking of the same nature.

Cognation, kŏg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.

Cognisee, kŏg-nē-zē', *or* kŏn-ē-zē', *s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

Cognisour, kŏg-nē-zŏr, *or* kŏn-nē-zŏr, *s.* Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine. [complete conviction.

Cognition, kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn *s.* Knowledge,

Cognitive, kŏg'nē-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

Cognizable, kŏg'nē-zâ-bl, *or* kŏn'ē-zâ-bl, *a.* That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Cognizance, kŏg'nē-zânse, *or* kŏn'ē-zânse, *s.* Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

Cognominal, kŏg-nŏm'ē-nâl, *a.* Having the same name.

Cognomination, kŏg-nŏm-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* A surname; the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

Cognoscence, kŏg-nŏs'sĕnse, *s.* Knowledge. [connoisseur.

Cognoscente, kŏn-nŏs-shĕn-tē, *s.* A

Cognoscible, kŏg-nŏs'sē-bl, *a.* That may be known.

Cognoscitive, kŏg-nŏs'sĭ-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

To Cohabit, kō-hăb'ĭt, *v. n.* To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

Cohabitant, kō-hăb'ē-tânt, *s.* An inhabitant of the same place.

Cohabitation, kō-hăb-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.

Coheir, kō-âre', *s.* One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Coheiress, kō-â'rĕs, *s.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To Cohere, kō-hēre', *v. n.* To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.

Coherence, kō-hē'rĕnse, } *s.* That state

Coherency, kō-hē'rĕn-sē, } of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connexion, dependency, the texture of things one to another; the texture of a discourse, consistency in reasoning, or relating.

Coherent, kō-hē'rĕnt, *a.* Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory.

Cohesion, kō-hē'zhŭn, *s.* The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.

Cohesive, kō-hē'sĭv, *a.* That has the power of sticking together.

Cohesively, kō-hē'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a cohesive manner.

Cohesiveness, kō-hē'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being cohesive.

To Cohibit, kō-hĭb'ĭt, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder.

To Cohobate, kō'hō-bāte, *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

Cohobation, kō-hō-bā'shŭn, *s.* A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

Cohort, kō'hôrt, *s.* A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

Cohortation, kō-hôr-tā'shŭn, *s.* Incitement.

Coif, kŏif, *s.* The head-dress; a cap.

To Coif, kŏif, *v. a.* To dress with a coif.

Coifed, kŏift, *a.* Wearing a coif.

To Coil, kŏil, *v. a.* To gather into a narrow compass.

Coil, kŏil, *s.* Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

Coin, kŏin, *s.* A corner, called often quoin.

Coin, koin, *s.* Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.

To Coin, koin, *v. a.* To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge anything, in an ill sense.

Coinage, koin'ăje, *s.* The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To Coincide, kō-ĭn-side', *v. n.* To fall upon the same point; to concur.

Coincidence, kō-ĭn'sē-dĕnse, *s.* The state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

Coincident, kō-ĭn'sē-dĕnt, *a.* Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

Coincider, kō-ĭn-sī'dŭr, *s.* That which coincides with.

Coindication, kō-ĭn-dē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Coiner, koin'ŭr, *s.* A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor.

To Cojoin, kō'joĭn, *v. n.* To join with another.

Coistrel, kŏis'trĕl, *s.* A coward hawk.

Coit, kŏit, *s.* Anything thrown at a certain mark.

Coition, kō-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

Cojurer, kō-jū'rŭr, *s.* He who testifies to another's credibility.

Coke, kōke, *s.* Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

Colander, kŭl'lăn-dŭr, *s.* A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Colation, kō-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of filtering or straining.

Colature, kŏl'ă-tshŭre, *s.* The act of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

Colbertine, kŏl-bĕr-tēēn', *s.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Cold, kōld, *a.* Chill, having the sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffecting; unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

Cold, kōld, *s.* The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chilness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

Coldblooded, kōld'blŭd-id, *a.* Void of feeling.

Coldhearted, kōld'hăr-tĭd, *a.* Indifferent; wanting proper feeling.

Coldly, kōld'lē, *ad.* Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

Coldness, kōld'nĕs, *s.* Want of heat, unconcern, frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.

Cole, kōle, } *s.* Cabbage.
Colewort, kōle'wŭrt, }

Colick, kŏl'ĭk, *s.* It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

Colick, kŏl'ĭk, *a.* Affecting the bowels.

To Collapse, kŏl-lăps', *v. n.* To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

Collapsed, kŏl-lăpst', *a.* Withered; ruined.

Collapsion, kŏl-lăp'shŭn, *s.* The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

Collar, kŏl'lŭr, *s.* A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Collar-bone, kŏl'lŭr-bōne, *s.* The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To Collar, kŏl'lŭr, *v. a.* To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To collar beef or other meat, to roll it up and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To Collate, kŏl-lāte', *v. a.* To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

Collateral, kŏl-lăt'tĕr-ăl, *a.* Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either

side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

Collaterally, kŏl-lăt'tẽr-ăl-lè, *ad.* Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

Collateralness, kŏl-lăt'tẽr-ăl-nẽs, *s.* State of collateral relation.

Collation, kŏl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

Collatitious, kŏl-lă-tish'ŭs, *a.* Done by the contribution of many.

Collator, kŏl-lā'tŭr, *s.* One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **Collaud**, kŏl-lâwd', *v. a.* To join in praising. [or employment.

Colleague, kŏl'lèèg, *s.* A partner in office

To **Colleague**, kŏl-lèèg, *v. a.* To unite with. [ship

Colleagueship, kŏl-lèèg'shĭp, *s.* Partner-

To **Collect**, kŏl-lĕkt', *v. a.* To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprise.

Collect, kŏl'lĕkt, *s.* Any short prayer.

Collectaneous, kŏl-lĕk-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Gathered together. [command.

Collectedness, kŏl-lĕkt'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Self-

Collectible, kŏl-lĕk'tè-bl, *a.* That which may be gathered from the premises.

Collection, kŏl-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a consectary, deduced from premises.

Collectitious, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Gathered together.

Collective, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv, *a.* Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as, a company.

Collectively, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

Collector, kŏl-lĕk'tŭr, *s.* A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

Collegatary, kŏl-lĕg'ă-tă-rè, *s.* A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

College, kŏl'lĕdje, *s.* A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside. [college.

Collegial, kŏl-lè'jè-ăl, *a.* Relating to a

Collegian, kŏl-lè'jè-ăn, *s.* An inhabitant of a college.

Collegiate, kŏl-lè'jè-ăte, *a.* Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

Collegiate, kŏl-lè'jè-ăte, *s.* A member of a college, an university man.

Collet, kŏl'lĭt, *s.* Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To **Collide**, kŏl-līde', *v. a.* To beat, to dash, to knock together.

Collier, kŏl'yŭr, *s.* A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

Colliery, kŏl'yŭr-è, *s.* The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

Colliflower, kŏl'lè-flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* A kind of cabbage. [together.

Colligation, kŏl-lè-gā'shŭn, *s.* A binding

Collimation, kŏl-lè-mā'shŭn, *s.* Aim.

Collineation, kŏl-lĭn-è-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of aiming. [solved.

Colliquable, kŏl-lĭk'wă-bl, *a.* Easily dis-

Colliquament, kŏl-lĭk'wă-mĕnt, *s.* The substance to which anything is reduced by being melted.

Colliquant, kŏl'lè-kwănt, *s.* That which has the power of melting.

To **Colliquate**, kŏl'lè-kwāte, *v. a.* To melt, to dissolve.

Colliquation, kŏl-lè-kwā'shŭn, *s.* The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

Colliquative, kŏl-lĭk'wă-tĭv, *a.* Melting, dissolvent.

Colliquefaction, kŏl-lĭk-wè-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of melting together.

Collision, kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together; a clash.

To **Collocate**, kŏl'lŏ-kāte, *v. a.* To place, to station.

Collocation, kŏl-lŏ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of placing; the state of being placed.

Collocution, kŏl-lŏ-kū'shŭn, *s.* Conference, conversation. [to flatter.

To **Collogue**, kŏl-lōg', *v. n.* To wheedle,

Colloguing, kŏl-lōg'ĭng, *s.* Flattery deceit. [a piece of an animal.

Collop, kŏl'lŭp, *s.* A small slice of meat;

Colloquial, kŏl-lō'kwè-ăl, *a.* Relating to conversation or talking.

Colloquist, kŏl'lŏ-kwĭst, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue. [versation, talk.

Colloquy, kŏl'lŏ-kwè, *s.* Conference, con-

Colluctancy, kŏl-lŭk'tăn-sè, *s.* Opposition of nature.

Colluctation, kŏl-lŭk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Contest, contrariety, opposition.

To **Collude**, kŏl-lūde', *v. n.* To conspire in a fraud.

Colluder, kŏl-lū'dŭr, *s.* He who joins in a fraud or trick.

Colluding, kŏl-lū'dĭng, *s.* Trick; secretly managed deceit.

Collusion, kŏl-lū'zhŭn, *s.* A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. [certed.

Collusive, kŏl-lū'sĭv, *a.* Fraudulently con-

Collusively, kŏl-lū'sĭv-lè, *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Collusiveness, kŏl-lū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Fraudulent concert.

Collusory, kŏl-lū'sŭr-è, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

Colly, kŏl'lè, *s.* The smut of coal.

Collyrium, kŏl-lĭr'rè-ŭm, *s.* A medicine for the eyes.

Colmar, kŏl'mâr, *s.* A sort of pear.

Colon, kō'lŏn, *s.* A point (:) used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.

Colonel, kŭr'nĕl, *s.* The chief commander of a regiment.

Colonelship, kŭr'nĕl-shĭp, *s.* The office or character of a colonel.

Colonial, kō-lō'nè-ăl, *a.* Relating to a colony. [with inhabitants.

To Colonise, kŏl'ō-nize, *v. a.* To plant

Colonist, kŏl'ō-nist, *s.* One who lives in a colony, an emigrant.

Colonization, kŏl'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn, } *s.* The
Colonizing, kŏl-ō-nī'zĭng, } act of forming a colony.

Colonnade, kŏl'ō-nâde', *s.* A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.

Colony, kŏl'ō-nè, *s.* A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.

Colophon, kŏl'ō-fŏn, *s.* The end of a book, generally giving the place, &c., of publication.

Colophony, kŏ-lŏf'ō-nè, *s.* Resin.

Coloquintida, kŏl-lō-kwĭn'tè-dà, *s.* The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

Colorate, kŏl'ō-rāte, *a.* Coloured, dyed.

Coloration, kŏl-ō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.

Colorifick, kŏl-lō-rĭf'ĭk, *a.* That has the power of producing colours.

Colossal, kō-lŏs'săl, } *a.* Gigantick; like
Colossick, kō-lŏs'sĭk, } a colossus.

Colosse, kō-lŏs', } *s.* A statue of enor-
Colossus, kō-lŏs'sŭs, } mous magnitude.

Colossean, kŏl-lŏs-sè'ăn, *a.* Giantlike.

Colour, kŭl'lŭr, *s.* The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, dye; the appearance of blood in the face, the tint of the painter; the representation of anything superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show. In the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.

To Colour, kŭl'lŭr, *v. a.* To mark with some hue or dye; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible. [plausible.

Colourable, kŭl'lŭr-â-bl, *a.* Specious,

Colourableness, kŭl'lŭr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* That which is made plausible.

Colourably, kŭl'lŭr-â-blè, *ad.* Speciously, plausibly.

Coloured, kŭl'lŭrd, *part. a.* Streaked, diversified with hues.

Colouring, kŭl'lŭr-ĭng, *s.* The part of the painter's art which teaches to lay on his colours.

Colourist, kŭl'lŭr-ĭst, *s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Colourless, kŭl'lŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without colour, transparent.

Colt, kōlt, *s.* A young horse; a young foolish fellow.

To Colt, kōlt, *v. a.* To befool. Obsolete.

Colts-foot, kōlts'fŭt, *s.* A plant.

Colts-tooth, kōlts-tōō*th*', *s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

Colter, kōl'tŭr, *s.* The sharp iron of a plough.

Coltish, kōlt'ĭsh, *a.* Wanton.

Columbary, kŏl'lŭm-bâ-rè, *s.* A dove-cote, pigeon-house.

Columbine, kŏl'lŭm-bine, *s.* A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

Column, kŏl'lŭm, *s.* A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base a long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

Columnar, kŏ-lŭm'nâr, } *a.* Formed in
Columnarian, kŏl-lŭm-nâ'rè-ăn, } columns.

Colures, kō-lūrz', *s.* Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.

Coma, kō'mâ, *s.* A lethargy.

Comate, kō'mâte', *s.* Companion.

Comate, kō-mâte', *a.* Hairy in appearance.

Comatose, kŏm-â-tōse, *a.* Lethargic.

Comb, kōme, *s.* An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To Comb, kōme, *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair; to lay anything consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

Combe, kōōm, *s.* A valley surrounded with hills.

Comb-brush, kōm'brŭsh, *s.* A brush to clean combs.

Comb-maker, kōme'mâ kŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make combs.

To Combat, kŭm'bât, *v. n.* To fight.

To Combat, kŭm'bât, *v. a.* To oppose.

Combat, kŭm'bât, *s.* Contest, battle, duel.

Combatant, kŭm'bâ-tânt, *s.* He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.

Comber, kō'mŭr, *s.* He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

Combinable, kŏm-bī'nâ-bl, *a.* That may be joined together; consistent; capable of being united with.

Combinate, kŏm'bè-nâte, *a.* Betrothed, promised.

Combination, kŏm'bè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture; conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To Combine, kŏm-bine', *v. a.* To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyze.

To Combine, kŏm-bine', *v. n.* To coalesce, to unite with each other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

Combless, kōm'lĕs, *a.* Wanting a comb or crest.

Combust, kŏm-bŭst', *a.* A planet, not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be Combust.

Combustible, kŏm-bŭst'tè-bl, *a.* Susceptible of fire.

Combustible, kŏm-bŭst'tè-bl, *s.* A combustible material.

Combustibleness, kŏm-bŭs'tè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to take fire.

Combustion, kŏm-bŭs'tshŭn, *s.* Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To Come, kŭm, *v. a.* To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out. To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round: To come again, to return: To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain: To come by, to obtain, to gain, to require: To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish: To come in for, to be early enough to obtain: To come in, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to: To come near, to approach in excellence: To come of, to proceed, as a descendant from their ancestors; to proceed, as effects from causes: To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape: To come off from, to leave, to forbear: To come on, to advance, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big: To come over, to repeat an act; to revolt: To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered: To come out with, to give vent to: To come to, to consent or yield; to amount to: To come to himself, to recover his senses: To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out: To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into use: To come up to, to amount to, to rise to: To come up with, to overtake: To come upon, to invade, to attack. To come, in futurity.

Come, kŭm, *int.* Be quick, make no delay.

Come, kŭm. A particle of reconciliation.

Comedian, kō-mē'dè-ăn, *s.* A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general an actress or actor.

Comedy, kŏm'mè-dè, *s.* A dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Comelily, kŭm'lè-lè, *ad.* In a graceful [or decent manner.

Comeliness, kŭm'lè-nĕs, *s.* Grace, beauty, dignity.

Comely, kŭm'lè, *a.* Graceful, decent.

Comer, kŭm'mŭr, *s.* One that comes.

Comet, kŏm'ĭt, *s.* A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

Cometary, kŏm'mè-tăr-è, } *a.* Relating to
Cometick, kō-mĕt'ĭk, } a comet.

Comfit, kŭm'fĭt, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat.

Comfiture, kŏm'fè-tshūre, *s.* Sweetmeat.

To Comfort, kŭm'fŭrt, *v. a.* To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

Comfort, kŭm'fŭrt, *s.* Support, assistance; countenance; consolation, support under calamity; that which gives consolation or support.

Comfortable, kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl, *a.* Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

Comfortableness, kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* A state of comfort.

Comfortably, kŭm'fŭr-tă-blè, *ad.* With comfort, without despair.

Comforter, kŭm'fŭr-tŭr, *s.* One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person in the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

Comfortless, kŭm'fŭrt-lĕs, *a.* Without [comfort.

Comfortress, kŭm'fŭrt-rĕs, *s.* She who gives support or relief.

Comical, kŏm'mè-kăl, *a.* Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

Comically, kŏm'mè-kăl-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

Comicalness, kŏm'mè-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being comical.

Comick, kŏm'mĭk, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

Coming, kŭm'mĭng, *s.* The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

Coming-in, kŭm-mĭng-ĭn', *s.* Revenue, income.

Coming, kŭm'mĭng, *a.* Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

Coming, kŭm'mĭng, *part. a.* Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

Comitial, kō-mĭsh'ăl, *a.* Relating to the assemblies of the people.

Comity, kŏm'ĕ-tè, *s.* Courtesy, civility.

Comma, kŏm'mă, *s.* The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To Command, kŏm-mănd', *v. a.* To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen.

To Command, kŏm-mănd', *v. n.* To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kŏm-mănd', *s.* The right of commanding, power, supreme authority: cogent authority, despotism; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDANT, kŏm-măn-dănt', *s.* A commander of a place or body of troops.

COMMANDATORY, kŏm-mănd'ă-tŏ-rè, *a.* Having the full force of command.

COMMANDER, kŏm'măn'dŭr, *s.* He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kŏm-măn'dŭr-rè, *s.* A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDINGLY, kŏm-mănd'ing-lè, *ad.* In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT, kŏm-mănd'mĕnt, *s.* Mandate, command, order, precept, authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kŏm-măn'drĕs, *s.* A woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kŏm-mă-tè'rè-ăl, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kŏm-mă-tè-rè-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rà-bl, *a.* Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rate, *v. a.* To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rà'shŭn, *s.* An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rà-tĭv, *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of anything.

COMMEMORATORY, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rà-tŭ-rè, *a.* Preserving the memory of anything.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnse', *v. n.* To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnse', *v. a.* To begin, to make a beginning of, as, to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kŏm-mĕnse'mĕnt, *s.* Beginning, date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kŏm-mĕnd', *v. a.* To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance

COMMENDABLE, { kŏm'mĕn-dà-bl, / kŏm-mĕn'dà-bl, } *a.* Laudable, worthy of praise.

COMMENDABLY, kŏm'mĕn-dà-blè, *ad.* Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kŏm-mĕn'dăm, *s.* A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be provided with a pastor.

COMMENDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'dà-tà-rè, *s.* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kŏm-mĕn-dà'shŭn, *s.* Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'dà-tŭ-rè, *s.* A commendation; an eulogy.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'dà-tŭr-rè, *a.* Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kŏm-mĕn'dŭr, *s.* Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kŏm-mĕn-săl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-rà-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Capacity of being compared with another as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rà-bl, *a.* Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rà-bl-nĕs, *s.* Commensurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rate, *v. a.* To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rate, *a.* Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rate-lè, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kŏm-mĕn shŭ-rà'shŭn, *s.* Reduction of some things to some common measure.

To COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt, *v. n.* To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt, *s.* Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kŏm'mĕn-tà-rè, *s.* An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATE, kŏm'mĕn-tate, *v. n.* To annotate; to write notes upon.

COMMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tà'tŭr, *s.* Expositor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'tŭr, *s.* An explainer, an annotator. [vented, imaginary.

COMMENTITIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tish'ŭs, *a.* In-

COMMERCE, kŏm'mĕrse, *s.* Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kŏm-mĕrse', *v. n.* To hold intercourse.

COMMERCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'shăl, *a.* Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERCIALLY, kŏm-mĕr'shăl-lè, *ad.* In a commercial view.

COMMERE, kŏm-màre', *s. French.* A common mother. Not used.

To COMMIGRATE, kŏm'mè-grate, *v. n.* To remove by consent from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kŏm-mè-grà'shŭn, *s.* A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kŏm-mè-nà'shŭn, *s.* A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kŏm-mĭn'nā-tŭr-è, *a.* Denunciatory threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭn'gl, *v. a.* To mix into one mass; to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl, *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kŏm-mĭn'ù-è-bl, *a.* Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kŏm-mè-nūte', *v. a.* To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINUTION, kŏm-mè-nū'shŭn, *s.* The act of grinding into small parts, pulverization.

COMMISERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kŏm-mĭz'ẽr-āte, *v. a.* To pity, to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, kŏm-mĭz-ẽr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISERATIVE, kŏm-mĭz'ẽ-rā-tĭv, *a.* Having pity for another.

COMMISERATOR, kŏm'mĭz-ẽ-rā-tŭr, *s.* He who has mercy or compassion.

COMMISSARIAT, kŏm-mĭs-sā'rè-ât, *s.* A body of persons who look to provisioning the army.

COMMISSARISHIP, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-ê-shĭp, *s.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSARY, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-è, *s.* An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provisions.

COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of intrusting anything; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military office is constituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime; sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as, the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person; money received by the factor for his trouble.

To COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-ŭr, *s.* One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kŏm-mĭsh'ûre, *s.* Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kŏm-mĭt', *v. a.* To intrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.

COMMITMENT, kŏm-mĭt'mĕnt, *s.* Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kŏm-mĭt'tè, *s.* Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

COMMITTABLE, kŏm-mĭt'tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to be committed.

COMMITTER, kŏm-mĭt'tŭr, *s.* Perpetrator, he that commits.

To COMMIX, kŏm-mĭks', *v. a.* To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kŏm-mĭk'shŭn, *s.* Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kŏm-mĭks'tshûre, *s.* The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kŏm-mōde', *s.* The head-dress of a woman.

COMMODIOUS, kŏm-mō'dè-ŭs, *or* kŏm-mō'jè-ŭs, *a.* Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kŏm-mō'dè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kŏm-mō'dè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kŏm-mŏd'ê-tè, *s.* Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kŏm-mŏ-dōre', *s.* The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn, *a.* Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mear without birth or descent; frequent useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn, *s.* An open ground equally used by many persons.

To COMMON, kŏm'mŭn, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kŏm'mŭn-lâw', *s.* Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the Statute Law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm'mŭn-plèz, *s.* The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kŏm'mŭn-â-bl, *a.* Held in common.

COMMONAGE, kŏm'mŭn-âje, *s.* The right of pasturing cattle on a common.

COMMONALTY, kŏm'mŭn-âl-tè, *s.* The common people, the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kŏm'ŭn-ŭr, *s.* One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a prostitute.

COMMONITION, kŏm-mō-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kŏm'mŭn-lè, *ad.* Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kŏm'mŭn-nĕs, *s.* Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

COMMON-LAWYER, kŏm'mŭn-lâw-yŭr, *s.* He who is versed in the common law.

COMMON-PLACE, kŏm'mŭn-plâse, *s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topick.

COMMON-PLACE, kŏm'mŭn-plâse, *a.* Ordinary; common.

To COMMON-PLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plâse', *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

COMMON-PLACE BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plâse'-bŏŏk, *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kŏm'mŭnz, *s* The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kŏm mŭn-wēēl', } *s.* A
COMMONWEALTH, kŏm'mŭn-wĕl*th*, } polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people: a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMONWEALTHSMAN, kŏm'mŭn-wĕl*th*z-măn, *s.* One who is for a republican form of government.

COMMORANCE, kŏm'mŏ-rânse, } *s.* Dwell-
COMMORANCY, kŏm'mŏ-rân-sē, } ing, habitation, residence. [dwelling.

COMMORANT, kŏm'mŏ-rânt, *a.* Resident,

COMMOTION, kŏm-mō'shŭn, *s.* Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* A disturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kŏm-mōōve', *v. a.* To disturb, to unsettle.

To COMMUNE, kŏm-mūne', *v. n.* To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kŏm-mū-nĕ-kâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâ-bl, *a.* That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted or recounted.

COMMUNICABLENESS, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being communicable.

COMMUNICANT, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kânt, *s.* One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâte, *v. a.* To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâte, *v. n.* To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as, The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kŏm-mū-nĕ-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâ-tĭv, *a.* Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū'nĕ-kâ tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kŏm-mūne'yŭn, *s.* Intercourse, fellowship, common possession; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper: a common or publick act; union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, kŏm-mū'nĕ-tē, *s.* The commonwealth, the body politick: common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kŏm-mū-tâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kŏm-mū'tâ-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kŏm-mū-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kŏm-mū'tâ-tĭv, *a.* Relative to exchange.

COMMUTATIVELY, kŏm-mū'tâ-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In the way of exchange.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte', *v. a.* To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte', *v. n.* To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kŏm-mū'tshū-âl, *a.* Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kŏm'pâkt, *s.* A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kŏm-pâkt', *v. a.* To join together with firmness, to consolidate; to make out of something; to league with; to join together, to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kŏm-pâkt', *a.* Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as, a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDLY, kŏm-pâkt'ĕd-lē, *ad.* Closely.

COMPACTEDNESS, kŏm-pâk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kŏm-pâkt'lē, *ad.* Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kŏm-pâkt'nĕs, *s.* Firmness, closeness. [compagination.

COMPACTURE, kŏm-pâk'tshŭre, *s.* Structure,

COMPAGES, kŏm-pā'jēs, *s.* A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kŏm-pâd-jĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Union, structure.

COMPANION, kŏm-pân'yŭn, *s.* One with whom a man frequently converses, a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kŏm-pân'yŭn-â-bl, *a.* Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLENESS, kŏm-pân'yŭn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Sociableness.

COMPANIONABLY, kŏm-pân'yŭn-â-blē, *ad.* In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kŏm-păn'yŭn-shĭp, *s.* Company, train, fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nè, *s.* Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of anything, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot. To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nè, *v. a.* To accompany, to be associated with. Obsolete.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nè, *v. n.* To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kŏm'pă-rā-bl, *a.* Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.

COMPARABLY, kŏm'pă-rā-blè, *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kŏm-păr'ā-tĭv, *a.* Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kŏm-păr'ā-tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.

To COMPARE, kŏm-pâre', *v. a* To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.

COMPARE, kŏm-pâre', *s.* Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.

COMPARER, kŏm-pâre-ŭr, *s.* He who estimates or compares.

COMPARISON, kŏm-păr'ĕ-sŭn, *s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

To COMPART, kŏm-pârt', *v. a.* To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kŏm-pârt'ĕ-mĕnt, *s* A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kŏm-pâr-tish'ŭn, *s.* The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part. [sion.

COMPARTMENT, kŏm-pârt'mĕnt, *s.* Divi-

To COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs, *v. a.* To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to anything, as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs, *s.* Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instruments with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn, *s.* Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

To COMPASSION, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONABLE, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-â-bl, *a.* Deserving of compassion.

COMPASSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte, *a.* Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte, *v. a.* To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte-lè, *ad.* Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kŏm-pă-tĕr'nè-tè, *s.* The state of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kŏm-păt-è-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kŏm-păt'è-bl, *a.* Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consistent, agreeable. [sistency.

COMPATIBLENESS, kŏm-păt'è-bl-nĕs, *s.* Con-

COMPATIBLY, kŏm-păt'è-blè, *ad.* Fitly, suitably. [together.

COMPATIENT, kŏm-pā'shĕnt, *a.* Suffering

COMPATRIOT, kŏm-pā'trè-ŭt, *s.* One of the same country.

COMPEER, kŏm-pēēr', *s.* Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kŏm-pēēr, *v. a.* To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

To COMPEL, kŏm-pĕl', *v. a.* To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence. [be forced.

COMPELLABLE, kŏm-pĕl'lâ-bl, *a.* That may

COMPELLABLY, kŏm-pĕl'lâ-blè, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

COMPELLATION, kŏm-pĕl-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The style of address, as, Sir, Madam, &c.

COMPELLER, kŏm-pĕl'lŭr, *s.* He that forces another. [mary, epitome.

COMPEND, kŏm'pĕnd, *s.* Abridgment, sum-

COMPENDIARIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-jè-â'rè-ŭs, *a.* Short, contracted.

To COMPENDIATE, kŏm-pĕn-jè-âte, *v. a.* To sum together; to comprehend.

COMPENDIOSITY, kŏm-pĕn-jè-ŏz'è-tè, *s.* Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn'jè-ŭs, *a.* Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn'jè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kŏm-pĕn'jè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kŏm-pĕn'jè-ŭm, *s.* Abridgment, summary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kŏm-pĕn'sâ-bl, *a.* That which may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE, kŏm-pĕn'sâte, *v. a.* To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kŏm-pĕn-sâ'shŭn, *s.* Recompense, something equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn'sâ-tĭv, *a.* That compensates.

COMPENSATORY, kŏm-pĕn'sâ-tŏ-rè, *a.* That which compensates; that which countervails.

To COMPENSE, kŏm-pense', *v. a.* To compensate, to counterbalance; to recompense.

COMPETENCE, kŏm'pè-tĕnse, } *s.* Such
COMPETENCY, kŏm'pè-tĕn-sè, } a quantity of anything as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kŏm'pè-tĕnt, *a.* Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kŏm'pè-tĕnt-lè, *ad.* Reasonably, moderately, adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kŏm-pĕt'è-bl, *a.* Suitable to, consistent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt'è-bl-nĕs, *s.* Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETITION, kŏm-pè-tish'ŭn, *s.* Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing. [an opponent.

COMPETITOR, kŏm-pĕt'è-tŭr, *s.* A rival,

COMPETITRESS, kŏm-pĕt'è-trĕs, } *s.* She
COMPETITRIX, kŏm-pĕt'è-triks, } who is a rival.

COMPILATION, kŏm-pè-lâ'shŭn, *s.* A collection from various authors; an assemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kŏm-pîle', *v. a.* To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose. [of heaping up.

COMPILEMENT, kŏm-pîle'mĕnt, *s.* The act

COMPILER, kŏm-pî'lŭr, *s.* A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kŏm-plâ'sĕnse, } *s.* Plea-
COMPLACENCY, kŏm-plâ'sĕn-sè, } sure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance. [able, mild.

COMPLACENT, kŏm-plâ'sĕnt, *a.* Civil,

COMPLACENTLY, kŏm-plâ'sĕnt-lè, *ad.* In a soft or easy manner.

To COMPLAIN, kŏm-plâne', *v. n.* To mention with sorrow; to lament; to inform against.

COMPLAINANT, kŏm-plâ'nânt, *s.* One who urges a suit against another.

COMPLAINER, kŏm-plâ'nŭr, *s.* One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINING, kŏm-plâne'ĭng, *s.* Expression of sorrow or injury.

COMPLAINT, kŏm-plânt', *s.* Representation of pains or injuries, the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.

COMPLAISANCE, kŏm-plè-zânse', *s.* Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kŏm-plè-zânt', *a.* Civil, desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kŏm-plè-zânt'lè, *ad.* Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kŏm-plè-zânt'nĕs, *s.* Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kŏm-plâ'nâte, } *v. a.* To
To COMPLANE, kŏm-plâne', } level, to reduce to a flat surface.

COMPLEMENT, kŏm'plè-mĕnt, *s.* Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.

COMPLETE, kŏm-plète', *a.* Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.

To COMPLETE, kŏm-plète', *v. a.* To perfect, to finish.

COMPLETIVE, kŏm-plè'tĭv, *a.* Making complete. [perfectly.

COMPLETELY, kŏm-plète'lè, *ad.* Fully,

COMPLETEMENT, kŏm-plète'mĕnt, *s.* The act of completing. [tion.

COMPLETENESS, kŏm-plète'nĕs, *s.* Perfec-

COMPLETION, kŏm-plè'shŭn, *s.* Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.

COMPLETORY, kŏm-plè'tŏ-rè, *a.* Fulfilling.

COMPLEX, kŏm'plĕks, *a.* Composite, of many parts, not simple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'sĕd-nĕs, *s.* Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn, *s.* Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-âl, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-âl-lè, *ad.* By complexion.

COMPLEXITY, kŏm-plĕks'è-tè, *s.* State of being complex.

COMPLEXLY, kŏm'plĕks-lè, *ad.* In a complex manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kŏm'plĕks-nĕs, *s.* The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kŏm-plĕk'shŭre, *s.* The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE, kŏm-plî'ăbl, *a.* That can bend or yield.

COMPLIANCE, kŏm-plî'ânce, *s.* The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kŏm-plî'ânt, *a.* Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.

COMPLIANTLY, kŏm-plî'ânt-lè, *adv.* In a yielding or civil manner.

To COMPLICATE, kŏm'plè-kâte, *v. a.* To entangle one with another; to join; to unite by involution of parts to form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kŏm'plè-kâte, *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATELY, kŏm'plè-kâte-lè, *ad.* In a complicated manner.

COMPLICATENESS, kŏm'plè-kâte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being complicated, intricacy.

Complication, kŏm-plè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.

Complice, kŏm'plĭs, *s.* One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.

Complier, kŏm-plī'ŭr, *s.* A man of an easy temper.

Compliment, kŏm'plè-mĕnt, *s.* An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

To Compliment, kŏm'plè-mĕnt, *v. a.* To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.

Complimental, kŏm-plè-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Expressive of respect or civility.

Complimentally, kŏm-plè-mĕn'tăl-lè, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

Complimenter, kŏm'plè-mĕn-tŭr, *s.* One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To Complore, kŏm-plōre', *v. n.* To make lamentation together.

Complot, kŏm'plŏt, *s.* A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

To Complot, kŏm-plŏt', *v. a.* To form a plot, to conspire.

Complotment, kŏm-plŏt'mĕnt, *s.* Conspiracy; confederacy in secret crime.

Complotter, kŏm-plŏt'tŭr, *s.* A conspirator, one joined in a plot.

To Comply, kŏm-plī', *v. n.* To yield to, to be obsequious to.

Component, kŏm-pō'nĕnt, *a.* That constitutes a compound body [suit.

To Comport, kŏm-pōrt', *v. n.* To agree, to

To Comport, kŏm-pōrt', *v. a.* To bear, to endure.

Comport, kŏm'pōrt, *s.* Behaviour, conduct.

Comportable, kŏm-pōr'tă-bl, *a.* Consistent.

Comportance, kŏm-pōr'tânse, } *s.* Be-
Comportment, kŏm-pōrt'mĕnt, } haviour.

To Compose, kŏm-pōze', *v. a.* To form a mass by joining different things together; to place anything in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in musick, to form a tune from the different musical notes.

Composed, kŏm-pōzd', *part. a.* Calm, serious, even, sober. [seriously.

Composedly, kŏm-pō'zĕd-lè, *ad.* Calmly,

Composedness, kŏm-pō'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* Sedateness, calmness.

Composer, kŏm-pō'zŭr, *s.* An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.

Composite, kŏm-pŏz'ĭt, *a.* The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.

Composition, kŏm-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

Compositive, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

Compositor, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr, *s.* He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.

Compossible, kŏm-pŏs'sĕ-bl, *a.* Consistent; that may exist with another thing.

Compost, kŏm'pŏst, *s.* Manure.

Composture, kŏm-pŏs'tshŭre, *s.* Soil, manure. Not used.

Composure, kŏm-pō'zhŭre, *s.* The act of composing or inditing; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.

Compotation, kŏm-pō-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of drinking together.

Compotator, kŏm-pō-tā'tŭr, } *s.* One that
Compoter, kŏm-pō'tŭr, } drinks with another.

To Compound, kŏm-pŏŭnd', *v. a.* To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference, by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt, by paying only part.

To Compound, kŏm-pŏŭnd', *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement, by abating something; to bargain in the lump.

Compound, kŏm'pŏŭnd, *a.* Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

Compound, kŏm'pŏŭnd, *s.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

Compoundable, kŏm-pŏŭn'dă-bl, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

Compounder, kŏm-pŏŭn'dŭr, *s.* One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To Comprehend, kŏm-prè-hĕnd', *v. a.* To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

Comprehensible, kŏm-prè-hĕn'sè-bl, *a.* Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capability of being understood

COMPREHENSIBLY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-blē, *ad.* With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHENSION, kŏm-prē-hĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To COMPRESS, kŏm-prĕs', *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kŏm'prĕs, *s.* Bolsters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kŏm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrow compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl, *a.* Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSIVE, kŏm-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to compress.

COMPRESSURE, kŏm-prĕsh'ŭre, *s.* The act or force of one body pressing against another.

To COMPRINT, kŏm-prĭnt', *v. a.* To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

COMPRISAL, kŏm-prī'zăl, *s.* The inclusion, the comprehending of things.

To COMPRISE, kŏm-prīze', *v. a.* To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kŏm-prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* Proof, attestation.

COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mīse, *s.* A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.

To COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mize, *v. a.* To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISER, kŏm'prō-mī-zŭr, *s.* He who makes concessions.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kŏm-prō-mĭs-sō'rē-ăl, *a.* Relating to compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, kŏm-prō-vĭn'shăl, *a.* Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kŏůnt, *s.* Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.

To COMPT, kŏůnt, *v. a.* To compute, to number. We now use To Count.

COMPTIBLE, kŏůn'tē-bl, *a.* Accountable, ready to give account. Obsolete.

To COMPTROLL, kŏn-trōll', *v. a.* To controul, to overrule, to oppose.

COMPTROLLER, kŏn-trō'lŭr, *s.* Director, supervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō'lŭr-ship, *s.* Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVE, kŏm-pŭl'să-tĭv, *a.* Compelling; forcing.

COMPULSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'să-tĭv-lē, *ad.* By constraint.

COMPULSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'să-tŭr-ē, *a.* Having the force of compelling.

COMPULSION, kŏm-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-lē, *ad.* By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Force, compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'sō-rē-lē, *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kŏm-pŭl'sŭr-ē, *a.* Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kŏm-pŭngk'shŭn, *s.* The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭngk'shŭs, *a.* Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kŏm-pŭngk'tĭv, *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kŏm-pŭr-gā'shŭn, *s.* The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā'tŭr, *s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kŏm-pū'tă-bl, *a.* Capable of being numbered.

To COMPUTATE, kŏm'pū-tāte, *v. a.* To account; to reckon.

COMPUTATION, kŏm-pū-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kŏm-pūte', *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kŏm-pū'tŭr, *s.* Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kŏm'pū-tist, *s.* Calculator, one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, kŭm'răde, *s.* One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

COMROGUE, kŏm'rōg, *s.* A fellow-rogue.

CON, kŏn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

CON, kŏn, *ad.* An abbreviation of *contra.* On the opposite side, against another, as, to dispute *pro* and *con.*

To CON, kŏn, *v. a.* To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kŏn-kăm'ē-răte, *v. a.* To arch over, to vault.

To CONCATENATE, kŏn-kăt'ē-nāte, *v. a.* To link together.

Concatenation, kŏn-kăt-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* A series of links.

Concavation, kŏng-kā-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making concave. [to convex.

Concave, kŏng'kāve, *a.* Hollow, opposed

Concave, kŏng'kāve, *s.* A hollow; a cavity. [hollow.

To Concave, kŏng'kāve, *v. a.* To make

Concaveness, kŏng'kāve-nĕs, *s.* Hollowness.

Concavity, kŏn-kăv'ĕ-tē, *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

Concavo-concave, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏng'kāve, *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

Concavo-convex, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'vĕks, *a.* Concave the one way, and convex the other.

Concavous, kŏn-kā'vŭs, *a.* Concave.

Concavously, kŏn-kā'vŭs-lè, *ad.* With hollowness.

Concause, kŏn-kâwz', *s.* Joint cause.

To Conceal, kŏn-sēle', *v. a.* To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

Concealable, kŏn-sē'lā-bl, *a.* Capable of being concealed. [obscurity.

Concealedness, kŏn-sē'lĕd-nĕs, *s.* Privity,

Concealer, kŏn-sē'lŭr, *s.* He that conceals anything.

Concealing, kŏn-sē'lĭng, *s.* A hiding or keeping close.

Concealment, kŏn-sēle'mĕnt, *s.* The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding-place, retreat.

To Concede, kŏn-sēde, *v. a.* To admit, to grant.

Conceit, kŏn-sēte', *s.* Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy. Out of conceit with, no longer fond of. [to believe.

To Conceit, kŏn-sēte', *v. a.* To imagine,

Conceited, kŏn-sē'tĕd, *part. a.* Endowed with fancy, proud, fond of himself; opinionative.

Conceitedly, kŏn-sē'tĕd-lè, *ad.* Fancifully, whimsically.

Conceitedness, kŏn-sē'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Pride, fondness of himself. [out thought.

Conceitless, kŏn-sēte'lĕs, *a.* Stupid, with-

Conceivable, kŏn-sē'vā-bl, *a.* That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

Conceivableness, kŏn-sē'vā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being conceivable.

Conceivably, kŏn-sē'vā-blè, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

To Conceive, kŏn-sēve', *v. a.* To form in the womb; to form in the mind: to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.

To Conceive, kŏn-sēve', *v. n.* To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

Conceiver, kŏn-sē'vŭr, *s.* One that understands or apprehends.

Concent, kŏn-sĕnt', *s.* Concert of voices, harmony, consistency.

Concentful, kŏn-sĕnt'fŭl, *a.* Completely harmonious.

To Concentrate, kŏn-sĕn'trāte, *v. a.* To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.

Concentration, kŏn-sĕn-trā'shŭn, *s.* Collection into a narrower space round the centre.

To Concentre, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr, *v. n.* To tend to one common centre.

To Concentre, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr, *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

Concentrical, kŏn-sĕn'trĕ-kăl, } *a.* Having

Concentrick, kŏn-sĕn'trĭk, } ing one common centre.

Concentrically, kŏn-sĕn'trĭk-ăl-lè, *ad.* In a manner directing to, or exhibiting, a common centre. [nious.

Concentual, kŏn-sĕn'tū-ăl, *a.* Harmo-

Conceptacle, kŏn-sĕp'tă-kl, *s.* That in which anything is contained, a vessel.

Conceptible, kŏn-sĕp'tè-bl, *a.* Intelligible, capable to be understood.

Conception, kŏn-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.

Conceptious, kŏn-sĕp'shŭs, *a.* Apt to conceive, pregnant.

Conceptive, kŏn-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Capable to conceive.

To Concern, kŏn-sĕrn', *v. a.* To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.

Concern, kŏn-sĕrn', *s.* Business, affair; interest, engagement, importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.

Concerning, kŏn-sĕr'nĭng, *prep.* Relating to, with relation to.

Concerning, kŏn-sĕr'nĭng, *s.* Business; affair of moment.

Concernment, kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt, *s.* The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.

To Concert, kŏn-sĕrt', *v. a.* To settle anything in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.

Concert, kŏn'sĕrt, *s.* Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing the same tune.

Concertation, kŏn-sĕr-tā'shŭn, *s.* Strife, contention. [tious.

Concertative, kŏn-sĕr'tā-tĭv, *a.* Conten-

Concession, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn, *s.* The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

Concessionary, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn-ăr-è, *a.* Given by indulgence.

Concessive, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv, *a.* Yielded by way of concession.

CONCESSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv-lè, *ad.* By way of concession.

CONCH, kŏngk, *s.* A shell, a sea shell.

CONCHOID, kŏng'kŏĭd, *s.* The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

To CONCILIATE, kŏn-sĭl'yāte, *v. a.* To gain over, to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, kŏn-sĭl-è-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kŏn-sĭl-è-ā'tŭr, *s.* One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kŏn-sĭl'è-ā-tŭr-è, *a.* Relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, kŏn-sĭn'nè-tè, *s.* Decency, fitness. [pleasant.

CONCINNOUS, kŏn-sĭn'nŭs, *a.* Becoming,

CONCISE, kŏn-sīse', *a.* Brief, short.

CONCISELY, kŏn-sīse'lè, *ad.* Briefly, shortly.

CONCISENESS, kŏn-sīse'nĕs, *s.* Brevity, shortness. [cision.

CONCISION, kŏn-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Cutting off, ex-

CONCITATION, kŏn-sè-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kŏng-klā-mā'shŭn, *s.* An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kŏng'klāve, *s.* Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klūde', *v. a.* To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klūde', *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kŏn-klū'dĕn-sè, *s.* Consequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kŏn-klū'dĕnt, *a.* Decisive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kŏn-klū'zè-bl, *a.* Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kŏn-klū'zhŭn, *s.* Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

CONCLUSIVE, kŏn-klū'sĭv, *a.* Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential. [cisively.

CONCLUSIVELY, kŏn-klū'sĭv-lè, *ad.* De-

CONCLUSIVENESS, kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Power of determining the opinion.

To CONCOAGULATE, kŏng-kō-ăg'gū-lāte, *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kŏng-kō-ăg-gū-lā'shŭn, *s.* A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT, kŏn-kŏkt', *v. a.* To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kŏn-kŏk'shŭn, *s.* Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOCTIVE, kŏn-kŏk'tĭv, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting.

CONCOLOUR, kŏn-kŭl'lŭr, *a.* Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kŏn-kŏm'è-tănse, } *s.*
CONCOMITANCY, kŏn-kŏm'è-tăn-sè, }
Subsistence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'è-tănt, *a.* Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'è-tănt, *s.* Companion, person or thing collaterally connected. [company with others.

CONCOMITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm'è-tănt-lè, *ad.* In

To CONCOMITATE, kŏn-kŏm'è-tāte, *v. n.* To be connected with anything.

CONCORD, kŏng'kŏrd, *s.* Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concent of sounds: principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

To CONCORD, kŏng-kŏrd', *v. a.* To agree.

CONCORDANCE, kŏn-kŏr'dănse, *s.* Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

CONCORDANCY, kŏn-kŏr'dăn-sè, *s.* Agreement. [is correspondent with.

CONCORDANT, kŏn-kŏr'dănt, *s.* That which

CONCORDANT, kŏn-kŏr'dănt, *a.* Agreeable, agreeing. [conjunction.

CONCORDANTLY, kŏn-kŏr'dănt-lè, *ad.* In

CONCORDATE, kŏn-kŏr'dāte, *s.* A compact, a convention. [same body.

CONCORPORAL, kŏn-kŏr'pō-răl, *a.* Of the

To CONCORPORATE, kŏn-kŏr'pō-rāte, *v. a.* To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kŏn-kŏr-pō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kŏng'kōrse, *s.* The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kŏng-krè-mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kŏng'krè-mĕnt, *s.* The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kŏn-krĕs'sĕnse, *s.* The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. [into one mass.

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krète', *v. n.* To coalesce

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krète', *v. a.* To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kŏn-krète', *a.* Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject. [concretion.

CONCRETE, kŏng'krète, *s.* A mass formed by

CONCRETELY, kŏn-krète'lè, *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kŏn-krète'nĕs, *s.* Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kŏn-krè'shŭn, *s.* The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kŏn-krè'tĭv, *a.* Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kŏn-krè'tshŭre, *s.* A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kŏn-kū'bè-nāje, *s.* The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kŏng'kū-bīne, *s.* A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To CONCULCATE, kŏn-kŭl'kāte, *v. a.* To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kŏng-kŭl-kā'shŭn, *s.* Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kŏn-kū'pē-sĕnse, *s.* Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kŏn-kū'pē-sĕnt, *a.* Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kŏn-kū-pē-sĕn'shāl, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kŏn-kū'pē-sē-bl, *a.* Impressing desire.

To CONCUR, kŏn-kŭr', *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event

CONCURRENCE, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnse, } *s.* Union,
CONCURRENCY, kŏn-kŭr'ĕn-sē, } association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt, *a.* Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt, *s.* That which concurs.

CONCURRENTLY, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt-lè, *ad.* In an agreeing manner.

CONCUSSATION, kŏn-kŭs-sā'shŭn, *s.* A violent agitation or shaking.

CONCUSSION, kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'sĭv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kŏn-dĕm', *v. a.* To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'nā-bl, *a.* Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kŏn-dĕm-nā'shŭn, *s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'nā-tŭr-è, *a.* Passing a sentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kŏn-dĕm'nŭr, *s.* A blamer, a censurer.

CONDENSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'sā-bl, *a.* That is capable of condensation.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte, *v. a.* To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte, *v. n.* To grow thick.

CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte, *a.* Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kŏn-dĕn-sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.

CONDENSATIVE, kŏn-dĕn'sā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of condensing.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnse', *v. a.* To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnse', *v. n.* To grow close and weighty.

CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnse', *a.* Thick, dense.

CONDENSER, kŏn-dĕn'sŭr, *s.* A vessel, wherein to compress the air.

CONDENSITY, kŏn-dĕn'sè-tè, *s.* The state of being condensed.

To CONDESCEND, kŏn-dè-sĕnd', *v. n.* To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kŏn-dè-sĕn'dĕnse, *s.* Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDING, kŏn-dè-sĕnd'ĭng, *s.* Act of voluntary humiliation.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kŏn-dè-sĕnd'ĭng-lè, *ad.* By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, kŏn-dè-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, kŏn-dè-sĕn'sĭv, *a.* Courteous.

CONDIGN, kŏn-dīne', *a.* Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kŏn-dīne'nĕs, *s.* Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, kŏn-dīne'lè, *ad.* Deservedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kŏn'dè-mĕnt, *s.* Seasoning, sauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kŏn-dĭs-sī'pl, *s.* A schoolfellow.

To CONDITE, kŏn-dīte', *v. a.* To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITION, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Quality, that by which anything is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kŏn-dĭsh-è-ŏ-năl'è-tè, *s* Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-è, *ad* With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ă-rè, *a.* Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-āte, *a.* Established on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭnd, *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle', *v. n.* To lament with those that are in misfortune.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle', *v. a.* To bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kŏn-dōle'mĕnt *s.* Grief sorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kŏn-dō'lĕnse, *s.* Grief for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kŏn-dō'lŭr, *s.* One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.

CONDOLING, kŏn-dō'lĭng, *s.* Expressing grief for another's sufferings.

CONDONATION, kŏn-dō-nā'shŭn, *s.* A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kŏn-dūse, *v. n.* To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCEMENT, kŏn-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* Tendency.

CONDUCENT, kŏn-dū'sĕnt, *a.* That which may contribute to.

CONDUCIBLE, kŏn-dū'sè-bl, *a.* Having the power of conducing.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of contributing to any end.

Conducive, kŏn-dū'sĭv, *a.* That which may contribute to any end.

Conduciveness, kŏn-dū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of conducing.

Conduct, kŏn'dŭkt, *s.* Management, economy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; exact behaviour, regular life.

To Conduct, kŏn-dŭkt', *v. a.* To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to show the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as, to conduct an affair; to head an army.

Conductitious, kŏn-dŭk-tĭ'shŭs, *a.* Hired.

Conductor, kŏn-dŭk'tŭr, *s.* A leader, one who shows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, a substance capable of conducting electricity.

Conductress, kŏn-dŭk'trĕs, *s.* A woman that directs.

Conduit, kŭn'dĭt, *s.* A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

Conduplication, kŏn-dū-plĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* A doubling, a duplicate.

Cone, kōne, *s.* A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To Confabulate, kŏn-făb'ū-lāte, *v. n.* To talk easily together, to chat.

Confabulation, kŏn-făb-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Easy conversation.

Confabulatory, kŏn-făb'ū-lā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Belonging to talk.

Confarreation, kŏn-făr-rē-ā'shăn, *s.* The solemnization of marriage, by eating bread together.

Confated, kŏn-fā'tĕd, *a.* Decreed or determined at the same time.

To Confect, kŏn-fĕkt', *v. a.* To make up into sweetmeats.

Confect, kŏn'fĕkt, *s.* A sweetmeat.

Confection, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* A preparation of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.

Confectionary, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ā-rē, *s.* The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

Confectioner, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Confederacy, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā-sē, *s.* League, union, engagement.

To Confederate, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte, *v. a.* To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To Confederate, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte, *v. n.* To league, to unite in a league.

Confederate, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte, *a.* United in a league.

Confederate, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte, *s.* One who engages to support another, an ally.

Confederation, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā-shŭn, *s.* League, alliance.

To Confer, kŏn-fĕr', *v. n.* To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to. [to give, to bestow.

To Confer, kŏn-fĕr', *v. a.* To compare;

Conference, kŏn'fĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

Conferrer, kŏn-fĕr'ŭr, *s.* He that confers, he that bestows.

Conferring, kŏn-fĕr'rĭng, *s.* Comparison; examination; the act of bestowing.

To Confess, kŏn-fĕs', *v. a.* To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.

To Confess, kŏn-fĕs', *v. n.* To make confession, as, he is gone to the priest to confess. [edly, indisputably.

Confessedly, kŏn-fĕs'sĕd-lē, *ad.* Avow-

Confession, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Confessional, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl, *s.* The seat in which the confessor sits.

Confessionary, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ā-rē, *s.* The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

Confessor, kŏn'fĕs-sŭr, *s.* One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes. [concealed.

Confest, kŏn-fĕst', *a.* Open, known, not

Confestly, kŏn-fĕst'lē, *ad.* Indisputably, properly *Confessedly*.

Confidant, kŏn-fē-dănt', *s.* A person trusted with private affairs.

To Confide, kŏn-fīde', *v. n.* To trust in.

Confider, kŏn-fī'dŭr, *s.* One who trusts.

Confidence, kŏn'fē-dĕnse, *s.* Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

Confident, kŏn'fē-dĕnt, *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent. [with secrets.

Confident, kŏn'fē-dĕnt, *s.* One trusted

Confidential, kŏn-fē-dĕn'shăl, *a.* Worthy of confidence; spoken or written in confidence.

Confidentially, kŏn-fē-dĕn'shăl-lē, *ad.* In a confidential manner.

Confidently, kŏn'fē-dĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

Confidentness, kŏn'fē-dĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Assurance.

Configuration, kŏn-fig-ū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.

To Configure, kŏn-fig'ûre, *v. a.* To dispose into any form.

Confinable, kŏn-fī'nā-bl, *a.* That which may be limited.

Confine, kŏn'fine, *s.* Common boundary, border, edge.

To Confine, kŏn-fine', *v. n.* To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To Confine, kŏn-fine', *v. a.* To limit, to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.

Confineless, kŏn-fine'lĕs, *a.* Boundless, unlimited.

Confinement, kŏn-fine'mĕnt, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

Confiner, kŏn-fī'nŭr, *s.* A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one that touches upon two different regions; that which restrains liberty.

Confinity, kŏn-fin'ĕ-tē, *s.* Nearness.

To Confirm, kŏn-fĕrm', *v. a.* To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Confirmable, kŏn-fĕr'mā-bl, *a.* That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

Confirmation, kŏn-fĕr-mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of establishing anything or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

Confirmative, kŏn-fĕr'mā-tĭv, *a.* Having power to confirm a thing.

Confirmator, kŏn-fĕr-mā'tŭr, *s.* An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

Confirmatory, kŏn-fĕrm'ā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Giving additional testimony.

Confirmedness, kŏn-fĕrm'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Confirmed state.

Confirmer, kŏn-fĕrm'ŭr, *s.* One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.

Confiscable, kŏn-fis'kā-bl, *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

To Confiscate, kŏn-fis'kāte, *v. a.* To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

Confiscate, kŏn-fis'kāte, *a.* Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Confiscation, kŏn-fis-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

Confiscator, kŏn'fis-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who confiscates; one who has the management of confiscated property.

Confiscatory, kŏn-fis'kā-tŏ-rē, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

Confitent, kŏn'fē-tĕnt, *s.* One confessing.

Confiture, kŏn'fē-tshûre, *s.* A sweetmeat, a confection.

To Confix, kŏn-fiks', *v. a.* To fix down.

Conflagrant, kŏn-flā'grănt, *a* Involved in a general fire.

Conflagration, kŏn-flā-grā'shŭn, *s.* A general fire. It is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

Conflation, kŏn-flā'shŭn, *s.* The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.

Conflexure, kŏn-flĕk'tshûre, *s.* A bending.

To Conflict, kŏn-flikt', *v. n.* To contest, to struggle.

Conflict, kŏn'flĭkt, *s.* A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.

Confluence, kŏn'flū-ĕnse, *s.* The junction or union of streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.

Confluent, kŏn'flū-ĕnt, *a.* Running one into another, meeting.

Conflux, kŏn'flŭks, *s.* The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

Conform, kŏn-fôrm', *a.* Assuming the same form, resembling.

To Conform, kŏn-fôrm', *v. a.* To reduce to the like appearance with something else.

To Conform, kŏn-fôrm', *v. n.* To comply with.

Conformable, kŏn-fôr'mā-bl, *a.* Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable, compliant, obsequious.

Conformably, kŏn-fôr'mā-blē, *ad.* With conformity, suitably.

Conformation, kŏn-fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity.

Conformer, kŏn-fôrm'ŭr, *s.* One that conforms to an established doctrine.

Conformist, kŏn-fôr'mĭst, *s.* One that complies with the worship of the Church of England.

Conformity, kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tē, *s.* Similitude, resemblance; consistency.

To Confound, kŏn-fŏund', *v. a.* To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.

Confounded, kŏn-fŏun'dĕd, *part. a.* Hateful, detestable.

Confoundedly, kŏn-fŏun'dĕd-lē, *ad.* Hatefully, shamefully.

Confounder, kŏn-fŏun'dŭr, *s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

Confraternity, kŏn-frā-tĕr'nĕ-tē, *s.* A body of men united for some religious purpose.

Confrication, kŏn-frē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing against anything.

To Confront, kŏn-frŏnt', *v. n.* To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

Confrontation, kŏn-frŏn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kŏn-fûze', *v. a.* To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kŏn-fû'zĕd-lè, *ad.* In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kŏn-fû'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kŏn-fû'zhŭn, *s.* Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kŏn-fû'tâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTANT, kŏn-fû'tânt, *s.* One who undertakes to confute another.

CONFUTATION, kŏn-fû-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of confuting, disproof.

To CONFUTE, kŏn-fûte', *v. a.* To convict of error, to disprove.

CONFUTEMENT, kŏn-fûte'mĕnt, *s.* Disproof.

CONFUTER, kŏn-fû'tŭr, *s.* One who convicts another of mistake.

CONGE, *or* CONGEE, kŏn-jèe', *s.* Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGEE (French), kŏn-jèe', *v. a.* To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kŏn-jè-dè-lèer, *s.* The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jèel', *v. a.* To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jèel', *v. n.* To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kŏn-jèel'â-bl, *a.* Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kŏn-jèel'mĕnt, *s.* The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kŏn-jè-lâ'shŭn, *s.* State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kŏn-jè'nŭr, *s.* Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENERACY, kŏn-jĕn'nĕ-râ-sè, *s.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs, *a.* Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kŏn-jè'nè-âl, *a.* Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kŏn-jè-nè-âl'ĕ-tè, } *s.*
CONGENIALNESS, kŏn-jè'nè-âl-nĕs, }
Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kŏn-jĕn'nît, *a.* Of the same birth, connate.

CONGER, kŏng'gŭr, *s.* The sea-eel.

CONGERIES, kŏn-jè'rè-ĕz, *s.* A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kŏn-jĕst', *v. a.* To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kŏn-jĕst'ĕ-bl, *a.* That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kŏn-jĕst'yŭn, *s.* A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kŏn-jè-â-rè, *s.* A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kŏn-glâ'shè-âte, *v. n.* To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kŏn-glâ-shè-â'shŭn, *s.* Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glô'bâte, *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glô'bâte, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. [spherical form.

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glô'bâte-lè, *ad.* In a

CONGLOBATION, kŏn-glô-bâ'shŭn, *s.* A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glôbe', *v. a.* To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glôbe', *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLOBULATE, kŏn-glŏb'ŭ-lâte, *v. a.* To gather together into a round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-âte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-âte, *a.* Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glû'tè-nâte, *v. a.* To cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glû'tè-nâte, *v. n.* To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kŏn-glû-tè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kŏn-glû'tè-nâ-tiv, *a.* Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kŏn-glû'tè-nâ-tŭr, *s.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kŏn-grâtsh'û-lânt, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grâtsh'û-lâte, *v. a.* To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grâtsh'û-lâte, *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kŏn-grâtsh-û-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATOR, kŏn-grâtsh'û-lâ-tŭr, *s.* He who offers congratulation.

CONGRATULATORY, kŏn-grâtsh'û-lâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Expressing joy for the good of another. [reciprocally.

To CONGREET, kŏn-grèèt', *v. n.* To salute

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grè-gâte, *v. a.* To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grè-gâte, *v. n.* To assemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kŏng'grè-gâte, *a.* Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kŏng-grè-gâ'shŭn, *s.* A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

Congregational, kŏng-grē-gā'shŭn-nŭl, *a.* Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

Congress, kŏng'grĕs, *s.* A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations. [encountering.

Congressive, kŏn-grĕs'sĭv, *a.* Meeting,

Congruence, kŏng'grū-ĕnse, *s.* Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another. [ment.

Congruency, kŏng-grū'ĕn-sē, *s.* Agree-

Congruent, kŏng'grū-ĕnt, *a.* Agreeing, correspondent.

Congruity, kŏn-grū'ĕ-tē, *s.* Suitableness, agreeableness, fitness, consistency.

Congrument, kŏng'grū-mĕnt, *s.* Fitness, adaptation.

Congruous, kŏng'grū-ŭs, *a.* Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

Congruously, kŏng'grū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Suitably, pertinently.

Conical, kŏn'ĕ-kăl, } *a.* Having the form

Conic, kŏn'ĭk, } of a cone.

Conically, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-ē, *ad.* In form of a cone.

Conicalness, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The state or quality of being conical.

Conic Sections, kŏn'ĭk-sĕk'shŭnz, } *s.*

Conicks, kŏn'ĭks, } That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To Conject, kŏn-jĕkt', *v.n.* To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

Conjector, kŏn-jĕk'tŭr, *s.* A guesser, a conjecturer.

Conjecturable, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-rā-bl, *a.* Possible to be guessed.

Conjectural, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Conjecturality, kŏn-jĕk-tshŭ-răl'ĕ-tē, *s.* That which depends upon guess.

Conjecturally, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl-ē, *ad.* By guess, by conjecture.

Conjecture, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre, *s.* Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To Conjecture, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre, *v.a.* To guess, to judge by guess. [guesser.

Conjecturer, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭr-ŭr, *s.* A

Coniferous, kō-nĭf'ĕ-rŭs, *a.* Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To Conjoin, kŏn-jŏĭn', *v.a.* To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect. [unite.

To Conjoin, kŏn-jŏĭn', *v.n.* To league, to

Conjoint, kŏn-jŏĭnt', *a.* United, connected. [together.

Conjointly, kŏn-jŏĭnt'lĕ, *ad.* In union,

Conjugal, kŏn'jū-găl, *a.* Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

Conjugally, kŏn'jū-găl-ē, *ad.* Matrimonially, connubially.

To Conjugate, kŏn'jū-gāte, *v.a.* To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

Conjugation, kŏn-jū-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

Conjunct, kŏn-jŭngkt', *a.* Conjoined, concurrent, united.

Conjunction, kŏn-jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

Conjunctive, kŏn-jŭngk'tĭv, *a.* Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

Conjunctively, kŏn-jŭngk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* In union.

Conjunctiveness, kŏn-jŭngk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of joining or uniting.

Conjunctly, kŏn-jŭngkt'lē, *ad.* Jointly, together,

Conjuncture, kŏn-jŭngk' shŭre, *s.* Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.

Conjuration, kŏn-jū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

To Conjure, kŭn-jūre', *v.a.* To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To Conjure, kŭn'jŭr, *v.n.* To practise charms or enchantments.

Conjurer, kŭn'jŭr-ŭr, *s.* An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.

Conjurement, kŏn-jūre'mĕnt, *s.* Serious injunction.

Connascence, kŏn-nās'sĕnse, *s.* Common birth, community of birth.

Connate, kŏn-nāte', *a.* Born with another.

Connatural, kŏn-nătsh'ū-răl, *s.* Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.

Connaturality, kŏn-nătsh-ū-răl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Participation of the same nature.

Connaturally, kŏn-nătsh'ū-răl-ē, *ad.* By the act of nature, originally.

Connaturalness, kŏn-nătsh'ū-răl-nĕs, *s.* Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To Connect, kŏn-nĕkt', *v.a.* To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as, the author connects his reasons well.

To Connect, kŏn-nĕkt', *v.n.* To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

Connective, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of connecting together.

Connective, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv, *s.* A conjunction.

Connectively, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* In conjunction, in union.

To Connex, kŏn-nĕks', *v.a.* To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kŏn-nĕk'shŭn, *s.* Union, junction; just relation to thing precedent and subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kŏn-nĕks'ĭv, *a.* Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kŏn-nī'vânse, *s.* Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kŏn-nīve', *v. n.* To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNIVENCY, kŏn-nī'vĕn-sē, *s.* Feigned ignorance; forbearance.

CONNIVENT, kŏn-nī'vĕnt, *a.* Dormant, not attentive.

CONNIVER, kŏn-nī'vûr, *s.* One who connives.

CONNOISSEUR, kŏn-nĕs-shûre', *s.* A judge, [a critick.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, kŏn-nĕs-shûre'ship, *s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

To CONNOTATE, kŏn'nō tāte, *v. n.* To designate something besides itself.

CONNOTATION, kŏn-nō-tā'shŭn, *s.* Implication of something besides itself.

To CONNOTE, kŏn-nōte', *v. a.* To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kŏ-nū'bē-ăl, *a.* Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kō'nŏid, *s.* A figure partaking of [a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kō-nŏi'dĕ-kăl, *a.* Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUASSATE, kŏn-kwŏs'sāte, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kŏng-kwŏs-sā'shŭn, *s.* Agitation, concussion.

To CONQUER, kŏngk'ûr, *or* kŏng'kwûr, *v. a.* To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.

To CONQUER, kŏngk'ûr, *v. n.* To get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kŏngk'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be overcome.

CONQUERABLENESS, kŏng'kûr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility of being overcome.

CONQUERESS, kŏng'kwĕr-ĕs, *s.* She who conquers.

CONQUEROR, kŏngk'ûr-ûr, *s.* A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kŏng'kwĕst, *s* The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kŏn-săn-gwĭn'nē-ŭs, *a.* Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.

CONSANGUINITY, kŏn-săng-gwĭn'ĕ-tē, *s.* Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kŏn-sär-sē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kŏn'shĕnse, *s.* The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty. [science.

CONSCIENCED, kŏn'shĕnst, *a.* Having con-

CONSCIENTIOUS, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs, *a.* Scrupulous, exactly just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs-lē, *ad.* According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Exactness of justice.

CONSCIONABLE, kŏn'shŭn-â-bl, *a.* Reasonable, just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'shŭn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Equity, reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kŏn'shŭn-â-blē, *ad.* Reasonably, justly.

CONSCIOUS, kŏn'shŭs, *a.* Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of anything.

CONSCIOUSLY, kŏn'shŭs-lē, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kŏn'skrĭpt, *a.* Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.

CONSCRIPT, kŏn'skrĭpt, *s.* One enrolled to serve in the army. [rolling.

CONSCRIPTION, kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* An en-

To CONSECRATE, kŏn'sĕ-krāte, *v. a.* To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kŏn'sĕ-krāte, *a.* Consecrated, sacred.

CONSECRATER, kŏn'sĕ-krā-tŭr, *s.* One that performs the rites by which anything is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATION, kŏn-sĕ-krā'shŭn, *s.* A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECRATORY, kŏn'sĕ-krā-tŭ-rē, *ad.* Making sacred. [consequential.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē, *a.* Consequent,

CONSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē, *s.* Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kŏn-sĕ-kū'shŭn, *s.* Train of consequences, chain of deductions; successions: in astronomy, the month of consecution is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kŏn-sĕk'kū-tĭv, *a.* Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kŏn-sĕm'ĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To sow different seeds together. [accord.

CONSENSION, kŏn-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* Agreement,

CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt', *s.* The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with; correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt', *v. n.* To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Agreeably to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Agreement, consistence.

CONSENTER, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr, *s.* He who consents. [ing, united in opinion.

CONSENTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'shè-ĕnt, *a.* Agree-

CONSEQUENCE, kŏn'sè-kwĕnse, *s.* That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sè-kwĕnt, *a.* Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sè-kwĕnt, *s.* Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kŏn-sè-kwĕn'shâl, *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kŏn-sè-kwĕn'shâl-lè, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kŏn-sè-kwĕn'shâl-nĕs, *s.* Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kŏn'sè-kwĕnt-lè, *ad.* By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'sè-kwĕnt'nĕs, *s.* Regular connexion.

CONSERVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'vân-sè, *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVANT, kŏn-sĕr'vânt, *a.* That which preserves.

CONSERVATION, kŏn-sĕr-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-tĭv, *a.* Having power to prevent injury.

CONSERVATIVES, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-tĭvz, *s.* A denomination assumed by the Tories.

CONSERVATOR, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-tŭr, *s.* Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-tŭr-è, *s.* A place where anything is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kŏn-sĕrv', *v. a.* To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kŏn'sĕrv, *s.* A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kŏn-sĕr'vŭr, *s.* A layer up, a repositor; a preparer of conserves.

CONSESSION, kŏn-sĕsh'shŭn, *s.* A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kŏn-sĕs'sŭr, *s.* One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr, *v. a.* To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr, *v. n.* To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Importance, value, claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-â-blè, *ad.* In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ânse, *s.* Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte, *a.* Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful, moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte-lè, *ad.* Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte-nĕs, *s.* Prudence.

CONSIDERATIVE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-â-tĭv, *a.* Taking into consideration.

CONSIDERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ŭr-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of coinciding; in law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. [reflection.

CONSIDERER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* A man of

CONSIDERING, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ĭng, *conj.* If we allow for. [tion; doubt.

CONSIDERING, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ĭng, *s.* Hesita-

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sîne', *v. a.* To give to another anything; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit; to intrust.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sîne', *v. n.* To yield, to join, to consent to. Obsolete.

CONSIGNATION, kŏn-sĭ-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of consigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kŏn-sîne'mĕnt, *s.* The act of consigning; the writing by which anything is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kŏn-sĭm'è-lŭr, *a.* Having one common resemblance.

CONSIMILITUDE, kŏn-sĭm-mĭl'è-tûde, *s.* Likeness; equality; agreement together. [blance.

CONSIMILITY, kŏn-sĭm-mĭl'lè-tè, *s.* Resem-

To CONSIST, kŏn-sĭst', *v. n.* To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse, } *s.* State
CONSISTENCY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sè, } with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.

Consistent, kŏn-sĭs'tănt, *a.* Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.

Consistently, kŏn-sĭs'tănt-lē, *ad.* Without contradiction, agreeably.

Consistorial, kŏn-sĭs-tō'rē-ăl, *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

Consistory, kŏn'sĭs-tŭr-ē, *s.* The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals, any solemn assembly.

Consociate, kŏn-sō'shē-āte, *s.* An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

To **Consociate**, kŏn-sō'shē-āte, *v. a.* To unite, to join.

To **Consociate**, kŏn-sō'shē-āte, *v. n.* To coalesce, to unite.

Consociation, kŏn-sō-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.

Consolable, kŏn-sō'lă-bl, *a.* That which admits comfort.

To **Consolate**, kŏn'sō-lāte, *v. a.* To comfort, to console. Little used.

Consolation, kŏn-sō-lā'shŭn, *s.* Comfort, alleviation of misery.

Consolator, kŏn'sō-lā-tŭr, *s.* A comforter.

Consolatory, kŏn-sŏl'ă-tŭr-ē, *s.* A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatory, kŏn-sŏl'ă-tŭr-ē, *a.* Tending to give comfort, cheer.

To **Console**, kŏn-sōle', *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer.

Console, kŏn'sōle, *s.* In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

Consoler, kŏn-sō'lŭr, *s.* One that gives comfort.

Consolidant, kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dănt, *a.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

Consolidate, kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāte, *a.* Formed into a compact body; fixed.

To **Consolidate**, kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāte, *v. a.* To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.

To **Consolidate**, kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāte, *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

Consolidation, kŏn-sŏl-ĭ-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.

Consonance, kŏn'sō-nănse, } *s.* Accord
Consonancy, kŏn'sō-năn-sē, } of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.

Consonant, kŏn'sō-nănt, *a.* Agreeable, according, consistent.

Consonant, kŏn'sō-nănt, *s.* A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

Consonantly, kŏn'sō-nănt-lē, *ad* Consistently, agreeably.

Consonantness, kŏn'sō-nănt-nĕs, *s.* Agreeableness, consistency.

Consonous, kŏn'sō-nŭs, *a.* Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

Consopiation, kŏn-sō-pē-ā'shŭn, *s* The act of laying to sleep.

Consort, kŏn'sŏrt, *s.* Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

To **Consort**, kŏn-sŏrt', *v. n.* To associate with.

To **Consort**, kŏn-sŏrt', *v. a.* To join, to mix, to marry: "He with his consorted Eve." To accompany.

Consortship, kŏn'sŏrt ship, *s.* Fellowship, state of union.

Conspirable, kŏn-spīr'ă-bl, *a.* To be compared with, suitable.

Conspiracy, kŏn-spīr'shŭn, *s.* Partnership, society. [be seen.

Conspectable, kŏn-spĕk'tă-bl, *a.* Easy to

Conspectuity, kŏn-spĕk-tū'ĕ-tē, *s.* Sense of seeing. Not used. [kling about.

Conspersion, kŏn-spĕr'shŭn, *s.* A sprin-

Conspicuity, kŏn-spē-kū'ĕ-tē, *s.* Brightness, obviousness to the sight.

Conspicuous, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs, *a.* Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.

Conspicuously, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.

Conspicuousness, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

Conspiracy, kŏn-spĭr'ă-sē, *s.* A plot, a concerted treason, an agreement of men to do anything, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.

Conspirant, kŏn-spīr'ănt, *a.* Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.

Conspiration, kŏn-spĭr-ā'shŭn, *s.* A plot.

Conspirator, kŏn-spĭr'ă-tŭr, *s.* A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To **Conspire**, kŏn-spīre', *v. n.* To concert a crime, to plot, to agree together, as, All things conspire to make him happy.

Conspirer, kŏn-spīr'ŭr, *s.* A conspirator, a plotter.

Conspiringly, kŏn-spīr'ing-lē, *ad.* In a manner criminally concerted.

Constable, kŭn'stă-bl, *s.* A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

Constableship, kŭn'stă-bl ship, *s.* The office of a constable.

Constancy, kŏn'stăn-sē, *s.* Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

Constant, kŏn'stănt, *a.* Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

Constantly, kŏn'stănt-lē, *ad.* Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

To **Constellate**, kŏn-stĕl'lāte, *v. n.* To shine with one general light.

To **Constellate**, kŏn-stĕl'lāte, *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Constellation, kŏn-stĕl-lā'shŭn, *s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

Consternation, kŏn-stĕr-nā'shŭn, *s.* Astonishment, amazement, terror, dread.

To Constipate, kŏn'stĕ-pāte, *v. a.* To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.

Constipation, kŏn-stĕ-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of crowding anything into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

Constituent, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt, *a.* Elemental, essential, that of which anything consists.

Constituent, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt, *s.* The person or thing which constitutes or settles anything; that which is necessary to the subsistence of anything; he that deputes another.

To Constitute, kŏn'stĕ-tūte, *v. a.* To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

Constituter, kŏn'stĕ-tū-tŭr, *s.* He that constitutes or appoints.

Constitution, kŏn-stĕ-tū'shŭn, *s.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

Constitutional, kŏn-stĕ-tū'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

Constitutionalist, kŏn-stĕ-tū'shŭn-ăl-ĭst, *or* Constitutionist, kŏn-stĕ-tū'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* Friends to a constitution.

Constitutionally, kŏn-stĕ-tū'shŭn-ăl-lē, *ad.* Legally; according to the constitution.

Constitutive, kŏn'stĕ-tū-tĭv, *a.* Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

To Constrain, kŏn-strāne', *v. a.* To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate, to confine, to press.

Constrainable, kŏn-strā'nā-bl, *a.* Liable [to constraint.

Constrainer, kŏn-strā'nŭr, *s.* He that constrains.

Constraint, kŏn-strānt', *s.* Compulsion, violence, confinement.

Constraintive, kŏn-strānt'ĭv, *a.* Having power to compel.

To Constrict, kŏn-strĭkt', *v. a.* To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.

Constriction, kŏn-strĭk'shŭn, *s.* Contraction, compression.

Constrictor, kŏn-strĭk'tŭr, *s.* That which compresses or contracts.

To Constringe, kŏn-strĭnje', *v. a.* To compress, to contract, to bind.

Constringent, kŏn-strĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To Construct, kŏn-strŭkt', *v. a.* To build, to form.

Construction, kŏn-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the manner of describing a figure in geometry.

Constructive, kŏn-strŭk'tĭv, *a.* Tending to, or capable of construction; by construction.

Constructively, kŏn-strŭk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* By construction.

Constructure, kŏn-strŭk'tshŭre, *s.* Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To Construe, kŏn'strō, *or* kŏn'strū, *v. a.* To interpret, to explain.

To Constuprate, kŏn'stū-prāte, *v. a.* To violate, to debauch, to defile.

Constupration, kŏn-stū-prā'shŭn, *s.* Violation, defilement.

To Consubsist, kŏn-sŭb-sĭst', *v. n.* To exist together.

Consubstantial, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shăl, *a.* Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

Consubstantialist, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shăl-ĭst, *s.* He who believes in consubstantiation.

Consubstantiality, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē, *s.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.

Consubstantiate, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shē-āte, *a.* United.

To Consubstantiate, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shē-āte, *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.

Consubstantiation, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'-shŭn, *s.* The union of the body of our Blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements, according to the Lutherans.

Consuetude, kŏn'swē-tūde, *s.* Custom usage.

Consul, kŏn'sŭl, *s.* The chief magistrate in the Roman republick; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

Consular, kŏn'shŭ-lăr, *a.* Relating to the consul.

Consulate, kŏn'shŭ-lāt, } *s.* The office
Consulship, kŏn'sŭl-shĭp, } of consul.

To Consult, kŏn-sŭlt', *v. n.* To take counsel together.

To Consult, kŏn-sŭlt', *v. a.* To ask advice of, as, he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as, to consult an author.

Consult, kŏn'sŭlt, *or* kŏn-sŭlt', *s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Consultation, kŏn-sŭl-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.

Consultative, kŏn-sŭl'tà-tĭv, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

Consulter, kŏn-sŭl'tŭr, *s.* One that consults or asks counsel.

Consumable, kŏn-sū'mà-bl, *a.* Susceptible of destruction.

To Consume, kŏn-sūme', *v. a.* To waste, to spend, to destroy.

To Consume, kŏn-sūme', *v. n.* To waste away, to be exhausted.

Consumer, kŏn-sū'mŭr, *s.* One that spends, wastes, or destroys anything.

To Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'màte, *v. a.* To complete, to perfect.

Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'màte, *a.* Complete, perfect.

Consummately, kŏn-sŭm'màte lè, *ad.* Perfectly, completely.

Consummation, kŏn-sŭm mà'shŭn, *s.* Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

Consumption, kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn, *s.* The act of consuming, waste, the state of wasting, or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

Consumptive, kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv, *a.* Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

Consumptively, kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a way tending to consumption.

Consumptiveness, kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Tendency to a consumption.

Consutile, kŏn-sū'til, *a.* Sewed or stitched together.

To Contabulate, kŏn-tăb'ù-làte, *v. a.* To floor with boards.

Contact, kŏn'tăkt, *s.* Touch, close union.

Contaction, kŏn-tăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of touching.

Contagion, kŏn-tà'jè ŭn, *s.* The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

Contagious, kŏn-tà'jè-ŭs, *a.* Infectious, caught by approach.

Contagiousness, kŏn-tà-jè ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being contagious.

To Contain, kŏn-tàne', *v. a.* To hold, as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain, to withhold.

To Contain, kŏn-tàne', *v. n.* To live in continence.

Containable, kŏn-tà'nà-bl, *a.* Possible to be contained.

Contaminate, kŏn-tăm'è-nàte, *a.* Corrupt by base mixture; polluted, defiled.

To Contaminate, kŏn-tăm'è-nàte, *v. a.* To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

Contamination, kŏn-tăm-è-nà'shŭn, *s.* Pollution, defilement.

To Contemn, kŏn-tĕm', *v. a.* To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

Contemner, kŏn-tĕm'nŭr, *s.* One that contemns, a despiser.

To Contemper, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr, *v. a.* To moderate.

Contemperament, kŏn-tĕm'pĕr-à-mĕnt, *s.* Degree of any quality, as tempered to others.

To Contemperate, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-àte, *v. a.* To moderate, to temper.

To Contemplate, kŏn-tĕm'plàte, *v. a.* To study, to meditate.

To Contemplate, kŏn-tĕm'plàte, *v. n.* To muse, to think studiously with long attention.

Contemplation, kŏn-tĕm-plà'shŭn, *s.* Meditation, studious thought on any subject, holy meditation, study, opposed to action.

Contemplative, kŏn-tĕm'plà tĭv, *a.* Given to thought, studious, employed in study, having the power of thought.

Contemplatively, kŏn-tĕm'plà-tĭv-lè, *ad.* Thoughtfully, attentively.

Contemplator, kŏn-tĕm'plà-tŭr, *s.* One employed in study.

Contemporariness, kŏn-tĕm'pò-rà-rè nĕs, *s.* Existence at the same point of time.

Contemporary, kŏn-tĕm'pò-rà-rè, *a.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

Contemporary, kŏn-tĕm'pò-rà rè, *s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Contemporation, kŏn-tĕm-pŭr-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To Contemporize, kŏn-tĕm'pò rize, *v. a.* To make contemporary.

Contempt, kŏn-tĕmt', *s.* The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

Contemptible, kŏn-tĕm'tè-bl, *a.* Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

Contemptibleness, kŏn-tĕm'tè-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

Contemptibly, kŏn-tĕm'tè-blè, *ad.* Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

Contemptious, kŏn-tĕm'shŭs, *a.* Scornful, apt to despise.

Contemptuously, kŏn-tĕm'tshŭ ŭs lè, *ad.* With scorn, with despite.

Contemptuousness, kŏn-tĕm'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to contempt.

To Contend, kŏn-tĕnd', *v. n.* To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To Contend, kŏn-tĕnd', *v. a.* To dispute anything, to contest.

Contendent, kŏn-tĕn'dĕnt, *s.* Antagonist, opponent.

Contender, kŏn-tĕn'dŭr, *s.* Combatant, champion.

Content, kŏn-tĕnt', *a.* Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

To Content, kŏn-tĕnt', *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint, to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt', *s.* Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in anything; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable.

CONTENTED, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd, *part. a.* Satisfied, as quiet, not repining.

CONTENTEDLY, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-lè, *ad.* In a quiet or satisfied manner.

CONTENTFUL, kŏn-tĕnt'fŭl, *a.* Perfectly content.

CONTENTION, kŏn-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs, *a.* Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Perversely, quarrelsomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Proneness to contest.

CONTENTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'lĕs, *a.* Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, gratification.

CONTERMINATE, kŏn-tĕr'mè-nàte, *a.* That which has the same bounds.

CONTERMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'mè-nŭs, *a.* Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā'nè-ŭs, *a.* In the same country.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕst', *v. a.* To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕst', *v. n.* To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kŏn'tĕst, *s.* Dispute, difference, [debate

CONTESTABLE, kŏn-tĕs'tà-bl, *a.* Disputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs'tà-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility of contest.

CONTESTATION, kŏn-tĕs-tà'shŭn, *s.* Debate; strife; testimony.

CONTESTINGLY, kŏn-tĕst'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a contending manner.

CONTESTLESS, kŏn-tĕst'lĕs, *a.* Not to be disputed. [together.

To CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkst', *v. a.* To weave

CONTEXT, kŏn'tĕkst, *s.* The general series of a discourse. [firm.

CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkst', *a.* Knit together,

CONTEXTURE, kŏn-tĕks'tshŭre, *s.* The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONTIGNATION, kŏn-tĭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY, kŏn-tè-gū'è-tè, *s.* Actual contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs, *a.* Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Without any intervening space.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kŏn'tè-nĕnse, } *s.* Restraint,
CONTINENCY, kŏn'tè-nĕn-sè, } command of one's self; chastity in general, forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tè-nĕnt, *a.* Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tè-nĕnt, *s.* Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains anything.

CONTINENTAL, kŏn-tè-nĕn'tăl, *a.* Respecting a continent, particularly that of Europe. [ly.

CONTINENTLY, kŏn'tè-nĕnt-lè, *ad.* Chaste-

To CONTINGE, kŏn-tĭnje', *v. a.* To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnse, } *s.* The
CONTINGENCY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕn-sè, } quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jent, *s.* A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-lè, *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl, *a.* Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-lè, *ad.* Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUALNESS, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Permanency.

CONTINUANCE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ânse, *s.* Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration; lastingness; perseverance.

CONTINUATE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-àte, *a.* Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'shŭn, *s.* Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-à-tĭv, *a.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'tŭr, *s.* He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū, *v. n.* To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū, *v. a.* To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕd-lè, *ad.* Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭr, *s.* One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kŏn-tè-nū'è-tè, *s.* Connexion,

uninterrupted cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

Continuous, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs, *a.* Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To Contort, kŏn-tôrt', *v. a.* To twist, to writhe.

Contortion, kŏn-tôr'shŭn, *s.* Twist, wry motion, flexure.

Contour, kŏn-tôôr', *s. French.* The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Contraband, kŏn'trâ-bănd, *a.* Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

Contraband, kŏn'trâ-bănd, *s.* Prohibited traffick.

Contrabandist, kŏn'trâ-bănd-ĭst, *s.* A smuggler.

To Contract, kŏn-trăkt', *v. a.* To draw together, to shorten, to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To Contract, kŏn-trăkt', *v. n.* To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain, as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

Contract, kŏn'trăkt, *s.* A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Contractedly, kŏn-trăk'tĕd-lè, *ad.* In a contracted manner.

Contractedness, kŏn-trăk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being contracted.

Contractability, kŏn-trăk-tè-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Possibility of being contracted.

Contractible, kŏn-trăk'tè-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Contractibleness, kŏn-trăk'tè-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of suffering contraction.

Contractile, kŏn-trăk'tĭl, *a.* Having the power of shortening itself.

Contraction, kŏn-trăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as, the writing is full of contractions.

Contractor, kŏn-trăk'tŭr, *s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To Contradict, kŏn-trâ-dĭkt', *v. a.* To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

Contradicter, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr, *s.* One that contradicts, an opposer.

Contradiction, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

Contradictional, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭn-âl, *a.* Inconsistent.

Contradictious, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭs, *a.* Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

Contradictiousness, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Inconsistency.

Contradictorily, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-ĭ-lè, *ad.* Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Contradictory, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-è, *a.* Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.

Contradictory, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-è, *s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency.

Contradistinct, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭngkt', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

Contradistinction, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭngk'shŭn, *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinctive, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭngk'tĭv, *a.* That which marks contradiction.

To Contradistinguish, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh, *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.

Contrafissure, kŏn-trâ-fĭsh'shûre, *s.* A crack of the scull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure, but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

Contraindicant, kŏn-trâ-ĭn'dè-kânt, *s.* A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder.

To Contraindicate, kŏn-trâ-ĭn'dè-kâte, *v. a.* To point out some peculiar symptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

Contraindication, kŏn-trâ-ĭn-dè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* An indication, or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

Contramure, kŏn-trâ-mûre', *s.* An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

Contranatural, kŏn-trâ-năt'tsh-rŭl, *a.* Contrary to nature; unnatural.

Contranitency, kŏn-trâ-nĭ'tĕn-sè, *s.* Reaction, a resistance against pressure.

Contraposition, kŏn-trâ-pò-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A placing over against.

Contraregularity, kŏn-trâ-rĕg-ù-lăr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Contrariety to rule.

Contrariant, kŏn-trâ'rè-ânt, *a.* Inconsistent, contradictory.

Contraries, kŏn'trâ-rĭz, *s.* Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.

Contrariety, kŏn-trâ-rĭ'ĕ-tè, *s.* Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

Contrarily, kŏn'trâ-rè-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

Contrariness, kŏn'trâ-rè-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety, opposition.

Contrarious, kŏn-trâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Opposite, repugnant.

Contrariously, kŏn-trâ'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Oppositely.

Contrariwise, kŏn'trâ-rè-wîze, *ad.* Conversely; on the contrary.

Contrary, kŏn'trā-rē, *a.* Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing, adverse, in an opposite direction.

Contrary, kŏn'trā-rē, *s.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

Contrast, kŏn'trâst, *s.* Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To Contrast, kŏn-trâst', *v. a.* To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

Contravallation, kŏn-trā-vâl-lā'shŭn, *s.* A fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

Contravene, kŏn-trā-vēne', *v. a.* To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

Contravener, kŏn-trā-vē'nŭr, *s.* He who opposes another.

Contravention, kŏn-trā-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* Opposition.

Contractation, kŏn-trăk-tā'shŭn, *s.* A touching.

Contributary, kŏn-trĭb'ŭ-tā-rē, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To Contribute, kŏn-trĭb'ūte, *v. a.* To give to some common stock.

To Contribute, kŏn-trĭb'ūte, *v. n.* To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

Contribution, kŏn-trē-bū'shŭn, *s.* The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

Contributive, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv, *a.* That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

Contributor, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr, *s.* One that bears a part in some common design.

Contributory, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr-ē, *a.* Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To Contristate, kŏn-trĭs'tāte, *v. a.* To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

Contristation, kŏn-trĭs-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making sad, the state of being sad. Not used.

Contrite, kŏn'trite, *a.* Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

Contritely, kŏn'trite-lē, *ad.* Penitently.

Contriteness, kŏn'trite-nĕs, *s.* Contrition, repentance.

Contrition, kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of grinding or rubbing to powder: penitence, sorrow for sin.

Contrivable, kŏn-trī'vā-bl, *a.* Possible to be planned by the mind.

Contrivance, kŏn-trī'vâuse, *s.* The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot: an artifice.

To Contrive, kŏn-trīve', *v. a.* To plan out; to find out means.

To Contrive, kŏn-trīve', *v. n.* To form or design, to plan.

Contrivement, kŏn-trīve'mĕnt, *s.* Invention.

Contriver, kŏn-trī'vŭr, *s.* An inventor.

Control, kŏn-trōll', *s.* A register, or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint, power, authority, superintendence.

To Control, kŏn-trōll', *v. a.* To keep under check by a counter reckoning; to govern, to restrain; to confute.

Controllable, kŏn-trōll'ā-bl, *a.* Subject to control, subject to be overruled.

Controller, kŏn-trōll'ŭr, *s.* One that has the power of governing or restraining.

Controllership, kŏn-trōll'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a controller.

Controlment, kŏn-trōll'ment, *s.* The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.

Controverse, kŏn'trō-vĕrs, *s.* Controversy, dispute, debate.

Controverse, kŏn'trō-vĕrs, *v. a.* To dispute, debate.

Controversial, kŏn-trō-vĕr'shăl, *a.* Relating to disputes, disputations.

Controversialist, kŏn-trō-vĕr'shăl-ĭst, *s.* A disputant.

Controversy, kŏn'trō-vĕr-sē, *s.* Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

To Controvert, kŏn'trō-vĕrt, *v. a.* To debate, to dispute anything in writing.

Controvertible, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'ē-bl, *a.* Disputable.

Controvertist, kŏn'trō-vĕr-tĭst, *s.* Disputant, chiefly on religious subjects.

Contumacious, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

Contumaciously, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Obstinately, inflexibly, perversely.

Contumaciousness, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness.

Contumacy, kŏn'tū-mā-sē, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

Contumelious, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs, *a.* Reproachful, sarcastick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

Contumeliously, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Reproachfully, contemptuously.

Contumeliousness, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-nĕs. *s.* Rudeness, reproach.

Contumely, kŏn'tū-mē-lē, *s.* Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

To Contuse, kŏn-tūze', *v. a.* To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kŏn-tū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕnse, } *s.*
CONVALESCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕn-sē, } Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Recovering.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne', *v. n.* To come together, to assemble.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne', *v. a.* To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnse, } *s.* Fitness, commodiousness, cause of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place.
CONVENIENCY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sē, }

CONVENIENT, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Fit, suitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kŏn-vē'nē ĕnt-lē, *ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kŏn'vĕnt, *s.* An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt', *v. a.* To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kŏn-vĕn'tē-kl, *s.* An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

CONVENTICLER, kŏn-vĕn'tik-lŭr, *s.* One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of coming together; union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ă-re, *a.* Acting upon contract.

CONVENTIONIST, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* One who makes a contract or bargain.

CONVERSAZIONE, kŏn-vĕr-sät-zē-ō'nē, *s.* A meeting of company.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a convent, monastick.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl, *s.* A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kŏn-vĕrje', *v. n.* To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kŏn-vĕr'jĕnt, } *a.* Tending
CONVERGING, kŏn-vĕr'jing, } to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kŏn-vĕr'sa-bl, *a.* Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr'sa bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kŏn-vĕr'sa-blē, *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kŏn'vĕr-sănt, } *a.* Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.
{ kŏn-vĕr'sănt, }

CONVERSATION, kŏn-vĕr-sa'shŭn, *s.* Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕrse', *v. n.* To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kŏn'vĕrse, *s.* Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians, it means the contrary.

CONVERSELY, kŏn-vĕrse'lē, *ad.* With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kŏn-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kŏn-vĕr'sĭv, *a.* Conversible, sociable.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt', *v. a.* To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt', *v. n.* To undergo a change, to be transmuted.

CONVERT, kŏn'vĕrt, *s.* A person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kŏn-vĕrt'ŭr, *s.* One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kŏn-vĕr-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s* The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kŏn-vĕr'tē-bl, *a.* Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kŏn-vĕr'tē-blē, *ad.* Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kŏn'vĕr-tīte, *s.* A convert.

CONVEX, kŏn'vĕks, *a.* Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.

CONVEX, kŏn'vĕks, *s.* A convex body.

CONVEXED, kŏn-vĕkst', *part.* Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kŏn-vĕks'ĕd-lē, *ad.* In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kŏn-vĕks'ĕ-tē, *s.* Protuberance, in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kŏn-vĕks'lē, *ad.* In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kŏn-vĕks'nĕs, *s.* Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kŏn-vĕks'ō-kŏng-kāve, *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kŏn-vā', *v. a.* To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit, to transfer, to deliver to another, to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kŏn-vā'ănse, *s.* The act of removing anything; way for carriage or transportation; the method of re-

moving secretly; the means by which anything is conveyed, delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kŏn-vā'ăn-sŭr, *s.* A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kŏn-vā'ŭr, *s.* One who carries or transmits any thing.

CONVICINITY, kŏn-vē-sĭn'nē-tē, *s.* Nearness; neighbourhood.

To CONVICT, kŏn-vĭkt', *v. a.* To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to discover to be false.

CONVICT, kŏn'vĭkt', *a.* Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kŏn'vĭkt, *s.* A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kŏn-vĭk'shŭn, *s.* Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kŏn-vĭk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of convincing.

CONVICTIVELY, kŏn-vĭk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* In a convincing manner.

To CONVINCE, kŏn-vĭnse', *v. a.* To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.

CONVINCER, kŏn-vĭn'sŭr, *s.* That which makes manifest. [viction.

CONVINCEMENT, kŏn-vĭnse'mĕnt, *s.* Con-

CONVINCIBLE, kŏn-vĭn'sē-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-nĕs, *s.* The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kŏn-vīve', *v. a.* To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kŏn-vī'văl, } *a.* Relating to an

CONVIVIAL, kŏn-vĭv'yăl, } entertainment, festal, social.

CONUNDRUM, kō-nŭn'drŭm, *s.* A low jest, a quibble. [together.

To CONVOCATE, kŏn'vō-kāte, *v. a.* To call

CONVOCATION, kŏn-vō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of calling together an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultatation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kŏn-vōke', *v. a.* To call together, to summon to an assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kŏn-vŏlv', *v. a.* To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kŏn-vō-lū'tĕd, *part. a.* Twisted, rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kŏn-vō-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kŏn-vŏe', *v. a.* To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, kŏn'vŏe, *s.* Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence. [tried.

CONUSABLE, kŏn'ū-zăbl, *a.* Liable to be

CONUSANCE, kŏn'ū-sănse, *s.* Cognizance, notice. A law term.

CONUSANT, kŏn'ū-zănt, *a.* Knowing.

To CONVULSE, kŏn-vŭlse', *v. a.* To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kŏn-vŭl'shŭn, *s.* A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kŏn-vŭl'sĭv, *a.* Giving twitches or spasms.

CONVULSIVELY, kŏn-vŭl'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In an agitated or convulsive manner.

CONY, kŭn'nē, *s.* A rabbit, an animal that burrows in the ground.

CONY-BURROW, kŭn'nē bŭr-ō, *s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground. [pigeon.

To COO, kōō, *v. n* To cry as a dove or

COOING, kōō'ĭng, *s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, kōōk, *s.* One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. [for the table.

To COOK, kōōk, *v. a.* To prepare victuals

COOK-MAID, kōōk'māde, *s.* A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kōōk-rōōm, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. [ing victuals.

COOKERY, kōōk'ŭr-ē, *s.* The art of dress-

COOL, kōōl, *a.* Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kōōl, *s.* Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kōōl, *v. a.* To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kōōl, *v. n.* To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kōōl'ŭr, *s.* That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which anything is made cool.

COOL-HEADED, kōōl'hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Without passion.

COOLISH, kōōl'ĭsh, *a.* approaching to cold.

COOLY, kōōl'lē, *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kōōl'nĕs, *s.* Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kōōm, *s.* Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kōōm, *s.* A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kōōp, *s.* A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kōōp, *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kōōp-pēē', *s.* A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kōō'pŭr, *s.* One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kōō'pŭr-ĭdje, *s.* The price paid for cooper's work

To CO-OPERATE, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-åte, *v. n.* To labour jointly with one another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, kŏ-ŏp-ĕr-å'shŭn, *s.* The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-å-tĭv, *a.* Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-å-tŭr, *s.* He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

CO-OPTATION, kŏ-ŏp-tå'shŭn, *s.* Adoption, assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kŏ-ŏr'dĕ-nåte, *a.* Holding the same rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kŏ-ŏr'dĕ-nåte-lĕ, *ad.* In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kŏ-ŏr'dĕ-nåte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kŏ-ŏr-dĕ-nå'shŭn, *s.* The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kōōt, *s.* A small black water-fowl.

COP, kŏp, *s.* The head, the top of anything.

COPARCENARY, kŏ-pär'sĕ-nå-rĕ, *s.* Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kŏ-pär'sĕ-nŭr, *s.* Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kŏ-pär'sĕ-nĕ, *s.* An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kŏ-pärt'nŭr, *s.* One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kŏ-pärt'nŭr-shĭp, *s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kŏ'på-tĭn, *a.* High, raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kŏ-på'vå, *s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

COPE, kōpe, *s.* Anything with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; anything which is spread over the head.

To COPE, kōpe, *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To COPE, kōpe, *v. n.* To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPERNICAN, kŏ-pĕr'nĭ-kăn, *a.* Belonging to the system of Copernicus.

COPIER, kŏp'pē-ŭr, *s.* One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiary, an imitator.

COPING, kō'pĭng, *s.* The upper tier of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kō'pē-ŭs, *a.* Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kō'pē-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, kō'pē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.

COPLAND, kŏp'lănd, *s.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kŏp'pĕd *or* kōpt, *a.* Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, kŏp'pĕl, *s.* An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, kŏp'pŭr, *s.* One of the primitive metals.

COPPER, kŏp'pŭr, *s.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPERISH, kŏp'pŭr-ĭsh, *a.* Containing copper.

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp'pŭr nōze, *s.* A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp'pŭr-plåte, *s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORKS, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrk, *s.* A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kŏp'pŭr ăs, *s.* Green vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kŏp'pŭr smith, *s.* One that manufactures copper.

COPPER-WORM, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrm, *s.* A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kŏp'pŭr-ĕ, *a.* Containing copper.

COPPICE, kŏp'pĭs, *s.* Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kŏp'pl dŭst, *s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kŏp'pld, *a.* Rising in a conick form.

COPSE, kŏps, *s.* Short wood.

To COPSE, kŏps, *v. a.* To preserve underwood.

COPSY, kŏp'sĕ, *a.* Having copses.

COPULA, kŏp'ū-lå, *s.* The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-låte, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-låte, *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULATION, kŏp-ū-lå'shŭn, *s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

COPULATIVE, kŏp'ū-lå-tĭv, *a.* A term of grammar.

COPULATIVE, kŏp'ū-lå-tĭv, *s.* A conjunction, in grammar; connection; conjunction by marriage.

COPY, kŏp'pĕ, *s.* A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kŏp'pĕ-bŏŏk, *s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kŏp'pĕ-hōld, *s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kŏp'pĕ-hōl-dŭr, *s.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kŏp'pĕ, *v. a.* To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose to imitation.

To COPY, kŏp'pĕ, *v. n.* To do anything in imitation of something else.

COPYER, kŏp'pĕ-ŭr, } *s.* One who copies
COPYIST, kŏp'pĕ-ist, } writing or pictures.

COPYRIGHT, kŏp'pĕ-rite, *s.* Property in a literary work.

To COQUET, kō-kĕt', *v. a.* To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

Coquetry, kō-kĕt'rè. *s.* Affectation of amorous advances.

Coquette, kō-kĕt', *s.* A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

Coquettish, kō-kĕt'ish, *a.* Affecting the manners of a coquette.

Coracle, kŏr'â-kl, *s.* A boat used in Wales by fishers.

Coral, kŏr'ăl, *s.* Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

Coralline, kŏr'ăl-in, *a.* Consisting of coral.

Coralline, kŏr'ăl-în, *s.* Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.

Coralloid, *or* Corralloidal, kŏr'ăl-lŏid, *or* kŏr-ăl-lŏid'ăl, *a.* Resembling coral.

Corant, kō-rânt', *s.* A nimble, sprightly dance.

Corban, kŏr'băn, *s.* An alms basket, a [gift, an alms.

Corbeils, kŏr'bēlz, *s.* Little baskets, used in fortification, filled with earth.

Corbel, kŏr'bĕl, *s.* In architecture the representation of a basket.

Cord, kŏrd, *s.* A rope, a string: a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

Cord-maker, kŏrd'mâ-kŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

Cord-wood, kŏrd'wŭd, *s.* Wood piled up for fuel.

To Cord, kŏrd, *v. a.* To bind with ropes.

Cordage, kŏr'dĭdje, *s.* A quantity of cords.

Corded, kŏr'dĕd, *a.* Made of ropes.

Cordelier, kŏr-dè-lèèr', *s.* A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

Cordial, kŏr'jè-ăl, *s.* A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Cordial, kŏr'jè-ăl, *a.* Reviving, invigorating, sincere, hearty.

Cordiality, kŏr-jè-ăl'è-tè, *s.* Relation to the heart; sincerity.

Cordially, kŏr'jè-ăl-lè, *ad.* Sincerely, heartily.

Cordialness, kŏr'jè-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Heartiness.

Core, kŏre, *s.* The heart; the inner part of anything; the inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a bile or sore.

Coregent, kō-rè'jĕnt, *s.* A joint regent or governor.

Coriaceous, kō-rè-â'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

Coriander, kō-rè-ăn'dŭr, *s.* A plant.

Corinth, kŭr'răn, *s.* A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.

Corinthian, kō-rin'*th*è-ăn, *a.* Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders in architecture.

Corival, kō-rī'văl, *s.* A rival.

To Corival, kō-rī'văl, *v. a.* To affect to equal.

Cork, kŏrk, *s.* A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork-tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

To Cork, kŏrk, *v. a.* To put corks into bottles.

Corking-pin, kŏr'kĭng-pĭn, *s.* A pin of the largest size.

Corky, kŏr'kè, *a.* Consisting of cork.

Cormorant, kŏr'mŏ-rânt, *s.* A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

Corn, kŏrn, *s.* The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the foot, hard and painful.

To Corn, kŏrn, *v. a.* To salt meat, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

Corn-field, kŏrn'fēld, *s.* A field where corn is growing.

Corn-flag, kŏrn'flăg, *s.* A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

Corn-floor, kŏrn'flōre, *s.* The floor where corn is stored.

Corn-flower, kŏrn'flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* The blue-bottle.

Corn-land, kŏrn'lând, *s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Corn-mill, kŏrn'mĭll, *s.* A mill to grind corn into meal.

Corn-pipe, kŏrn'pīpe, *s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Cornchandler, kŏrn'tshând-lŭr, *s.* One that retails corn.

Corncutter, kŏrn'kŭt-tŭr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

Cornel, kŏr'nĕl, } *s.*
Cornelian-tree, kŏr-nēl'ăn-trēe, }
The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the Cornelian cherry.

Corneous, kŏr'nè-ŭs, *a.* Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

Corner, kŏr'nŭr, *s.* An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

Corner-stone, kŏr'nŭr-stōne, *s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

Cornerwise, kŏr'nŭr-wize, *ad.* Diagonally.

Cornet, kŏr'nĕt, *s.* A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer who bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin.

Cornetcy, kŏr'nĕt-sè, *s.* The post of a [cornet in the army.

Cornice, kŏr'nĭs, *s.* The highest projection of a wall or column.

Cornicle, kŏr'nĭk-kl, *s.* A little horn.

Cornigerous, kŏr-nĭdje'ĕ-rŭs, *a.* Horned, having horns.

Cornucopiæ, kŏr-nū-kō'pè-è, *s.* The horn of plenty.

To Cornute, kŏr-nūte', *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.

Cornuted, kŏr-nû'tĕd, *a.* Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

Cornuto, kŏr-nû'tō, *s. Italian.* A man horned, a cuckold. [a cuckold.

Cornutor, kŏr-nû'tŭr, *s* He who makes

Corny, kŏr'nē, *a.* Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

Corollary, kŏr'ō-lăr-ē, *s.* The conclusion, an inference.

Coronal, kŏr'ō-năl, *s.* A crown, a garland.

Coronal, kŏr-ō'năl, *a.* Belonging to the top of the head.

Coronary, kŏr'ō-năr-ē, *a.* Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

Coronation, kŏr-ō-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

Coroner, kŏr'ō-nŭr, *s.* An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

Coronet, kŏr'ō-nĕt, *s.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

Corporal, kŏr'pō-răl, *s.* The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea officer.

Corporal, kŏr'pō-răl, *a.* Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

Corporality, kŏr-pō-răl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of being embodied.

Corporally, kŏr'pō-răl-ē, *ad.* Bodily.

Corporate, kŏr'pō-rāte, *a.* United in a body or community. [corporate capacity.

Corporately, kŏr'pō-rāte-lē, *ad.* In a

Corporation, kŏr-pō-rā'shŭn, *s.* A body politick. [not immaterial.

Corporeal, kŏr-pō'rē-ăl, *a.* Having a body,

Corporealist, kŏr-pō'rē-ăl-ĭst, *s.* One who disbelieves in spiritual substances.

Corporeally, kŏr-pō'rē-ăl-ē, *ad.* In a material or bodily manner.

Corporeity, kŏr-pō-rē'ē-tē, *s.* Materiality, bodiliness. [ing a body.

Corporeous, kŏr-pō'rē-ŭs, *a.* Bodily; hav-

Corps, kōre, *s.* plural kōrz. A body of forces. [corse.

Corpse, kŏrps, *s.* A carcass, a dead body, a

Corpulence, kŏr'pû-lĕnse, } *s.* Bulkiness

Corpulency, kŏr'pû-lĕn-sē, } of body, fleshiness.

Corpulent, kŏr'pû-lĕnt, *a.* Fleshy, bulky.

Corpuscle, kŏr'pŭs-sl, *s.* A small body, an atom.

Corpuscular, kŏr-pŭs'kû-lăr, }

Corpuscularian, kŏr-pŭs-kû-lā'rē-ăn, } *a.* Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To **Corrade,** kŏr-rāde', *v. a.* To hoard, to scrape together.

Corradiation, kŏr-rā-dē-ā'shŭn, *s.* A conjunction of rays into one point.

To **Correct,** kŏr-rĕkt', *v. a.* To punish, to chastise; to amend: to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

Correct, kŏr-rĕkt', *a.* Revised or finished with exactness.

Correction, kŏr-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of anything wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

Correctioner, kŏr-rĕk'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* A jail-bird. Obsolete.

Corrective, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Corrective, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv, *s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating anything amiss; limitation, restriction.

Correctly, kŏr-rĕkt'lē, *ad.* Accurately, exactly.

Correctness, kŏr-rĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Accuracy, exactness.

Corrector, kŏr-rĕk'tŭr, *s.* He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises anything to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

To **Correlate,** kŏr-rē-lāte', *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

Correlate, kŏr'ē-lāte, *s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

Correlative, kŏr-rĕl'â-tĭv, *s.* That which has a reciprocal relation.

Correlative, kŏr-rĕl'â-tĭv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation.

Correlativeness, kŏr-rĕl'â-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of being correlative.

Correption, kŏr-rĕp'shŭn, *s.* Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To **Correspond,** kŏr-rē-spŏnd', *v. n.* To suit, to answer, to fit: to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

Correspondence, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnse, }

Correspondency, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕn-sē, } *s.* Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

Correspondent, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnt, *a.* Suitable, adapted, answerable.

Correspondent, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnt, *s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

Correspondently, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn'dĕnt-lē, *ad.* In an according manner.

Corresponsive, kŏr-rē-spŏn'sĭv, *a.* Answerable, adapted to anything.

Corridor, kŏr-rē-dōre', *s.* The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

Corrigible, kŏr'rē-jē-bl, *a.* That may be altered or amended; punishment.

Corrival, kŏr-rī'văl, *s.* Rival, competitor.

To **Corrival,** kŏr-rī'văl, *v. n.* To vie with.

Corrivalry, kŏr-rī'văl-rē, *s.* Competition.

Corroborant, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rănt, *a.* Having the power to give strength.

Corroborate, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rāte, *a.* Strengthened, confirmed.

To CORROBORATE, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kŏr-rŏb-ŏ-rā'shŭn. *s.* The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of increasing strength.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rā-tĭv, *s.* That which increases strength.

To CORRODE, kŏr-rōde', *v. a.* To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō'dĕnt, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō'dĕnt, *s.* That which eats away.

CORRODIBLE, kŏr-rō'dē-bl, *a.* Possible to be corroded.

CORROSIBILITY, kŏr-rō-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kŏr-rō'sē-bl, *a.* Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kŏr-rō'zhŭn, *s.* The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv, *s.* That which has the quality of wasting anything away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kŏr-rō'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kŏr-rō'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kŏr'rŭ-gănt, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kŏr'rŭ-gāte, *v. a.* To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kŏr-rŭ-gā'shŭn, *s.* Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt', *v. a.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state. to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt', *v. n.* To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt', *a.* Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kŏr-rŭp'tŭr, *s.* He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kŏr-rŭp-tē-bĭl'ē-tè, *s.* Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl, *a.* Susceptible of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp'tē-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTING, kŏr-rŭpt'ĭng, *s.* The act of vitiating integrity.

CORRUPTION, kŏr-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence, matter or pus in a sore; the means by which anything is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kŏr-rŭp'tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt'lĕs, *a.* Insusceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kŏr-rŭpt'lè, *ad.* With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt'nĕs, *s.* The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORRUPTRESS, kŏr-rŭp'trĕs, *s.* She who corrupts others.

CORSAIR, kŏr'sâre, *s.* A pirate.

CORSE, kŏrse, *s.* Poetically, a dead body, a carcass.

CORSET, kŏr sĕt', *s.* A pair of boddice

CORSLET, kŏrs'lĕt, *s.* A light armour for the fore part of the body.

CORTICAL, kŏr'tē-kăl, *a.* Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kŏr'tē-kā-tĕd, *a.* Resembling

CORTICOSE, kŏr-tē-kōse', *a.* Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kŏr-vĕt'tō, *s.* The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kŏ-rŭs'kănt, *a.* Glittering by flashes, flashing.

To CORUSCATE, kŏr'rŭs-kāte, *v. n.* To

CORUSCATION, kŏr-ŭs-kā'shŭn, *s.* Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kŏ rĭm'bē-ā-tĕd, *a.* Garnished with bunches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kŏr-ĭm-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kŏ-rĭm'bŭs, *s.* Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower, such as the flowers of daisies and common marigolds.

COSIER, kŏ'zhē-ŭr, *s.* A botcher. Obsolete.

COSMETICK, kŏz-mĕt'ĭk, *a.* Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kŏz'mē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kŏz'mē-kăl-lè, *ad.* With the sun.

COSMOGONIST, kŏz-mŏg'gō-nĭst, *s.* He who describes the creation of the world.

COSMOGONY, kŏz'mŏg-gō-nè, *s.* The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kŏz-mŏ-grăf'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating to a general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kŏz-mŏ-grăf'ē-kăl-lè, *ad.* In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fè, *s.* The science of the general system of the world; a description of the universe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kŏz-mŏ-pŏl'ē-tăn, } *s.* A
COSMOPOLITE, kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-lite, } citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kŏst, *s.* The price of anything; charge, expense; loss, detriment.

To COST, kŏst, *v. n.* To be bought for, to be had at a price.

Costal, kŏs'tăl, *a.* Belonging to the ribs
Costard, kŏs'tărd, *s.* A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.
Costive, kŏs'tĭv, *a.* Bound in the body, close, unpermeable.
Costiveness, kŏs'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.
Costless, kŏst'lĕs, *a.* Costing nothing.
Costliness, kŏst'lē-nĕs, *s.* Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
Costly, kŏst'lē, *a.* Sumptuous, expensive
Costume, kŏs-tūme', *s.* In painting, the proper character; the correspondence of the several parts and figures. Chiefly the correspondence of dress to its respective ages or nations.
Cosupreme, kō-sŭ'prēme, *s.* A partaker of supremity.
Cot, kŏt, *s.* A small house, a hut; a small bed, a cradle.
Cotangent, kō-tăn'jĕnt, *s.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Cotemporary, kō-tĕm'pō-rā-rē, *a.* Living at the same time, contaneous.
Coterie, kō-tūr-rē', *s.* A club, a society.
Cotillon, kō-til yŏng', *s.* A kind of French dance.
Cotland, kŏt'lănd, *s.* Land appendant to a cottage.
Cotquean, kŏt'kwēne, *s.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
Cottage, kŏt'tăje, *s.* A hut, mean habitation.
Cottaged, kŏt'tăjd, *a.* Having cottages
Cottager, kŏt'tă-jŭr, *s.* One who lives in a hut or cottage, one who lives on the common without paying rent.
Cottier, kŏt'yĕr, *s.* One who inhabits a cot.
Cotton, kŏt'tn, *s.* The down of the cotton tree; a plant.
Cotton, kŏt'tn, *s.* Cloth or stuff made of cotton.
To Cotton, kŏt'tn, *v. n.* To rise with a nap; to cement, to unite with.
Cottonous, kŏt'tn-ŭs, } *a.* Soft as cot-
Cottony, kŏt'tn-ē, } ton; overgrown with down like cotton.
To Couch, kŏŭtsh, *v. n.* To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest, to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, or pain.
To Couch, kŏŭtsh, *v. a.* To lay on a place of repose; to lay down anything in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.
Couch, kŏŭtsh, *s.* A seat of repose; a layer, a stratum.
Couchant, kŏŭtsh'ănt, *a.* Lying down, squatting.
Couchee, kŏŏ'shē, *s. French.* Bed-time, the time of visiting late at night; opposite to Levee.
Coucher, kŏŭtsh'ŭr, *s.* He that couches or depresses cataracts.
Couchfellow, kŏŭtsh'fĕl-lō, *s.* Bed-fellow, companion.
Couch-grass, kŏŭtsh'grăs. A weed.
Couching, kŏŭtsh'ĭng, *s.* Act of bending or bowing.
Cove, kōve, *s.* A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.
To Cove, kōve, *v. a.* To arch over; to cover over.
Covenant, kŭv'ĕ-nănt, *s.* A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.
To Covenant, kŭv'ĕ-nănt, *v. n.* To bargain, to stipulate.
Covenantee, kŭv'ĕ-năn-tē', *s.* A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.
Covenanter, kŭv'ĕ-năn-tŭr, *s.* One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
To Cover, kŭv'ŭr, *v. a.* To overspread anything with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.
Cover, kŭv'ŭr, *s.* Anything that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.
Covercle, kŭv'ŭr kl, *s.* A lid or cover.
Covering, kŭv'ŭr-ĭng, *s.* Dress, vesture.
Coverlet, kŭv'ŭr-lĕt, *s.* The outermost of the bed-clothes.
Coversluit, kŭv'ŭr slŭt, *s.* An appearance to hide sluttishness.
Covert, kŭv'ŭrt, *s.* A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding place.
Covert, kŭv'ŭrt, *a.* Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.
Covertly, kŭv'ŭrt-lē, *ad.* Secretly, closely.
Covertness, kŭv'ŭrt-nĕs, *s.* Secrecy, privacy.
Coverture, kŭv'ŭr-tshŭre, *s.* Shelter, defence: in law, the state and condition of a married woman.
Covert way, kŭv'ŭrt-wā', *s.* A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works toward the country.
To Covet, kŭv'ĕt, *v. a.* To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.
To Covet, kŭv'ĕt, *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
Covetable, kŭv'ĕt-ă-bl, *a.* To be wished for.
Coveting, kŭv'ĕt-ĭng, *s.* Inordinate desire.
Covetingly, kŭv'ĕt-ing-lē, *ad.* Eagerly.
Covetous, kŭv'ĕ-tŭs, *a.* Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs lĕ, *ad.* Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs-nĕs, *s.* Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kŭv'vĕ, *s.* A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kŏf, *s.* A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf, *v. n.* To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf, *v. a.* To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kŏf'fŭr, *s.* One that coughs.

COVIN, kŭv'ĭn, *s.* A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another.

COVING, kō'vĭng, *s.* A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot; a particular form of ceiling.

COULD, kŭd. The imperfect pret. of *Can.*

COULTER, kōle'tŭr, *s.* The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kŏŭn'sĭl, *s.* An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kŏŭn'sĭl-bōrd, *s.* Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl, *s.* Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy, the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

To COUNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl, *v. a.* To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise anything.

COUNSELLABLE, kŏŭn'sĕl-â-bl, *a.* Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kŏŭn'sĕl-lŭr, *s.* One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kŏŭn'sĕl-lŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office or post of privy counsellor.

To COUNT, kŏŭnt, *v. a.* To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kŏŭnt, *v. n.* To lay a scheme; [to depend on.

COUNT, kŏŭnt, *s.* Number, reckoning.

COUNT, kŏŭnt, *s.* A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kŏŭn'tâ-bl, *a.* That may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tĕ-nânse, *s.* The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affection or ill will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To COUNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tĕ-nânse, *v. a.* To support, to patronise, to make a show of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kŏŭn'tĕ-nân-sŭr, *a.* One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr, *s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr, *ad.* Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kŏŭn'tŭr-ăkt, *v. a.* To hinder anything from its effect by contrary agency.

COUNTERACTION, kŏŭn-tŭr-ăk-shŭn, *s.* Opposition.

To COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-bâl'lânse, *v. a.* To act against with an opposite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŭn'tŭr-bâl-lânse, *s.* Opposite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kŏŭn'tŭr-bŭf, *v. a.* To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kŏŭn'tŭr-bŭf, *s.* A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kŏŭn'tŭr-kâs-tŭr, *s.* A book-keeper; a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshânje, *s.* Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshânje, *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshârm, *s.* That by which a charm is dissolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, kŏŭn-tŭr-tshârm', *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kŏŭn-tŭr-tshĕk', *v. a.* To oppose. [rebuke.

COUNTERCHECK, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshĕk, *s.* Stop,

To COUNTERDRAW, kŏŭn-tŭr-drâw', *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-ĕv'ĕ-dĕnse, *s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fĭt, *v. a.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fĭt, *a.* Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fit, *s.* One who personates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kŏŭn-tŭr-fĭt-ŭr, *s.* A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kŏŭn'tŭr-fĭt-lĕ, *ad.* Falsely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kŏŭn-tŭr-fĕr'mĕnt, *s.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fŏrt, *s.* Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kŏŭn'tŭr-gâje, *s.* A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kŏŭn'tŭr-gârd, *s.* A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERINFLUENCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-in'flŭ-ĕnse, *v. a.* To hinder by opposite influence.

To COUNTERMAND, kŏŭn-tŭr-mând', *v. a.* To order the contrary of what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kŏŭn'tŭr-mând, *s.* Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, kŏŭn-tŭr-mârtsh', *v. n.* To march backwards.

COUNTERMARCH, kŏŭn'tŭr-mârtsh, *s.* Retrocession, march backward; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kŏŭn'tŭr-mârk, *s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

COUNTERMINE, kŏŭn'tŭr-mine, *s.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, kŏŭn-tŭr-mine', *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, kŏŭn-tŭr-mō'shŭn, *s.* Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kŏŭn'tŭr-mûre, *s.* A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kŏŭn-tŭr-nătsh'ŭ-răl, *a.* Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kŏŭn'tŭr-nŏize, *s.* A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kŏŭn-tŭr-ō'pn-ĭng, *s.* An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kŏŭn'tŭr-pâse, *s.* Contrary measure. [let for a bed.

COUNTERPANE, kŏŭn'tŭr-pâne, *s.* A cover-

COUNTERPART, kŏŭn'tŭr-pârt, *s.* The correspondent part.

To COUNTER-PETITION, kŏŭn-tŭr-pĕ-tish-ŭn, *v. n.* To petition against another petition. [replication.

COUNTERPLEA, kŏŭn'tŭr-plē, *s.* In law, a

To COUNTERPLOT, kŏŭn-tŭr-plŏt', *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kŏŭn'tŭr-plŏt, *s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kŏŭn'tŭr-pŏint, *s.* A coverlet woven in squares; a species of musick.

COUNTERPOISE, kŏŭn-tŭr-pŏize', *v. a.* To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, kŏŭn'tŭr pŏize, *s.* Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kŏŭn-tŭr-pŏi'zn, *s.* Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kŏŭn-tŭr-prĕsh'ûre, *s.* Opposite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, kŏŭn-tŭr-prŏd'jĕkt, *s.* Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, kŏŭn-tŭr-rĕv'vŏ-lū-shŭn, *s.* A revolution to reverse a preceding revolution.

COUNTERSCARP, kŏŭn'tŭr-skârp, *s.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSEAL, kŏŭn-tŭr-sēle, *v. a.* To seal together with others.

To COUNTERSECURE, kŏŭn-tŭr-sĕ-kûre, *v. a.* To render more secure.

COUNTERSENSE, kŏŭn-tŭr-sĕnse, *s.* Opposite meaning.

To COUNTERSIGN, kŏŭn-tŭr-sine', *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, kŏŭn-tŭr-tĕn'ŭr, *s.* One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. [tide.

COUNTERTIDE, kŏŭn'tŭr-tide, *s.* Contrary

COUNTERTIME, kŏŭn'tŭr-time, *s.* Defence, opposition.

COUNTERTURN, kŏŭn'tŭr-tûrn, *s.* The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kŏŭn-tŭr-vāle', *v. a.* To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kŏŭn'tŭr-vāle, *s.* Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kŏŭn'tŭr-vū, *s.* Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, kŏŭn'tŭr-wŭrk, *v. a.* To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations. [or count

COUNTESS, kŏŭn'tĕs, *s.* The lady of an earl

COUNTING-HOUSE, kŏŭn'ting-hŏuse, *s.* The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kŏŭnt'lĕs, *a.* Innumerable, without number. [rude.

COUNTRIFIED, kŭn'trē-fide, *a.* Rustick;

COUNTRY, kŭn'trē, *s.* A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kŭn'trē, *a.* Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kŭn'trē-măn, *s.* One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kŏŭn'tē, *s.* A shire, that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kōō-pē', *s.* A motion in dancing.

Couple, kŭp'pl, *s.* A chain or tie that holds dogs together, two, a brace, a male and his female.

To Couple, kŭp'pl, *v. a.* To join together, to tie to one another; to marry, to wed.

To Couple, kŭp'pl, *v. n.* To join embraces.

Couple-beggar, kŭp'pl-bĕg'ŭr, *s.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

Couplet, kŭp'lĕt, *s.* Two verses, a pair of rhymes, a pair, as of doves.

Courage, kŭr'rĕdje, *s.* Bravery, active fortitude.

Courageous, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs, *a.* Brave, daring, bold.

Courageously, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs lē, *ad.* Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

Courageousness, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs nĕs, *s.* Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

Courant, kŭr-rănt', } *s.* A nimble dance,
Courranto, kŭr-răn'to, } anything that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To Courb, kôôrb, *v. n.* To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

Courier, kôô-rêêr', *s.* A messenger sent in haste.

Course, kôrse, *s.* Race, career, passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run, track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To Course, kôrse, *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To Course, kôrse, *v. n.* To run, to rove about.

Courser, kôr'sŭr, *s.* A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. [greyhounds.

Coursing, kôrse-ĭng, *s.* Hunting with

Court, kôrte, *s.* The place where the prince resides, the palace, the hall or chamber where justice is administered, open space before a house, a small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To Court, kôrte, *v. a.* To woo, to solicit a woman, to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

Court-chaplain, kôrte-tshăp'lĭn, *s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

Court-day, kôrte-dà', *s.* Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

Court-favour, kôrte-fà'vŭr, *s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

Court-hand, kôrte'hănd, *s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

Courtlady, kôrte-là-dè, *s.* A lady conversant in court.

Court-martial, kôrte'mâr-shâl, *s.* A military court for trying offenders.

Courtious, kûr'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Elegant of manners, well bred.

Courtiously, kûr'tshē-ŭs lè, *ad.* Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

Courtiousness, kûrt'shē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Civility, complaisance.

Courtesan, } kôr-tè-zăn', *s.* A woman of
Courtezan, } the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

Courtesy, kûrt'è-sè, *s.* Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance, an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

Courtesy, kûrt'sè, *s.* The reverence made by women.

To Courtesy, kûrt'sè, *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence, to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

Courtier, kôrte'yŭr, *s.* One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

Courtlike, kôrte'like, *a.* Elegant, polite.

Courtliness, kôrte'lè-nĕs, *s.* Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

Courtly, kôrte'lè, *a.* Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

Courtship, kôrte'ship, *s.* The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Cousin, kŭz'zn, *s.* Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Cow, kôû, *s.* The female of the bull; the moving top of a chimney.

To Cow, kôû, *v. a.* To depress with fear.

Cow-herd, kôû'hêrd, *s.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house, kôû'hôuse, *s.* The house in which kine are kept.

Cow-leech, kôû'lêtsh, *s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.

Cow-weed, kôû'wêde, *s.* A species of chervil.

Cow-wheat, kôû'whète, *s.* A plant

Coward, kôû'ûrd, *s.* A poltroon, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear, it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

To Coward, kôû'ûrd, } *v. a.* To
To Cowardize, kôû'ûr-dize } make cowardly.

Cowardice, kôû'ûr-dĭs, *s.* Fear habitual timidity, want of courage.

Cowardliness, kôû'ûrd-lè-nĕs *s.* Timidity, cowardice.

Cowardly, kŏŭ'ûrd-lè, *a.* Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward. [of a coward.

Cowardly, kŏŭ'ûrd-lè, *ad.* In the manner

To Cower, kŏŭ'ûr, *v. n.* To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

Cowish, kŏŭ'ish, *a.* Timorous, fearful. Not used. [business is to keep cows.

Cowkeeper, kŏŭ'kè-pûr, *s.* One whose

Cowl, kŏŭl, *s.* A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowled, kŏŭld, *a.* Wearing a cowl.

Cowl-staff, kŏŭl'stâf, *s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Cowpock, kŏŭ'pŏk, *s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small-pox.

Cowslip, kŏŭ'slip, *s.* Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

Coxcomb, kŏks'kŏme, *s.* The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop; a superficial pretender.

Coxcombly, kŏks'kŏm-lè, *a.* or *ad.* Conceited, like a coxcomb.

Coxcombry, kŏks'kŏm-rè, *s.* Foppishness.

Coxcomical, kŏks-kŏm'ik-âl, *a.* Foppish, conceited. [accessible.

Coy, kŏĕ, *a.* Modest, decent, reserved, not

To Coy, kŏĕ, *v. n.* To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

Coyish, kŏĕ'ish, *s.* Modest; reserved.

Coyly, kŏĕ'lè, *ad.* With reserve.

Coyness, kŏĕ'nĕs, *s.* Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

Coz. kŭz, *s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin. [to defraud.

To Cozen, kŭz'zn, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick,

Cozenage, kŭz'zn-âje, *s.* Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat. [frauder.

Cozener, kŭz'zn-ûr, *s.* A cheater, a de-

Crab, krâb, *s.* A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiack.

Crabbed, krâb'bĕd, *a.* Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.

Crabbedly, krâb'bĕd-lè, *ad.* Peevishly.

Crabbedness, krâb'bĕd-nĕs, *s* Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, asperity of manners; difficulty.

Crabby, krâb'bè, *a.* Difficult, perplexing.

Craben, krâ'bŭn, *s.* The water-rat.

Crabs-eyes, krâbz'ize, *s.* Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.

Crack, krâk, *s.* A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw; craziness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.

To Crack, krâk, *v. a.* To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do anything with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy anything; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To Crack, krâk, *v. n.* To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with Of.

Crack-brained, krâk-brând', *a.* Crazy, without right reason.

Crack-hemp, krâk'hĕmp, *s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

Cracker, krâk'ûr, *s.* A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To Crackle, krâk'kl, *v. n* To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

Crackling, krâk'klĭng, *s.* A small but frequent noise; the roasted skin of pork.

Cradle, krâ'dl, *s.* A moveable bed on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To Cradle, krâ'dl, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.

Cradle-clothes, krâ'dl-klŏze, *s.* Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

Craft, krâft, *s.* Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.

To Craft, krâft, *v. n.* To play tricks. Obsolete. [fully.

Craftily, krâf'tè-lè, *ad.* Cunningly, artfully.

Craftiness, krâf'tè-nĕs, *s.* Cunning, stratagem. [manufacturer.

Craftsman, krâfts'mân, *s.* An artificer, a

Craftsmaster, krâfts'mâs-tûr, *s.* A man skilled in his trade.

Crafty, krâf'tè, *a.* Cunning, artful.

Crag, krâg, *s.* A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck. [ties and prominences.

Cragged, krâg'gĕd, *a.* Full of inequali-

Craggedness, krâg'gĕd-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

Cragginess, krâg'gè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being craggy. [minences, rough.

Craggy, krâg'gè, *a.* Rugged, full of pro-

To Cram, krâm, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force. [tiety.

To Cram, krâm, *v. n.* To eat beyond sa-

Crambo, krâm'bò, *s.* A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

Cramp, krâmp, *s.* A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end by which two bodies are held together

Cramp, krămp, *a.* Difficult, knotty. A familiar term.

To Cramp, krămp, *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with cramp-irons.

Cramp-fish, krămp'fish, *s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

Crampiron, krămp'ī-ûrn, *s.*—*See* Cramp.

Cranage, krā'nĭdje, *s.* A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

Crane, krāne, *s.* A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

Crane's Bill, krānz'bĭl, *s.* An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

Cranium, krā'nē-ŭm, *s.* The skull.

Crank, krăngk, *s.* A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

Crank, krăngk, *a.* Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank, when loaded near to be overset.

To Crankle, krăng'kl, *v. n.* To run in and out.

To Crankle, krăng'kl, *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces.

Crankness, krăngk'nĕs, *s.* Health, vigour; disposition to overset.

Crannied, krăn'nē-ĕd, *a.* Full of chinks or crevices.

Cranny, krăn'nē, *s.* A chink, a cleft, a crevice.

Crape, krāpe, *s.* A thin stuff loosely woven.

To Crash, krăsh, *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

To Crash, krăsh, *v. a.* To break, to bruise.

Crash, krăsh, *s.* A loud mixed sound.

Crass, krăs, *a.* Gross, coarse, not subtile.

Crassitude, krăs'sē-tūde, *s.* Grossness, coarseness.

Crastination, krăs-tē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Delay.

Cratch, krătsh, *s.* The pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

Crate, krāte, *s.* A pannier, a hamper of wicker work.

Crater, krā'tûr, *s.* A vent; the mouth of a volcano.

Cravat, krā-vât', *s.* A neckcloth.

To Crave, krāve, *v. a.* To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

Craven, krā'vn, *s.* A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

To Craven, krā'vn, *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly.

Craving, krā'vĭng, *s.* Unreasonable desire.

To Craunch, krântsh, *v. a.* To crush in the mouth.

Craw, krâw, *s.* The crop or first stomach of birds.

Crawfish, krâw'fish, *s.* A small shellfish found in brooks.

To Crawl, krâwl, *v. n.* To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

Crawler, krâw'lûr, *s.* A creeper, anything that creeps.

Crayfish, krâw'fish, *s.* The river lobster. *See* Crawfish.

Crayon, krā'ŭn, *s.* A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To Craze, krāze, *v. a.* To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

Crazedness, krā'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* Decrepitude, brokenness.

Craziness, krā'zē-nĕs, *s.* State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

Crazy, krā'zē, *a.* Broken, decrepit; broken-witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

To Creak, krēke, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.

Creaking, krēke'ĭng, *s.* A harsh noise.

Cream, krēme, *s.* The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To Cream, krēme, *v. n.* To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

Cream-faced, krēme'fāste, *a.* Pale, coward-looking.

Creamy, krē'mē, *a.* Full of cream.

Crease, krēse, *s.* A mark made by doubling anything.

To Crease, krēse, *v. a.* To mark anything by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To Create, krē-āte', *v. a.* To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

Creation, krē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; anything produced, or caused.

Creative, krē-ā'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

Creator, krē-ā'tûr, *s.* The Being that bestows existence.

Creature, krē'tshûre, *s.* A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

Creaturely, krē'tshûre-lē, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

Credence, krē'dĕnse, *s.* Belief, credit, that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

Credenda (Latin), krē-dĕn'dâ, *s.* Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē'dĕnt, *a.* Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē-dĕn'shăl, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krĕd-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krĕd'ē-bl, *a.* Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krĕd'ē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krĕd'ē-blē, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krĕd'ĭt, *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given, influence; power, not compulsive.

To CREDIT, krĕd'ĭt, *v. a.* To believe, to procure credit or honour to anything; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl, *a.* Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, krĕd'ĭt-ă-blē, *ad.* Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, krĕd'ĭt-ŭr, *s.* He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDITRIX, krĕd'ē-trĭks, *s.* A female creditor.

CREDULITY, krē-dū'lē-tē, *s.* Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krĕd'jū-lŭs, *a.* Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSLY, krĕd'jū-lŭs-lē, *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner.

CREDULOUSNESS, krĕd'jū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED, krēēd, *s.* A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, krēēk, *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, krēēk, *s.* A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krēē'kē, *a.* Full of creeks, uneven.

To CREEP, krēēp, *v. n.* To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously, without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krēē'pŭr, *s.* A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krēēp'hōle, *s.* A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, krēēp'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

CREOLES, krē'ōlz, *s.* Children born in the West Indies of European parents.

To CREPITATE, krĕp'ē-tāte, *v. n.* To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krĕp-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krĕpt. Part. from Creep.

CREPUSCULE, krē-pŭs'kūle, *s.* Twilight.

CREPUSCULINE, krē-pŭs'kū-līn, *a.* Glimmering; crepuscolous.

CREPUSCULOUS, krē-pŭs'kū-lŭs, *a.* Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, krĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Increasing, growing.

CRESCENT, krĕs'sĕnt, *s.* The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRESCIVE, krĕs'sĭv, *a.* Increasing, growing.

CRESS, krĕs, *s.* An herb.

CRESSET, krĕs'sĕt, *s.* A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST, krĕst, *s.* The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, spirit, fire.

CRESTED, krĕs'tĕd, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest, wearing a comb.

CRESTFALLEN, krĕst'fâln, *a.* Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.

CRESTLESS, krĕst'lĕs, *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour.

CRETACEOUS, krē-tā'shŭs, *a.* Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krē'tā-tĕd, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krĕv'ĭs, *s.* A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krōō, *s.* A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, krōō. The pret. of Crow.

CREWEL, krōō'ĕl, *s.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krĭb, *s.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krĭb, *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage, to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, krĭb'bĭdge, *s.* A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krī-brā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sifting.

CRICK, krĭk, *s.* The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krĭk'kĭt, *s.* An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fireplaces; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with bats; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, krī'ŭr, *s.* The officer whose business it is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krīme, *s.* An act contrary to right; an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krīme'fŭl, *a.* Wicked, criminal.

Crimeless, krīme'lĕs, *a.* Innocent, without crime.

Criminal, krĭm'ĕ-nâl, *a.* Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

Criminal, krĭm'ĕ-nâl, *s.* A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

Criminality, krĭm-ĕ-nâl'ĕtè, *s.* A criminal action, case, or cause. [guiltily.

Criminally, krĭm'ĕ-nâl-lè, *ad.* Wickedly,

Criminalness, krĭm'ĕ-nâl-nĕs, *s.* Guiltiness. [to charge with crime.

Criminate, krĭm'ĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To accuse;

Crimination, krĭm-ĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

Criminatory, krĭm'ĕ-nā-tŭr-rè, *a.* Relating to accusation, accusing.

Criminous, krĭm'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Wicked, iniquitous. [wickedly.

Criminously, krĭm'ĕ-nŭs-lè, *ad.* Very

Criminousness, krĭm'ĕ-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness, guilt, crime.

Crimp, krĭmp, *a.* A man who decoys men into military service.

Crimp, krĭmp, *v. a.* To curl the hair; to make firm the flesh of fish. [crumbled.

Crimp, krĭmp, *a.* Crisp, brittle, easily

To **Crimple**, krĭm'pl, *v. a.* To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl

Crimson, krĭm'zn, *s.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To **Crimson**, krĭm'zn, *v. a.* To dye with crimson. [A cant word

Crincum, krĭngk'ŭm, *s.* A cramp, whimsy.

Cringe, krĭnje, *s.* Bow, servile civility.

To **Cringe**, krĭnje, *v. a.* To draw together, to contract. Not used.

To **Cringe**, krĭnje, *v. n.* To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter. [terer.

Cringer, krĭn'jŭr, *s.* A fawner, a flat-

Crinigerous, krĭ-nĭj'jĕ-rŭs, *a.* Hairy, overgrown with hair.

Crinite, krĭ'nite, *a.* Seemingly having a tail of long hair.

To **Crinkle**, krĭng'kl, *v. n.* To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

Crinose, krĭ-nōse', *a.* Hairy, full of hair.

Cripple, krĭp'pl, *s.* A lame man.

To **Cripple**, krĭp'pl, *v. a.* To lame, to make lame.

Crippleness, krĭp'pl-nĕs, *s.* Lameness.

Crisis, krī'sĭs, *s.* The point in which the disease kills or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

Crisp, krĭsp, *a.* Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To **Crisp**, krĭsp, *v. a.* To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to indent; to run in and out.

Crispation, krĭs-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of curling; the state of being curled.

Crisping-pin, krĭs'pĭng-pĭn, *s.* A curling iron.

Crispness, krĭsp'nĕs, *s.* Curledness.

Crispy, krĭs'pè, *a.* Curled.

Criterion, krī-tē'rè-ŭn, *s.* A mark by which anything is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Critick, krĭt'ĭk, *s.* A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censurer, a man apt to find fault. [criticism.

Critick, krĭt'ĭk, *a.* Critical, relating to

Critick, krĭt'ĭk, *s.* A critical examination; critical remarks; science of criticism.

Critical, krĭt'ĕ-kâl, *a.* Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism, captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

Critically, krĭt'ĕ-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a critical manner, exactly, curiously. [accuracy.

Criticalness, krĭt'ĕ-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Exactness.

To **Criticise**, krĭt'ĕ-size, *v. n.* To play the critick; to judge, to animadvert upon as faulty.

To **Criticise**, krĭt'ĕ-size, *v. a.* To censure, to pass judgment upon.

Criticiser, krĭt'ĕ-sī-zŭr, *s.* One who makes remarks.

Criticism, krĭt'ĕ-sĭzm, *s.* Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

To **Croak**, krōke, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow. [or raven.

Croak, krōke, *s.* The cry or voice of a frog

Croaker, krōke'ŭr, *s.* One who is always fearing and complaining.

Crocéous, krō'shè-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of saffron, like saffron. [earth.

Crock, krŏk, *s.* A cup, any vessel made of

Crockery, krŏk'ŭr-è, *s.* Earthenware.

Crocodile, krŏk'ò-dĭl, *s.* An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

Crocus, krō'kŭs, *s.* An early flower.

Croft, krŏft, *s.* A little close joining to a house that is used for corn or pasture.

Croisade, krōe-sāde', *s.* A holy war. *See* Crusade.

Croises, krōé'sĕz, *s.* Pilgrims who carry a cross: soldiers who fight against infidels.

Crone, krōne, *s.* An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

Crony, krō'nè, *s.* An old acquaintance.

Crook, krŏŏk, *s.* Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheep hook; anything bent.

To **Crook**, krŏŏk, *v. a.* To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

Crookback, krŏŏk'bâk, *s.* A man that has gibbous shoulders.

Crookbacked, krŏŏk'bâkt, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

Crooked, krŏŏk'ĕd, *a.* Bent, not straight, curved; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

Crookedly, krŏŏk'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

Crookedness, krŏŏk'ĕd nĕs, *s.* Deviation from straightness, curvity, deformity, of a gibbous body.

Croop, krōōp, *s.* The craw of a bird.

Croopfull, krōōp'fŭl, *a.* Satiated with a full belly.

Croopsick, krōōp'sĭk, *a.* Sick with excess and debauchery.

Crop, krŏp, *s.* The harvest, the corn gathered off the field, anything cut off.

To Crop, krŏp, *v. a.* To cut off the ends of anything, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears; to sow or plant. [used.

To Crop, krŏp, *v. n.* To yield harvest. Not

Cropper, krŏp'pŭr, *s* A kind of pigeon with a large crop. [of a bishop.

Crosier, krō'zhē ŭr, *s.* The pastoral staff

Crosslet, krŏs'lĕt, *s.* A small cross.

Cross, krŏs, *s.* One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion, a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places, a line drawn through another; anything that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hinderance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

Cross, krŏs, *a.* Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful; ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

Cross, krŏs, *prep.* Athwart, so as to intersect anything; over, from side to side.

To Cross, krŏs, *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

Cross-bar-shot, krŏs'bär-shŏt', *s.* A round shot; or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To Cross-examine, krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭn, *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party

Cross-examination, krŏs ĕgz-ăm'ĭn-ā-shŭn, *s.* The act of cross-examining.

Cross-staff, krŏs'stăf, *s.* An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. [cheat.

Crosbite, krŏs'bite, *s.* A deception, a

To Crossbite, krŏs'bite, *v a* To contravene by deception.

Cross-bow, krŏs'bō, *s.* A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Crossgrained, krŏs-grānd', *a.* Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

Crossing, krŏs'sing, *s.* Signing with the cross; thwarting.

Crossly, krŏs'lē, *ad.* Athwart, so as to intersect something else, oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

Crossness, krŏs'nĕs, *s.* Transverseness, intersection, perverseness, peevishness.

Crosspurpose, krŏs'pŭr-pŏs, *s.* A kind of enigma, a contradictory system.

To Cross-question, krŏs-kwĕs'tshŭn, *v. a.* To cross-examine.

Crossroad, krŏs'rōde, *s.* A road across the country; not the direct high road.

Crossrow, krŏs'rō, *s.* Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

Crosswind, krŏs'wind, *s.* Wind blowing from the right or left.

Crossway, krŏs'wā, *s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Crosswort, krŏs'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

Crotch, krŏtsh, *s.* A hook.

Crotchet, krŏtsh'ĕt, *s.* In musick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To Crotch, krŏtsh, *v. n.* To stoop low to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.

Croup, krōōp, *s.* The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

Croupades, krōō-pădz', *s.* Are higher leaps than those of curvets.

Crow, krō, *s.* A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts; a piece of iron used as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

Crowfoot, krō'fŭt, *s.* The ranunculus.

To Crow, krō, *v. n.* Pret. *Crew* or *Crowed*. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

Crowd, krōud, *s* A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace, a fiddle.

To Crowd, krōud, *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes; To crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To Crowd, krōud, *v. n.* To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

Crowder, krōud'dŭr, *s.* A fiddler.

Crowkeeper, krō'kē-pŭr, *s.* A scarecrow.

Crown, krōun, *s.* The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of anything, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money,

honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krŏŏn-ĭm-pē'rē-âl, *s.* A plant.

To CROWN, krŏŏn, *v. a.* To invest with the crown, or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

CROWNGLASS, krŏŏn'glâs, *s.* The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNLESS, krŏŏn'lĕs, *a.* Without a crown; discrowned.

CROWNPOST, krŏŏn'pōst, *s.* A post which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krŏŏn'skâb, *s.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krŏŏn'hwēle, *s.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krŏŏn'wŭrks, *s.* In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krŏŏn'ĕt, *s.* The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROWSFEET, krōz'fēēt, *s* Wrinkles under the eyes. [cauk.

CROYLSTONE, krŏĭl'stōne, *s.* Crystallized

CRUCIAL, krŏŏ'shē-âl, *a.* Transverse, intersecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krŏŏ'shē-âte, *v. a.* To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krŏŏ'sē-bl, *s.* A chemist's melting-pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krŏŏ-sĭf'ĕ-rŭs, *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krŏŏ'sē-fī-ŭr, *s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krŏŏ'sē-fĭks, *s.* A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krŏŏ-sē-fĭk'shŭn, *s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krŏŏ'sē-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, krŏŏ'sē-fī, *v. a* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUDE, krŏŏd, *a.* Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconnected; not well digested; not brought to perfection; immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krŏŏd'lē, *ad.* Unripely, without due preparation. [digestion.

CRUDENESS, krŏŏd'nĕs, *s.* Unripeness, in-

CRUDITY, krŏŏ'dē-tē, *s.* Indigestion, inconcoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krŏŏ'ĭl, *a.* Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krŏŏ'ĭl-lē, *ad.* In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krŏŏ'ĭl-nĕs, *s.* Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krŏŏ'ĭl-tē, *s.* Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity. [blood.

CRUENTATE, krŏŏ'ĕn-tâte, *a.* Smeared with

CRUET, krŏŏ'ĭt, *s.* A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krŏŏs, *s.* A small cup. [plunder.

CRUISE, krŏŏz, *s.* A voyage in search of

To CRUISE, krŏŏz, *v. n.* To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, krŏŏ'zŭr, *s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, } krŭm, *s.* The soft part of bread,
CRUMB, } not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl, *v. a.* To break into small pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krŭm'mē, *a.* Soft.

CRUMP, krŭmp, *a.* Crooked in the back.

CRUMPET, krŭm'pĕt, *s.* A flat thin batter cake. [wrinkles.

To CRUMPLE, krŭm'pl, *v. a.* To draw into

CRUMPLING, krŭmp'lĭng, *s.* A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krŭp'pŭr, *s.* That part of the horse's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krŏŏ'rål, *a.* Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krŏŏ-sâde', } *s.* An expedition
CRUSADO, krŏŏ-sâ'dō, } against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSADER, krŭ-sâ'dŭr, *s.* One engaged in a crusade.

CRUSET, krŏŏ'sĭt, *s.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, krŭsh, *v. a.* To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krŭsh, *s.* A collision.

CRUSHER, krŭsh'ŭr, *s.* A beater flat; a violent breaker.

CRUST, krŭst, *s.* Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, krŭst, *v. a.* To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions. [tract a crust.

To CRUST, krŭst, *v. n.* To gather or con-

CRUSTACEOUS, krŭs-tâ'shŭs, *a.* Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krŭs'tâ'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY, krŭs'tē-lē, *ad.* Peevishly, snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krŭs'tē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krŭs'tē, *a.* Covered with a crust, sturdy, morose, snappish. [cripples.

CRUTCH, krŭtsh, *s.* A support used by

To CRUTCH, krŭtsh, *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, krī, *v. n.* To speak with vehemence and loudness, to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation, to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears, to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

To CRY, krī, *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found.

To CRY DOWN, krī doŭn', *v. a.* To blame, to deprecate, to decry; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, krī ŏŭt, *v. n.* To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare aloud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krī ŭp', *v. a.* To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, krī, *s.* Lamenting, shriek, scream, weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression, importunate call; yelping of dogs, yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYING, krī'ing, *s.* Outcry, importunate call.

CRYAL, krī'ăl, *s.* The heron.

CRYER, krī'ŭr, *s.* The falcon gentle.

CRYPT, krĭpt, *s.* A vault under a church.

CRYPTICAL, krĭp'tĕ-kăl, } *a.* Hidden, se-
CRYPTICK, krĭp'tĭk, } cret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krĭp'tĕ-kăl-lĕ, *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'grā-fĕ, *s.* The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krĭp'tŏl'lŏ-jĕ, *s.* Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl, *s.* Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. Crystals, in chymistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl, *a.* Consisting of crystal, bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { krĭs'tăl-line, } *a.* Consist-
{ krĭs'tăl-lĭn, } ing of crystal; bright; clear, pellucid, transparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krĭs'tăl-line, *or* krĭs'tăl-lĭn hû'mŭr, *s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krĭs-tăl-lĕ-zā'shŭn, *s.* Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concret on.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'tăl-lize, *v. a.* To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'tăl-lize, *v. n.* To coagulate, to congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB, kŭb, *s.* The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a boy or girl.

To CUB, kŭb, *v. a.* To bring forth. Little used. [down.

CUBATION, kû-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lying

CUBATORY, kû'bā-tŭr-ĕ, *a.* Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kû'bā-tshure, *s.* The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, kûbe, *s.* A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kûbe'rŏŏt, } *s.* The origin
CUBICK ROOT, kû'bĭk-rŏŏt, } of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kû'bĭ-kăl, } *a.* Having the form
CUBICK, kû'bĭk, } or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers; the number of 4 multiplied into itself produces the square number of 16, and that again multiplied by 4, produces the cubick number of 64.

CUBICALNESS, kû'bĕ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kû-bĭk'kû-lăr-ĕ, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down. [a cube.

CUBIFORM, kû'bĕ-fôrm, *a.* Of the shape of

CUBIT, kû'bĭt, *s.* A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. [length of a cubit.

CUBITAL, kû'bĕ-tăl, *a.* Containing only the

CUCKOLD, kŭk'kŭld, *s.* One that is married to an adultress.

To CUCKOLD, kŭk'kŭld, *v. a.* To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kŭk'kŭld-lĕ, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, kŭk'kŭld-mā'kŭr, *s.* One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kŭk'kŭl-dŭm, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kŭk'kŏŏ, *s.* A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kŭk'kŏŏ-bŭd, } *s.* The
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kŭk'kŏŏ-flŏŏ-ŭr, } name of a flower.

Cuckoo-spittle, kŭk'kōō-spĭt-tl, *s.* A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

Cucullate, Cucullated, kū-kŭl'lāte, kū-kŭl'lā-tĕd, *a.* Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

Cucumber, kū'kŭm-bŭr, *s.* The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

Cucurbitaceous, kū-kŭr-bē-tā'shŭs, *a.* Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as a pompion and melon.

Cucurbite, kū'kŭr-bīt, *s.* A chymical vessel, commonly called a Body.

Cud, kŭd, *s.* That food which is reposited in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

Cudden, Cuddy, kŭd'dn, kŭd'dē, *s.* A clown, a stupid low dolt.

To Cuddle, kŭd'dl, *v. n.* To lie close, to embrace closely, to squat.

Cudgel, kŭd'j l, *s.* A stick to strike with.

To Cudgel, kŭd'jĭl, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

Cudgeller, kŭd'jĭl-ŭr, *s.* One who cudgels another. [resist a stick.

Cudgel-proof, kŭd'jĭl-prōōf, *a.* Able to

Cudweed, kŭd'wēde, *s.* A plant.

Cue, kū, *s.* The tail or end of anything; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

Cuerpo, kwĕr'pō, *s.* To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat. [a stroke.

Cuff, kŭf, *s.* A blow with the fist, a box,

To Cuff, kŭf, *v. n.* To fight, to scuffle.

To Cuff, kŭf, *v. a.* To strike with the fist; to strike with talons.

Cuff, kŭf, *s.* Part of the sleeve.

Cuirass, kwē-rās', *s.* A breastplate.

Cuirassier, kwē-rās-sēēr', *s.* A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

Cuish, kwĭs, *s.* The armour that covers the thighs.

Culdees, kŭl-dēze', *s.* Monks in Scotland.

Culinary, kū'lē-nār-ē, *a.* Relating to the kitchen.

To Cull, kŭl, *v. a.* To select from others.

Culler, kŭl'lŭr, *s.* One who picks or chooses.

Cullibility, kŭl-lē-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Credulity.

Cullion, kŭl'yŭn, *s.* A scoundrel, a mean wretch.

Cullionly, kŭl'yŭn-lē, *a.* Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base.

Cully, kŭl'lē, *s.* A man deceived or imposed upon.

To Cully, kŭl'lē, *v. a.* To befool, to cheat, to impose upon. [cully.

Cullyism, kŭl'lē-ĭzm, *s.* The state of a

Culmiferous, kŭl-mĭf'fē-rŭs, *a.* Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

To Culminate, kŭl'mē-nāte, *v. n.* To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

Culmination, kŭl'mē-nā-shŭn, *s.* The transit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpability, kŭl-pā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Blameableness. [able, blameworthy.

Culpable, kŭl'pā-bl, *a.* Criminal, blame-

Culpableness, kŭl'pā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Blame, guilt. [minally.

Culpably, kŭl'pā-blē, *ad.* Blameably, cri-

Culprit, kŭl'prĭt, *s.* A man arraigned before his judge.

Culter, kŭl'tŭr, *s.* The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. *See* Coulter.

Cultivable, kŭl'tē-vā-bl, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

To Cultivate, kŭl'tē-vāte, *v. a.* To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.

Cultivation, kŭl-tē-vā'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

Cultivator, kŭl'tē-vā-tŭr, *s.* One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

Culture, kŭl'tshŭre, *s.* The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration. [to till. Not used.

To Culture, kŭl'tshŭre, *v. a.* To cultivate,

Culver, kŭl'vŭr, *s.* A pigeon. Old word.

Culverin, kŭl'vē-rĭn, *s.* A species of ordnance. [flower.

Culverkey, kŭl'vĕr-kē, *s.* A species of

Cumbent, kŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down.

To Cumber, kŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct, to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.

Cumber, kŭm'bŭr, *s.* Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.

Cumbersome, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

Cumbersomely, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-lē, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.

Cumbersomeness, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Encumbrance, hinderance, obstruction.

Cumbrance, kŭm'brânse, *s.* Burthen, hinderance, impediment.

Cumbrous, kŭm'brŭs, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other. [thensome manner.

Cumbrously, kŭm'brŭs-lē, *ad.* In a bur-

Cumfrey, kŭm'frē, *s.* A medicinal plant.

Cumin, kŭm'mĭn, *s.* A plant.

To Cumulate, kū'mū-lāte, *v. a.* To heap together. [of heaping together.

Cumulation, kū-mū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act

Cumulative, kū'mū-lā-tĭv, *a.* Consisting of diverse matter put together.

Cunctation, kŭngk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

CUNCTATOR, kŭngk-tā'tŭr, *s.* One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kū'nē-ăl, *a.* Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kū'nē-ā-tĕd, *a.* Made in form of a wedge. form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kū nē'ē-fôrm, *a.* Having the

CUNNER, kŭn'nŭr, *s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, kŭn'nĭng, *a.* Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kŭn'nĭng, *s.* Artifice, deceit, sliness, sleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge. [slily, craftily.

CUNNINGLY, kŭn'nĭng-lē, *ad.* Artfully,

CUNNING-MAN, kŭn-nĭng-măn', *s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kŭn'nĭng-nĕs, *s* Deceitfulness, sliness.

CUP, kŭp, *s.* A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; anything hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn. Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kŭp, *v. a.* To supply with cups, obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.

CUPBEARER, kŭp'bā-rŭr, *s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kŭb'bŭrd, *s.* A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthenware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kū pĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Concupiscence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kū'pō-lă, *s.* A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER, kŭp'pŭr, *s.* One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kŭp'pĭng-glăs, *s.* A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. [ing of copper.

CUPRIOUS, kū'prē-ŭs, *a.* Coppery, consist-

CUR, kŭr, *s.* A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kū'rā-bl, *a.* That admits of a remedy. [to be healed.

CURABLENESS, kū'rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility

CURACY, kū'rā sē, } *s.* Employ-

CURATESHIP, kū'rāte-shĭp, } ment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kū'rāte, *s.* A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATIVE, kū'rā-tĭv, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kū-rā'tŭr, *s.* One that has the care and superintendence of anything.

CURB, kŭrb, *s.* A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

CURBING, kŭrb'ĭng, *s* Check.

CURB-STONE, kŭrb'stōne, *s.* A thick stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

To CURB, *v. a.* To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kŭrd. *s.* The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kŭrd, *v. a.* To turn into curds, to cause to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kŭr'dl, *v. n.* To coagulate, to concrete.

CURDY, kŭr'dē, *a* Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kūre, *s.* Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kūre, *v. a.* To heal, to restore to health, to remedy, to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, kūre'lĕs, *a.* Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kū'rŭr, *s.* A healer, a physician.

CURFEW, kŭr'fū, *s.* An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fire-plate.

CURIALITY, kū-rē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* The privileges or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kū-rē-ŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment, an object of curiosity, rarity.

CURIOUS, kū'rē-ŭs, *a.* Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.

CURIOUSLY, kū'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURIOUSNESS, kū'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Inquisitiveness; exactness; nicety.

CURL, kŭrl, *s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.

To CURL, kŭrl, *v. a.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

To CURL, kŭrl, *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself.

CURLEW, kŭr'lū, *s.* A kind of waterfowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. [being curled.

CURLINESS, kŭr-lē-nĕs, *s.* The state of

CURLY, kŭrl'lē, *a.* Inclining to curl; falling into ringlets.

CURMUDGEON, kŭr-mŭd'jŭn, *s.* An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kŭr-mŭd'jŭn-lē, *a.* Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.

CURRANT, kŭr'rănt, *s.* The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.

CURRENCY, kŭr'rĕn-sē, *s.* Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general esteem, the rate at which anything is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, kŭr'rĕnt, *a.* Circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kŭr'rĕnt, *s.* A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.

CURRENTLY, kŭr'rĕnt-lē, *ad.* In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, kŭr'rĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CURRICLE, kŭr'rē-kl, *s.* An open two-wheeled chaise, drawn by two horses abreast.

CURRIER, kŭr'rē-ŭr, *s.* One who dresses and prepares leather for those who make shoes or other things.

CURRISH, kŭr'rĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome. [manner.

CURRISHLY, kŭr'rĭsh-lē, *ad.* In a brutal

CURRISHNESS, kŭr'rĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Moroseness, malignity.

To CURRY, kŭr'rē, *v. a.* To dress leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindness, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kŭr'rē-kōme, *s.* An iron instrument used for currying horses.

CURRYING, kŭr'rē-ĭng, *s.* Rubbing down a horse.

To CURSE, kŭrse, *v. a.* To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kŭrse, *v. n.* To imprecate.

CURSE, kŭrse, *s.* Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kŭr'sĕd, *part. a.* Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexatious, troublesome.

CURSEDLY, kŭr'sĕd-lē, *ad.* Miserably, shamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kŭr'sĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being under a curse.

CURSER, kŭr'sŭr, *s.* One who utters curses.

CURSHIP, kŭr'shĭp, *s.* Dogship, meanness.

CURSING, kŭrs'ĭng, *s.* An execration, a curse.

CURSITOR, kŭr'sē-tŭr, *s.* An officer or clerk, belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORARY, kŭr'sō-rā-rē, *a.* Cursory, hasty, careless. [out care.

CURSORILY, kŭr'sō-rē-lē, *ad.* Hastily, with-

CURSORINESS, kŭr'sō-rē-nĕs, *s.* Slight attention. [inattentive, careless.

CURSORY, kŭr'sō-rē, *a.* Hasty, quick,

CURST, kŭrst, *a.* Forward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.

CURSTNESS, kŭrst'nĕs, *s.* Peevishness, frowardness, malignity.

CURT, kŭrt, *a.* Short.

To CURTAIL, kŭr-tāle', *v. a.* To cut off, to cut short, to shorten. [tion.

CURTAILING, kŭr-tāle'ĭng, *s.* Abbrevia-

CURTAIN, kŭr'tĭn, *s.* A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light, to open it so as to discern the objects. In fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kŭr'tĭn-lĕk'tshŭre, *s.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. [curtains.

To CURTAIN, kŭr'tĭn, *v. a.* To enclose with

CURTATE DISTANCE, kŭr'tāte-dĭs'tănse. *s.* In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, kŭr-tā'shŭn, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTSY, kŭrt'sē, *s.* *See* COURTSEY.

CURVATED, kŭr'vā-tĕd, *a.* Bent.

CURVATION, kŭr-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kŭr'vā-tshŭre, *s.* Crooked ness, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kŭrv, *a.* Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kŭrv, *s.* Anything bent, a flexure or crookedness. [inflect.

To CURVE, kŭrv, *v. a.* To bend, to crook, to

To CURVET, kŭr-vĕt', *v. n.* To leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kŭr-vĕt', *s.* A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kŭr-vē-lĭn'yăr, *a.* Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kŭr'vē-tē, *s.* Crookedness.

CURULE, kū-rūle, *a.* The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried.

CUSHION, kŭsh'ĭn *or* kŭsh'ŭn, *s.* A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, kŭsh'ĭnd, *a.* Seated on a cushion.

CUSP, kŭsp, *s.* A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kŭs'pà-tĕd, } *a.* Ending
CUSPIDATED, kŭs'pè-dà-tĕd, } in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kŭs'tărd, *s.* A kind of sweet-meat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, kŭs'tò-dè, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.

CUSTOM, kŭs'tŭm, *s.* Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons: application from buyers, as this trader has good custom; in law, a law or right not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kŭs'tŭm-hôuse, *s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kŭs'tŭm-â-bl, *a.* Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kŭs'tŭm-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kŭs'tŭm-â-blè, *ad.* According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-è lè, *ad.* Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kŭs'tŭm-ăr è-nĕs, *s.* Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-è, *a.* Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kŭs'tŭmd, *a.* Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kŭs'tŭm-ŭr, *s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kŭs'trĕl, *s.* A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

CUSTUMARY, kŭs'tù-mà-rè, *s* A book of laws and customs.

To CUT, kŭt, *pret.* Cut, *part. pass.* Cut. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form anything by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts another. To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower: To cut off, to separate from the other parts, to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to rescind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to silence, to apostrophise, to abbreviate: To cut out, to shape, to form; to scheme, to contrive; to adapt, to debar; to excel, to outdo: To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the soldiers were cut short of their pay: To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kŭt, *v. n.* To make its way by dividing obstructions: to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

CUT, kŭt, } *part. a.* Pre-
CUT AND DRY, kŭt and drì, } pared for use.

CUT, kŭt, *s.* The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kù-tà'nè-ŭs, *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kù'tè-kl, *s.* The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf skin: thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. [the skin.

CUTICULAR, kù-tĭk'ù-lŭr, *a.* Belonging to

CUTLASS, kŭt'lăs, *s.* A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kŭt'lŭr, *s.* One who makes or sells knives. [by cutlers.

CUTLERY, kŭt'lŭr-è, *s.* The articles made

CUTLET, kŭt'lĕt, *s.* A steak, chiefly of veal.

CUTPURSE, kŭt pŭrse, *s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kŭt'tŭr, *s.* An agent or instrument that cuts anything; a nimble vessel that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts upon them the sum paid.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*ròte, *s.* A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*ròte, *a.* Cruel, inhuman, barbarous. [chop.

CUTTING, kŭt'ting, *s.* A piece cut off; a

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl, *s.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl, *s.* A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sì'kl, *s.* A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sì'klŏid, *s.* A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sè-klŏid'âl, *a.* Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sì-klò-pè'dè-â, *s.* A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

CYCLOPEAN, sì-klò-pè'ân, *a.* Vast, terrifick; as if constructed by Cylops.

Cygnet, sĭg'nĕt, *s.* A young swan.
Cylinder, sĭl'ĭn-dŭr, *s.* A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.
Cylindrical, sè-lĭn'drè-kăl, } *a.* Partak-
Cylindrick, sè-lĭn'drĭk, } ing of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.
Cymar, sè-mâr', *s.* A slight covering, a scarf.
Cymbal, sĭm'băl, *s.* A musical instrument.
Cynanthropy, sè-năn'*th*rò-pè, *s.* A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.
Cynegeticks, sĭn-nè-jĕt'ĭks, *s.* The art of hunting.
Cynical, sĭn'ĭk-ăl, } *a.* Having the quali-
Cynick, sĭn'ĭk, } ties of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.
Cynick, sĭn'ĭk, *s.* A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.
Cynosure, sĭn'ò-shûre, *or* sī'nò-shûre, *s.* The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.
Cyphering, sī'fŭr-ĭng, *s.* Skill in arithmetic.
Cypress-tree, sī'prĕs-trèe, *s.* A tall straight tree; its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.
Cyprus, sī'prŭs, *s.* A thin transparent black stuff.
Cyst, sĭst, } *s.* A bag containing some
Cystis, sĭs'tĭs, } morbid matter.
Cystick, sĭs'tĭk, *a.* Contained in a bag.
Cystotomy, sĭs-tŏt'tò-mè, *s.* The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.
Czar, zâr, *s.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.
Czarina, zâ-rè'nâ. *s.* The Empress of Russia.

D.

To Dab, dåb, *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist.
Dab, dåb, *s.* A small lump of anything; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, a man expert at something; a kind of small fish.
Dab-chick, dåb'tshĭk, *s.* A water-fowl.
To Dabble, dåb'bl, *v. a.* To smear, to daub, to wet.
To Dabble, dåb'bl, *v. n.* To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do anything in a slight manner, to tamper.
Dabbler, dåb'lŭr, *s.* One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.
Dace, dâse, *s.* A small river fish, resembling a roach.
Dactyle, dåk'tĭl, *s.* A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
Dactylist, dåk'tĭl-ĭst, *s.* One who writes flowing verse.
Dactylology, dåk-tĭl-lŏl'lò-jè, *s.* Art of talking with the fingers.

Dad, dåd, } *s.* The child's way of ex-
Daddy, dåd'dè, } pressing father.
Dædalian, dè-dà'lè-ăn, *s.* Maze-like; labyrinthine.
Daffodil, dåf fò-dĭl,
Daffodilly, dåf-fò-dĭl'lè,
Daffodowndilly, dåf-fò-dò'ŭn-dĭl'lè, } *s.* This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.
To Daft, dåft, *v. a.* To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.
Dag, dåg, *s.* A dagger, a hand-gun, a pistol.
Dagger, dåg'ŭr, *s.* A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelisk, as [+].
Daggersdrawing, dåg'ŭrz-drâw-ĭng, *s.* The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.
To Daggle, dåg'gl, *v. a.* To dip negligently in mire or water.
To Daggle, dåg'gl, *v. n.* To be in the mire.
Daggletail, dåg'gl-tàle, *a.* Bemired, bespattered.
Daily, dà'lè, *a.* Happening every day, quotidian.
Daily, dà'lè, *ad.* Every day, very often.
Daintily, dàne'tè-lè, *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.
Daintiness, dàne'tè-nĕs, *s.* Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness; fastidiousness.
Dainty, dàne'tè, *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.
Dainty, dàne'tè, *s.* Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.
Dairy, dà'rè, *s.* The place where milk is manufactured.
Dairymaid, dà'rè-màde, *s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.
Daisied, dà'zĭd, *a.* Full of or besprinkled with daisies.
Daisy, dà'zè, *s.* A spring flower.
Dale, dàle, *s.* A vale, a valley.
Dalliance, dăl'lè-ânse, *s.* Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation, delay, procrastination.
Dallier, dăl'lè-ŭr, *s.* A trifler, a fondler.
To Dally, dăl'lè, *v. n.* To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.
Dam, dåm, *s.* The mother.
Dam, dåm, *s.* A mole or bank to confine water.
To Dam, dåm, *v. a.* To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.
Damage, dåm'ĭdje, *s.* Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate.
To Damage, dåm'ĭdje, *v. a.* To mischief, to injure, to impair.
To Damage, dåm'ĭdje, *v. n.* To take da-

DAMAGEABLE, dâm'idje-â-bl, *a.* Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.

DAMASCENE, dâm'zn, *s.* A small black plum, a damson.

DAMASK, dâm'ŭsk, *s.* Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.

To DAMASK, dâm'ŭsk, *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify. [rose.

DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'ŭsk-rôze, *s.* A red

DAME, dâme, *s.* A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dâmz-vî'ô-lêt, *s.* Queen's gilly-flower.

To DAMN, dâm, *v. a.* To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any public performance, to explode. [nation.

DAMNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl, *a.* Deserving dam-

DAMNABLENESS, dâm'nâ-bl-nês, *s.* That which deserves condemnation.

DAMNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNATION, dâm-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.

DAMNATORY, dâm'nâ-tŭr-ê, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dâmmd, *or* dâm'nêd, *part. a.* Hateful, detestable.

DAMNIFICK, dâm-nif'ik, *a.* Procuring loss, mischievous.

To DAMNIFY, dâm'nê-fî, *v. a.* To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dâm'ning-nês, *s.* Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dâmp, *a.* Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.

DAMP, dâmp, *s.* Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.

To DAMP, dâmp, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon. [to wet.

DAMPISH, dâmp'ish, *a.* Moist; inclining

DAMPISHNESS, dâmp'ish-nês, *s.* Tendency to wetness, moisture.

DAMPNESS, dâmp'nês, *s.* Moisture.

DAMPY, dâm'pê, *a.* Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.

DAMSEL, dâm'zĕl, *s.* A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.

DAMSON, dâm'zn, *s.* A small black plum.

DAN, dân, *s.* The old term of honour for men. [sure.

To DANCE, dânse, *v. n.* To move in mea-

To DANCE ATTENDANCE, dânse, *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

To DANCE, dânse, *v. a.* To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dânse, *s.* A motion of one or many in concert.

DANCER, dân'sŭr, *s.* One that practises the art of dancing.

DANCING, dân'sing, *s.* Moving with steps in unison with musick.

DANCINGMASTER, dân'sing-mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dân'sing-skôôl, *s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dân-dê-lî'ŭn, *s.* The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.

To DANDLE, dân'dl, *v. a.* To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dând'lŭr, *s.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dân'drŭf, *s.* Scurf on the head.

DANEWORT, dâne'wŭrt, *s.* A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER, dâne'jŭr, *s.* Risk, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dâne'jŭr, *v. a.* To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.

DANGERLESS, dâne'jŭr-lês, *a.* Without hazard, without risk. [perilous.

DANGEROUS, dâne'jŭr-ŭs, *a.* Hazardous,

DANGEROUSLY, dâne'jŭr-ŭs-lê, *ad.* Hazardously, perilously, with danger.

DANGEROUSNESS, dâne'jŭr-ŭs-nês, *s.* Danger, hazard, peril.

To DANGLE, dâng'gl, *v. n.* To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dâng'glŭr, *s.* A man that hangs about women.

DANK, dângk, *a.* Damp, moist.

DANKISH, dângk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DAPPER, dâp'pŭr, *a.* Little and active, lively without bulk.

DAPPERLING, dâp'pŭr-ling, *s.* A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dâp'pl, *a.* Marked with various colours, variegated.

To DAPPLE, dâp'pl, *v. a.* To streak, to vary.

DAR, dâr, } *s.* A fish found in the Severn.
DART, dârt, }

To DARE, dâre, *v. n.* Pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared.* To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.

To DARE, dâre, *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.

To DARE LARKS, dâre-lârks, *v. n.* To catch them by means of a looking-glass.

DARE, dâre, *s.* Defiance, challenge. Not in use.

DAREFUL, dâre'fûl, *a.* Full of defiance.

DARING, dâ'ring, *a.* Bold, adventurous, fearless. [rageously.

DARINGLY, dâ'ring-lê, *ad.* Boldly, cou

DARINGNESS, dâ'ring-nês, *s.* Boldness.

DARK, dârk, *a.* Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque· obscure; ignorant; gloomy.

To Dark, dărk, *v. a.* To darken, to obscure.
To Darken, dăr'kn, *v. a.* To make dark; to perplex; to sully.
To Darken, dăr'kn, *v. n.* To grow dark.
Darkener, dărk'nûr, *s.* That which darkens and confounds.
Darkish, dărk'ish, *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark. [dark.
Darkling, dărk'ling, *part. a.* Being in the
Darkly, dărk'lè, *ad.* In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.
Darkne-s, dărk'nĕs, *s.* Absence of light; opaqueness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.
Darksome, dărk'sŭm, *a.* Gloomy, obscure.
Darling, dăr'ling, *a.* Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of dearling, or little dear. [much beloved.
Darling, dăr'ling, *s.* A favourite, one
To Darn, dărn, *v. a.* To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
Darning, dărn'ing, *s.* Mending clothes.
Darnel, dăr'n·l, *s.* A weed growing in the fields. [by the hand.
Dart, dărt, *s.* A missile weapon thrown
To Dart, dărt, *v. a.* To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.
To Dart, dărt, *v n.* To fly as a dart.
To Dash, dăsh, *v. a.* To throw anything suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or paint in haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.
To Dash, dăsh, *v. n.* To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.
Dash, dăsh, *s.* Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line ——; stroke, blow.
Dash, dăsh, *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
Dashing, dăsh'ing, *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward; making a showy appearance.
Dastard, dăs'tărd, *s.* A coward, a poltron.
To Dastardize, dăs'tăr-dize, *v. a.* To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.
Dastardly, dăs'tărd-lè, *a.* Cowardly, mean, timorous.
Dastardy, dăs'tăr-dè, *s.* Cowardliness.
Date, dāte, *s.* The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when anything should be done: end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date-tree.
Date-tree, dāte'trèe, *s.* A species of palm.
To Date, dāte, *v. a.* To note with the time at which anything is written or done.
Dateless, dāte'lĕs, *a.* With no fixed term.
Dative, dā'tiv, *a.* In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom anything is given.
To Daub, dâwb, *v. a.* To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.
Daub, dâwb, *s.* A badly painted picture.
Dauber, dâw'bûr, *s.* A coarse low painter.
Daubing, dâwb'ing, *s.* Plaster; mortar; anything adhesive. [hesive.
Dauby, dâw'bè, *a.* Viscous, glutinous, ad-
Daughter, dâw'tûr, *s.* The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the female penitent of a confessor. [ter, dutiful.
Daughterly, dâw'tûr-lè, *a.* Like a daugh-
To Daunt, dânt, *v. a.* To discourage, to fright. [jected.
Dauntless, dânt'lĕs, *a.* Fearless, not de-
Dauntlessness, dânt'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Fearlessness. [the crown of France.
Dauphin, dâw'fin, *s.* The heir apparent to
Daw, dâw, *s.* The name of a bird.
Dawdle, dâw-dl, } *s.* A trifler; a slow
Dawdler, dâw-dl-ûr, } mover.
To Dawdle, dâw-dl, *v. n.* To waste time; to trifle.
To Dawn, dâwn, *v. n.* To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.
Dawn, dâwn, *s.* The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.
Dawning, dâwn'ing, *s.* Break of day.
Day, dā, *s.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon, light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without a certainty or continuance.
Daybed, dā'bĕd, *s.* A bed used for idleness.
Daybook, dā'bŏŏk, *s.* A tradesman's journal. [appearance of light.
Daybreak, dā'brāke, *s.* The dawn, the first
Daydream, dā'drème, *s.* A vision to the waking senses. [day.
Daylabour, dā'lā-bûr, *s.* Labour by the
Daylabourer, dā-lā'bûr-ûr, *s.* One that works by the day.
Daylight, dā'lite, *s.* The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. [phodel.
Daylily, dā'lĭl'lè, *s.* The same with as-
Dayspring, dā'spring, *s.* The rise of the day, the dawn.
Daystar, dā'stâr, *s.* The morning star.
Daytime, dā'time, *s.* The time in which there is light, opposed to night.
Daywearied, dā'wè-rid, *a.* Weary with the day's work.
Daywork, dā'wûrk, *s.* Work imposed by the day, daylabour. [too much light.
To Daze, dāze, *v. a.* To overpower with
To Dazzle, dăz'zl, *v. a.* To overpower with light. [with light.
To Dazzle, dăz'zl, *v. n.* To be overpowered

DAZZLINGLY, dăz'zl-ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a manner striking with splendour or surprise.

DEACON, dē'kn, *s.* One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nĕs, *s.* A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rè, } *s.* The office or
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-shĭp, } dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dĕd, *a.* Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.

To DEADEN, dĕd'dn, *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'dōō-ĭng, *part. a.* Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEADHEARTED, dĕd'hărt-ĕd, *a.* Faint-hearted; without fortitude.

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd lĭft', *s.* Hopeless exigence.

DEADLINESS, dĕd'lè-nĕs, *s.* Danger which threatens death [implacable.

DEADLY, dĕd'lè. *a.* Destructive, mortal;

DEADLY, dĕd'lè, *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably; irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dĕd'nĕs, *s.* Want of warmth, weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'nĕt'tl, *s.* A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'rĕk'nĭng, *s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf, *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dĕf'fn, *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'lè, *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'nĕs, *s.* Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, dēle, *s.* Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the act or practice of dealing cards; fir-wood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dēle, *v. a.* To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To DEAL, dēle, *v. n.* To traffick, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene: to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill; to contend with. [to bleach.

To DEALBATE, dē-ăl'bāte, *v. a.* To whiten,

DEALBATION, dē-ăl-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'lŭr, *s.* One that has to do with anything; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

DEALING, dē'lĭng, *s.* Practice, action, intercourse; measures of treatment: traffick, business. [walk abroad.

To DEAMBULATE, dē-ăm'bū-lāte, *v. n.* To

DEAMBULATION, dē-ăm-bū-lā'shŭn. *s.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm'bŭ-lā-tŭr-è, *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad. [place to walk in.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm'bū-lā-tō-re, *s.* A

DEAN, dēne, *s.* The second dignitary of a diocese.

DEANERY, dē'nŭr-rè, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dēne'shĭp, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dēre, *a.* Beloved, darling, valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense, obsolete.

DEAR, dēre, *s.* A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dēre'bawt, *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DEARLY, dēre'lè, *ad.* With great fondness, at a high price.

To DEARN, dărn, *v. a.* To mend clothes.

DEARNESS, dēre'nĕs, *s.* Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth, *s.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine, barrenness.

To DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To disjoint, to dismember.

DEATH, dĕ*th*, *s.* The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dĕ*th*'bĕd, *s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

DEATHFUL, dĕ*th*'fûl, *a.* Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous. [dying.

DEATHLESS, dĕ*th*'lĕs, *a.* Immortal, never-

DEATHLIKE, dĕ*th*'like, *a.* Resembling death, still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕ*th*s'dōre, *s.* A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕ*th*s'măn, *s.* Executioner, hangman, headsman. [death.

DEATHWARD, dĕ*th*'wărd, *ad.* Toward

DEATHWATCH, dĕ*th*'wătsh, *s.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEBARK, dē-bărk', *v. a.* To disembark.

To DEBAR, dē-bär', *v. a.* To exclude, or preclude.

To DEBASE, dē-bāse', *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dē-bāse'mĕnt, *s.* The act of debasing or degrading.

Debaser, dē-bā'sŭr, *s.* He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

Debatable, dē-bāte'â-bl, *a.* Disputable.

Debate, dē-bāte', *s.* A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

To Debate, dē-bāte', *v. a.* To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

To Debate, dē-bāte', *v. n.* To deliberate; to dispute.

Debateful, dē-bāte'fŭl, *a.* Quarrelsome, contentious.

Debatefully, dē-bāte'fŭl-lē, *ad.* In a contentious manner.

Debatement, dē-bāte'mĕnt, *s.* Contest, controversy.

Debater, dē-bā'tŭr, *s.* A disputant, a controvertist.

To Debauch, dē-bâwtsh', *v. a.* To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

Debauch, dē-bâwtsh', *s.* A fit of intemperance; lewdness.

Debauchee, dĕb-âw-shēē', *s.* A lecher; a drunkard.

Debauchedly, dē-bâwtsh'ĕd-lē, *ad.* In a licentious manner.

Debauchedness, dē-bâwtsh'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Intemperance, lewdness.

Debaucher, dē-bâwtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

Debauchery, dē-bâwtsh'ŭr-rē, *s.* The practice of excess, lewdness.

Debauchment, dē-bâwtsh'mĕnt, *s.* The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To Debel, dē-bĕl', } *v. a.* To con-
To Debellate, dē-bĕl'lāte, } quer, to overcome in war.

Debellation, dĕb-bĕl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of conquering in war.

Debenture, dē-bĕn'tshŭre, *s.* A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

Debile, dĕb'il, *a.* Feeble, languid.

To Debilitate, dē-bĭl'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To make faint, to enfeeble.

Debilitation, dē-bĭl-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of weakening.

Debility, dē bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.

Debonair, dĕb-ŏ-nâre', *a.* Elegant, civil, well-bred.

Debonairity, dĕb-ŏ-nâre'ē-tē, *s.* Graciousness; elegance of manners.

Debonairly, dĕb-ŏ-nâre'lē, *ad.* Elegantly.

Debt, dĕt, *s.* That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Debted, dĕt'tĕd, *part. a.* Indebted, obliged.

Debtless, dĕt'lĕs, *a.* Free from debt.

Debtor, dĕt'tŭr, *s.* He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.

Decacuminated, dē-kâ-kū'mē-nā-tĕd, *a.* Having the top cut off.

Decade, dĕk'âd, *s.* The sum of ten.

Decadency, dē-kâ'dĕn-sē, *s.* Decay, fall.

Decagon, dĕk'â-gŏn, *s.* A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides.

Decalogue, dĕk'â-lŏg, *s.* The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To Decamp, dē-kămp', *v. a.* To shift the camp, to move off.

Decampment, dē-kămp'mĕnt, *s.* The act of shifting the camp.

To Decant, dē-kânt', *v. a.* To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.

Decantation, dĕk-ân-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of decanting.

Decanter, dē-kân'tŭr, *s.* A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To Decapitate, dē-kăp'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To behead.

Decapitation, dē-kăp-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of beheading.

To Decay, dē-kā', *v. n.* To lose excellence, to decline.

Decay, dē-kā', *s.* Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

Decayer, dē-kā'ŭr, *s.* That which causes decay.

Decease, dē-sēse', *s.* Death, departure from life.

To Decease, dē-sēse', *v. n.* To die, to depart from life.

Deceit, dē-sēte', *s.* Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

Deceitful, dē-sēte'fŭl, *a.* Fraudulent, full of deceit.

Deceitfully, dē-sēte'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Fraudulently.

Deceitfulness, dē-sēte'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

Deceivable, dē-sē'vâ-bl, *a.* Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

Deceivableness, dē-sē'vâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Liableness to be deceived.

To Deceive, dē-sēve', *v. a.* To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

Deceiver, dē-sē'vŭr, *s.* One that leads another into error.

December, dē-sĕm'bŭr, *s.* The last month of the year.

Decempedal, dē-sĕm'pē-dăl, *a.* Having ten feet in length.

Decemvirate, dē-sĕm'vē-rāte, *s.* The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

Decemviri, dē-sĕm'vē-rī, *s.* Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws and govern for a certain time. This word is Anglicised into Decemvirs, the plural of Decemvir.

Decency, dē'sĕn-sē, *s.* Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitableness of character, propriety; modesty.

Decennial, dē-sĕn'nē-ăl, *a.* What continues for the space of ten years.

Decent, dē'sĕnt, *a.* Becoming, fit, suitable.

Decently, dē'sĕnt-lē, *ad.* In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

Decentness, dē'sĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Becoming ceremony.

Deceptibility, dē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Liableness to be deceived. [deceived.
Deceptible, dē-sĕp'tē-bl, *a.* Liable to be
Deception, dē-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.
Deceptious, dē-sĕp'shŭs, *a.* Deceitful.
Deceptive, dē-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of deceiving.
Deceptory, dē-sĕp'tŭr-ē, *a.* Containing means of deceit. [off.
Decerpt, dē-sĕrpt', *a.* Diminished, taken
Decerptible, dē-sĕrp'tē-bl, *a.* That may be taken off.
Decerption, dē-sĕrp'shŭn, *s.* The act of lessening or taking off.
Decession, dē-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* A departure.
To **Decharm**, dē-tshärm, *v. a.* To counteract a charm, to disenchant.
To **Decide**, dē-side', *v. a.* To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.
Decidedly, dē-sī'dĕd-lē, *ad.* In a determined manner; indisputably.
Decidence, dĕs'ē-dĕnse, *s.* The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.
Decider, dē-sī'dŭr, *s.* One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.
Deciduous, dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs, *or* dē-sĭd'jū-ŭs, *a.* Falling, not perennial.
Decimal, dĕs'ē-mäl, *a.* Numbered by ten.
To **Decimate**, dĕs'ē-māte, *v. a.* To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.
Decimation, dĕs-sē-mā'shŭn, *s.* A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.
To **Decipher**, dē-sī'fŭr, *v. a.* To explain that which is written in ciphers; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.
Decipherer, dē-sī'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who explains writings in cipher.
Decision, dē-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Determination of a difference; determination of an event.
Decisive, dē-sī'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.
Decisively, dē-sī'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
Decisiveness, dē-sī'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event. [or decide.
Decisory, dē-sī'sŏ-rē, *a.* Able to determine
To **Deck**, dĕk, *v. a.* To overspread; to dress; to adorn.
Decker, dĕk'kŭr, *s.* A dresser.
To **Declaim**, dē-klāme, *v. n.* To harangue, to speak set orations.
To **Declaim**, dē-klāme, *v. a.* To advocate; to speak in favour of.
Declaimer, dē-klā'mŭr, *s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. [to the passions.
Declaiming, dē-klāme'ing, *s.* An appeal
Declamation, dĕk-lā-mā'shŭn, *s.* A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue. [claimer, an orator.
Declamator, dĕk-lā-mā'tŭr, *s.* A de-
Declamatory, dē-klăm'mā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions. [proof.
Declarable, dē-klā'rā-bl, *a.* Capable of
Declaration, dĕk-klā-rā'shŭn, *s.* A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.
Declarative, dē-klăr'ā-tĭv, *a.* Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.
Declaratorily, dē-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē-lē, *ad.* In the form of a declaration, not in a decretory form. [tive, expressive.
Declaratory, dē-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Affirma-
To **Declare**, dē-klāre', *v. a.* To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to show in open view. [declaration.
To **Declare**, dē-klāre', *v. n.* To make a
Declaredly, dē-klā'rĕd-lē, *ad.* Avowedly, undisguisedly.
Declarement, dē-klāre'mĕnt, *s.* Discovery, declaration, testimony.
Declarer, dē-klā'rŭr, *s.* One that makes anything known. [exposition.
Declaring, dē-klāre'ĭng, *s.* Publication;
Declension, dē-klĕn'shŭn, *s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence; declination, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.
Declinable, dē-klī'nā-bl, *a.* Having variety of terminations.
Declination, dĕk-klē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator.
Declinator, dĕk-lē-nā'tŭr, } *s.* An in-
Declinatory, dē-klī'nā-tŭr-ē, } strument in dialling.
To **Decline**, dē-klīne', *v. n.* To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid anything; to be impaired, to decay.
To **Decline**, dē-klīne', *v. a.* To bend downwards, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.
Decline, dē-klīne', *s.* The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dē-klĭv'ē-tē, *s.* Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent. [scending, not precipitous.
DECLIVOUS, dē-klī'vŭs, *a.* Gradually de-
To DECOCT, dē-kŏkt', *v. a.* To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.
DECOCTIBLE, dē-kŏk'tē-bl, *a.* That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
DECOCTION, dē-kŏk'shŭn, *s.* The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.
DECOCTURE, dē-kŏk'tshūre, *s.* A substance drawn by decoction.
To DECOLLATE, dē-kŏl'lāte, *v. a.* To behead. [of beheading.
DECOLLATION, dē-kŏl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act
To DECOMPOSE, dē-kŏm-pōze', *v. a.* To dissolve or resolve a mixed body.
DECOMPOSITE, dē-kŏm-pŏz'ĭt, *a.* Compounded a second time.
DECOMPOSITION, dē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of compounding things already compounded; separation of parts.
To DECOMPOUND, dē-kŏm-pŏŭnd', *v. a.* To compose of things already compounded.
DECOMPOUND, dē-kŏm-pŏŭnd', *a.* Composed of things or words already compounded.
DECOMPOUNDABLE, dē-kŏm-pŏŭnd'ăbl, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.
To DECORATE, dĕk'kŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.
DECORATION, dĕk-kŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Ornament, added beauty.
DECORATOR, dĕk'kŏ-rā-tŭr, *s.* An adorner.
DECOROUS, dē-kō'rŭs, *a.* Decent, suitable to a character.
DECOROUSLY, dē-kō'rŭs-lē, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
To DECORTICATE, dē-kŏr'tē-kāte, *v. a.* To divest of the bark or husk.
DECORTICATION, dē-kŏr-tē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk.
DECORUM, dē-kō'rŭm, *s.* Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness. [cage, to entrap.
To DECOY, dē-kŏē', *v. a.* To lure into a
DECOY, dē-cŏē', *s.* Allurement to mischief.
DECOYDUCK, dē-kŏē'dŭk, *s.* A duck that lures others.
To DECREASE, dē-krēse', *v. n.* To grow less, to be diminished.
To DECREASE, dē-krēse', *v. a.* To make less, to diminish.
DECREASE, dē-krēse', *s.* The state of growing less, decay; the wane of the moon.
To DECREE, dē-krēē', *v. n.* To make an edict, to appoint by edict.
To DECREE, dē-krēē, *v. a.* To doom, or assign by a decree.
DECREE, dē-krēē', *s.* An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.
DECREMENT, dĕk'krē-mĕnt, *s.* Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.
DECREPIT, dē-krĕp'ĭt, *a.* Wasted or worn out with age.
To DECREPITATE, dē-krĕp'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.
DECREPITATION, dē-krĕp-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.
DECREPITNESS, dē-krĕp'ĭt-nĕs, } *s.* The
DECREPITUDE, dē-krĕp'ē-tūde, } last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.
DECRESCENT, dē-krĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing less.
DECRETAL, dē-krē'tăl, *a.* Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.
DECRETAL, dē-krē'tăl, *or* dĕk'rē-tăl, *s.* A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the Pope's decrees.
DECRETIST, dē-krē'tĭst, *s.* One that studies the decretals. [finitive.
DECRETORY, dĕk'krē-tŭr-ē, *a.* Judicial, de-
DECRIAL, dē-krī'ăl, *s.* Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.
DECRIER, dē-krī'ŭr, *s.* One who censures clamorously.
DECROWN, dē-krŏŭn', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.
DECROWNING, dē-krŏŭn'ĭng, *s.* Depriving of a crown.
To DECRY, dē-krī', *v. a.* To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.
DECUMBENCE, dē-kŭm'bĕnse, } *s.* The act
DECUMBENCY, dē-kŭm'bĕn-sē, } of lying down, the posture of lying down.
DECUMBITURE, dē-kŭm'bē-tshūre, *s.* The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
DECUPLE, dĕk'ū-pl, *a.* Tenfold.
DECURION, dē-kū'rē-ŭn, *s.* A commander over ten.
DECURSION, dē-kŭr'shŭn, *s.* The act of running down.
DECURTATION, dē-kŭr-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of cutting short.
To DECUSSATE, dē-kŭs'sāte, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles.
DECUSSATION, dĕk-kŭs-sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.
To DEDECORATE, dē-dĕk'kŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring reproach upon.
DEDECORATION, dē-dĕk-kŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of disgracing.
DEDECOROUS, dē-dĕk'kŏ-rŭs, *a.* Disgraceful, reproaching.
DEDENTITION, dē-dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Loss or shedding of the teeth.
To DEDICATE, dĕd'ē-kāte, *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.
DEDICATE, dĕd'ē-kāte, *a.* Consecrate, devoted, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dĕd-ė-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dĕd'ė-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dĕd'ė-kā-tŭr-ė, *a.* Comprising a dedication.

DEDITION, dė-dish'ŭn, *s.* The act of yielding up anything.

To DEDUCE, dė-dūse', *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dė-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* The thing deduced, consequential propositions.

DEDUCIBLE, dė-dū'sė-bl, *a.* Collectible by reason. [act of deduction.

DEDUCIVE, dė-dū'sĭv, *a.* Performing the

To DEDUCT, dė-dŭkt', *v. a.* To subtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dė-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dė-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dė-dŭk'tĭv-lė, *ad.* Consequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dēēd, *s.* Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dēēd'lĕs, *a.* Unactive.

To DEEM, dēēm, *v. n.* (*part.* Dempt, *or* Deemed). To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, dēēm, *s.* Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.

DEEP, dēēp, *a.* Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.

DEEP, dēēp, *s.* The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.

To DEEPEN, dēēp'n, *v. a.* To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dēēp'mŏŭthd, *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dēēp-mū'zĭng, *a.* Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, dēēp'lė, *ad.* To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dēēp'nĕs, *s.* Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.

DEER, dēēr, *s.* That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFACE, dė-fāse', *v. a.* To destroy, to rase, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dė-fāse'mĕnt, *s.* Violation, injury, erasement.

DEFACER, dė-fā'sŭr, *s.* Destroyer, abolisher, violator.

DEFAILANCE, dė-fā'lânse, *s.* Failure.

To DEFALCATE, dė-făl'kāte, *v. a.* To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

DEFALCATION, dĕf-făl-kā'shŭn, *s.* Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dė-făm'mā-tŭr-ė, *a.* Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, dė-fāme', *v. a.* To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dė-fā'mŭr, *s.* One that injures the reputation of another.

DEFAMING, dė-fā'mĭng, *s.* The act of slandering others. [weary.

To DEFATIGATE, dė-fāt'ė-gāte, *v. a.* To

DEFATIGATION, dė-fāt-ė-gā'shŭn, *s.* Weariness.

DEFAULT, dė-fâwlt', *s.* Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

DEFAULTER, dė-fâwlt'ŭr, *s.* One who is deficient in duty; a peculator.

DEFEASANCE, dė-fē'zânse, *s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained. [may be annulled.

DEFEASIBLE, dė-fē'zė-bl, *a.* That which

DEFEAT, dė-fēte', *s.* The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.

To DEFEAT, dė-fēte', *v. a.* To overthrow; to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, dė-fē'tshŭre, *s.* Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To DEFECATE, dĕf'fė-kāte, *v. a.* To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECATE, dĕf'fė-kāte, *a.* Purged from lees or foulness. [tion.

DEFECATION, dĕf-fė-kā'shŭn, *s.* Purifica-

DEFECT, dė-fĕkt', *s.* Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault, a blemish.

DEFECTIBILITY, dė-fĕk-tė-bĭl'ė-tė, *s.* The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dė-fĕk'tė-bl, *a.* Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dė-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dė-fĕk'tĭv, *a.* Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable. [fectly.

DEFECTIVELY, dė-fĕk'tĭv-lė, *ad.* Imper-

DEFECTIVENESS, dė-fĕk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, dė-fĕnse', *s.* Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dē-fĕns'lĕs, *a.* Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.
DEFENCELESSLY, dē-fĕns'lĕs-lē, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.
DEFENCELESSNESS, dē-fĕns'lĕs-nes, *s.* An unprotected state.
To DEFEND, dē-fĕnd', *v. a.* To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.
DEFENDABLE, dē-fĕn'dā-bl, *a.* That may be defended. [for defence.
DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dănt, *a.* Defensive, fit
DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dănt, *s.* He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.
DEFENDER, dē-fĕn'dŭr, *s.* One that defends, a champion; an asserter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.
DEFENSATIVE, dē-fĕn'sā-tĭv, *s.* Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.
DEFENSIBLE, dē-fĕn'sē-bl, *a.* That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.
DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'sĭv, *a.* That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.
DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'sĭv, *s.* Safeguard; state of defence. [fensive manner.
DEFENSIVELY, dē-fĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a de-
To DEFER, dē-fĕr', *v. n.* To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.
To DEFER, dē-fĕr', *v. a.* To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.
DEFERENCE, dĕf'ĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Regard, respect, complaisance, condescension, submission.
DEFERENTIAL, dĕf-fē-rĕn'shăl, *a.* Expressing deference.
DEFIANCE, dē-fī'ănse, *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge, to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.
DEFICIENCE, dē-fĭsh'ĕnse, } *s.* Defect,
DEFICIENCY, dē-fĭsh'ĕn-sē, } failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary. [ing, defective.
DEFICIENT, dē-fĭsh'ĕnt, *a.* Failing, want-
DEFICIENTLY dē-fĭsh'ĕnt-lē, *ad.* In a defective manner.
DEFICIT, dĕf'fē-sĭt, *s.* Want; deficiency.
DEFIER, dē-fī'ŭr, *s.* A challenger, a contemner.
To DEFILE, dē-fīle', *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.
To DEFILE, dē-fīle', *v. n.* To go off, file by file.
DEFILE, dē-fīle', *s.* A narrow passage.
DEFILEMENT, dē-fīle'mĕnt, *s.* The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.
DEFILER, dē-fī'lŭr, *s.* One that defiles, a corrupter.
DEFINABLE, dē-fīne'ā-bl, *s.* Capable of definition; that may be ascertained.
To DEFINE, dē-fīne', *v. a.* To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities: to circumscribe, to mark the limit. [to decide.
To DEFINE, dē-fīne', *v. n.* To determine,
DEFINER, dē-fī'nŭr, *s.* One that describes a thing by its qualities.
DEFINITE, dĕf'ē-nĭt, *a.* Certain, limited; exact, precise.
DEFINITE, dĕf'ē-nĭt, *s.* Thing explained or defined. [a definite manner.
DEFINITELY, dĕf'ē-nĭt-lē, *ad.* Precisely, in
DEFINITENESS, dĕf'ē-nĭt-nĕs, *s.* Certainty, limitedness.
DEFINITION, dĕf-ē-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A short description of anything by its properties; in logick, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
DEFINITIVE, de-fĭn'ē-tĭv, *a.* Determinate, positive, express.
DEFINITIVE, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv, *s.* That which ascertains, or defines.
DEFINITIVELY, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Positively, decisively, expressly.
DEFINITIVENESS, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Decisiveness.
DEFLAGRABILITY, dē-flā-grā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Combustibility.
DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flā'grā-bl, *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. [fire to.
To DEFLAGRATE, dĕf'flā-grāte, *v. a.* To set
DEFLAGRATION, dĕf-flā-grā'shŭn, *s.* Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
To DEFLECT, dē-flĕkt', *v. n.* To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.
DEFLECTION, dē-flĕk'shŭn, *s.* Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.
DEFLEXURE, dē-flĕk'shŭre, *s.* A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.
DEFLORATION, dĕf-flō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deflouring; the selection of that which is most valuable.
To DEFLOUR, dē-flōŭr', *v. a.* To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything.
DEFLOURER, dē-flōŭ'rŭr, *s.* A ravisher.
DEFLUOUS, dĕf'flŭ-ŭs, *a.* That flows down; that falls off.
DEFLUXION, dē-flŭk'shŭn, *s.* The flowing down of humours.
DEFLY, dĕf'lē, *ad.* Dexterously, skilfully. Properly, Deftly. Obsolete.
DEFŒDATION, dĕf-fē-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making filthy, pollution.
DEFORCEMENT, dē-fōrse'mĕnt, *s.* A withholding of lands and tenements by force.
To DEFORM, dē-fōrm', *v. a.* To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.
DEFORM, dē-fōrm', *a.* Ugly, disfigured.

DEFORMATION, dē-fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* A defacing. [faces or ruins.
DEFORMER, dē-fôrm'ŭr, *s.* One who de-
DEFORMEDLY, dē-fôr'mĕd-lē, *ad.* In an ugly manner. [ness.
DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fôr'mĕd-nĕs, *s.* Ugli-
DEFORMITY, dē-fôr'mē-tē, *s.* Ugliness, ill-favouredness, irregularity.
DEFORSOR, dē-fôr'sŭr, *s.* One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.
To DEFRAUD, dē-frâwd', *v. a.* To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.
DEFRAUDER, de frâw'dŭr, *s.* A deceiver.
DEFRAUDMENT, dē-frâwd'mĕnt, *s.* Privation by fraud. [charges of.
To DEFRAY, dē-frâ, *v. a.* To bear the
DEFRAYER, dē-frâ'ŭr, *s.* One that discharges expenses.
DEFRAYMENT, dē-frâ'mĕnt, *s.* The payment of expenses. [Obsolete.
DEFT, dĕft, *a.* Neat, proper, dexterous.
DEFTLY, dĕft'lē, *ad.* Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.
DEFTNESS, dĕft'nĕs, *s.* Neatness; beauty.
DEFUNCT, dē-fŭngkt', *a.* Dead, deceased.
DEFUNCT, dē-fŭngkt', *s.* One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.
DEFUNCTION, dē-fŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Death.
To DEFY, dē-fī', *v. a.* To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.
DEFY, dē-fī', *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use. [invites to fight.
DEFYER, dē-fī'ŭr, *s.* A challenger, one that
DEGENERACY, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ă-sē, *s.* A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.
To DEGENERATE, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte, *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or base.
DEGENERATE, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte, *a.* Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.
DEGENERATELY, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte-lē, *ad.* In an unworthy or base manner.
DEGENERATENESS, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte-nĕs, *s.* Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.
DEGENERATION, dē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.
DEGENEROUS, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.
DEGENEROUSLY, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.
DEGLUTITION, dĕg-glū-tish'ŭn, *s.* The act or power of swallowing.
DEGRADATION, dĕg-grā-dā'shŭn, *s.* A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.
To DEGRADE, dē-grāde', *v. a.* To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.
DEGRADEMENT, dē-grāde-mĕnt, *s.* Depriation of dignity or office.
DEGRADINGLY, dē-grā'ding-lē, *ad.* In a depreciating manner.
DEGREE, dē-grē', *s.* Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to anything; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in musick, the intervals of sound.
BY DEGREES, bī dē-grēz', *ad.* Gradually, by little and little. [ing.
DEGUSTATION, dĕg-gŭs-tā'shŭn, *s.* A tast-
To DEHORT, dē-hôrt', *v. a.* To dissuade.
DEHORTATION, dē-hôr-tā'shŭn, *s.* Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.
DEHORTATORY, dē-hôr'tă-tŭr-ē, *a.* Belonging to dissuasion.
DEHORTER, dē-hôr'tŭr, *s.* A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.
DEICIDE, dē'ē-sīde, *s.* The death of our Blessed Saviour.
To DEJECT, dē-jĕkt', *v. a.* To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.
DEJECT, dē-jĕkt', *a.* Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.
DEJECTEDLY, dē-jĕk'tĕd-lē, *ad.* In a dejected manner, afflictedly. [of spirits.
DEJECTEDNESS, dē-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Lowness
DEJECTION, dē-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* Lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool. [ment.
DEJECTURE, dē-jĕk'tshŭre, *s.* The excre-
DEJERATION, dĕd-jē-rā'shŭn, *s.* A taking of a solemn oath.
DEIFICAL, dē-if'fē-kăl, *a.* Making divine.
DEIFICATION, dē-ē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deifying, or making a god.
DEIFORM, dē'ē-fôrm, *a.* Of a godlike form.
To DEIFY, dē'ē-fī, *v. a.* To make a god of, to adore as God; to praise excessively.
To DEIGN, dāne, *v. n.* To vouchsafe, to think worthy. [Not in use.
To DEIGN, dāne, *v. a.* To grant, to permit.
To DEINTEGRATE, dē-în'tē-grāte, *v. a.* To diminish.
DEIPAROUS, dē-ĭp'pă-rŭs, *a.* That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.
DEISM, dē'ĭzm, *s.* The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.
DEIST, dē'ĭst, *s.* A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.
DEISTICAL, dē-ĭs'tē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists.
DEITY, dē'ē-tē, *s.* Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous God; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

Delaceration, dē-lăs-sĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* A tearing in pieces.

Delacrymation, dē-lăk-krē-mā'shŭn, *s.* The watcrishness of the eyes.

Delactation, dĕl-ăk-tā'shŭn, *s.* A weaning from the breast. [down.

Delapsed, dē-lăpst', *a.* Bearing or falling

To Delate, dē-lāte', *v. a.* To carry, to convey. Not in use.

Delation, dē-lā'shŭn, *s.* A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment. [former.

Delator, dē-lā'tŭr, *s.* An accuser, an in-

To Delay, dē-lā', *v. a.* To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To Delay, dē-lā', *v. n.* To stop, to cease from action.

Delay, dē-lā', *s.* A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

Delayer, dē-lā'ŭr, *s.* One that defers.

Deleble, dē'lē-bl, *a.* Capable of being effaced. [delightful.

Delectable, dē-lĕk'tă-bl, *a.* Pleasing,

Delectableness, dē-lĕk'tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Delightfulness, pleasantness.

Delectably, dē-lĕk'tă-blē, *ad.* Delightfully, pleasantly. [sure, delight.

Delectation, dĕl-lĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Plea-

To Delegate, dĕl'ē-gāte, *v. a.* To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

Delegate, dĕl'lē-gāte, *s.* A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the Court of Chancery.

Delegate, dĕl'lē-gāte, *a.* Deputed.

Delegates, Court of, dĕl'ē-gātes, *s.* A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

Delegation, dĕl-lē-gā'shŭn, *s.* A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

To Delete, dē-lēte', *v. a.* To blot out.

Deleterious, dĕl-ē-tē'rē-ŭs, *a.* Deadly, destructive. [deadly.

Deletery, dĕl'ē-tĕr-ē, *a.* Destructive,

Deletion, dē-lē'shŭn, *s.* Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.

Delf, } dĕlf, *s.* A mine, a quarry; earth-

Delfe, } enware, counterfeit china ware.

To Deliberate, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte, *v. n.* To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

To Deliberate, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte, *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. [wary; slow.

Deliberate, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte, *a.* Circumspect,

Deliberately, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte-lē, *ad.* Circumspectly, advisedly.

Deliberateness, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte-nĕs, *s.* Circumspection, wariness.

Deliberation, dē-lĭb-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

Deliberative, dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

Deliberative, dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv, *s.* The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

Deliberatively, dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv-lē, *ad* In a deliberative manner.

Delicacy, dĕl'ē-kā-sē, *s.* Daintiness, niceness in eating; anything highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.

Delicate, dĕl'ē-kāte, *a.* Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.

Delicately, dĕl'ē-kāte-lē, *ad.* Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

Delicateness, dĕl'ē-kāte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being delicate.

Delicates, dĕl'ē-kāts, *s.* Niceties, rarities.

To Deliciate, dē-lish'ē-āte, *v. n.* To take delight; to feast.

Delicious, dē-lish'ŭs, *a.* Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

Deliciously, dē-lish'ŭs-lē, *ad.* Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.

Deliciousness, dē-lish'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Delight, pleasure, joy. [up.

Deligation, dĕl-lē-gā'shun, *s.* A binding

Delight, dē-lite', *s.* Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To Delight, dē-lite', *v. a.* To please, to content, to satisfy.

To Delight, dē-lite', *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. [charming.

Delightful, dē-lite'fŭl, *a.* Pleasant,

Delightfully, dē-lite'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

Delightfulness, dē-lite'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Pleasantness, satisfaction.

Delightless, dē-lite'lĕs, *a.* Without delight; with nothing to cheer.

Delightsome, dē-lite'sŭm, *a.* Pleasant, delightful.

Delightsomely, dē-lite'sŭm-lē, *ad.* Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.

Delightsomeness, dē-lite'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Pleasantness, delightfulnesss.

To Delineate, dē-lin'ē-āte, *v. a.* To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.

Delineation, dē-lin-ē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The first draught of a thing. [lineation.

Delineature, dē-lin'ē-ā-tshŭre, *s.* De-

Delinquency, dē-ling'kwĕn-sē, *s.* A fault, failure in duty. [der.

Delinquent, dē-ling'kwĕnt, *s.* An offen-

To Deliquate, dĕl'lē-kwāte, *v. n.* To melt, to be dissolved.

Deliquation, dĕl-lē-kwā'shŭn, *s.* A melting, a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM, dĕ'lĭk-wē-ŭm, *s.* A dissolution by the force of moisture; swooning.

DELIRIOUS, dē-lĭr'ē-ŭs, *a.* Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIOUSNESS, dē-lĭr'ē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* State of being light-headed. [mind, dotage.

DELIRIUM, dē-lĭr'ē-ŭm, *s.* Alienation of

To DELIVER, dē-lĭv'ŭr, *v. a.* To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ânse, *s.* The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* A saver, a rescuer, a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.

DELIVERY, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ē, *s.* The act of delivering or giving; release, rescue, saving; a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; child-birth.

DELL, dĕl, *s.* A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dĕlf, *s.* A fine sort of earthenware.

DELUDABLE, dē-lūd'dā-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived. [cheat, to deceive.

To DELUDE, dē-lūde', *v. a.* To beguile, to

DELUDER, dē-lū'dŭr, *s.* A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor. [hood.

DELUDING, dē-lūde'ĭng, *s.* Collusion, false-

To DELVE, dĕlv, *v. a.* To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.

DELVE, dĕlv, *s.* A ditch, a pitfall, a den.

DELVER, dĕl'vŭr, *s.* A digger.

DELUGE, dĕl'lūje, *s.* A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE, dĕl'lūje, *v. a.* To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū'zhŭn, *s.* A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū'sĭv, } *a.* Apt to deceive.
DELUSORY, dē-lū'sŭr-ē, }

DEMAGOGUE, dĕm'â-gŏg, *s.* A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, } dē-mène, *s.* That land which
DEMESNE, } a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mând', *s.* A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dē-mând', *v. a.* To claim, to ask for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dē-mân'dā-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dē-mân'dânt, *s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dē-mân'dŭr, *s.* One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMARCATION, dē-mâr-kā'shŭn, *s.* Division; separation of territory.

DEMEAN, dē-mène', *s.* A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

To DEMEAN, dē-mène', *v. a.* To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.

DEMEANOUR, dē-mē'nŭr, *s.* Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, } dē-mènz', *s. pl.* An estate in
DEMESNES, } lands. [mad.

DEMENTATE, dē-mĕn'tâte, *v. a.* To make

DEMENTATE, dē-mĕn'tâte, *a.* Infatuated; insane. [merit, ill-deserving.

DEMERIT, dē-mĕr'ĭt, *s.* The opposite to

DEMESNE, dē-mène', *s.* *See* DEMAIN.

DEMI, dĕm'ē, *inseparable part.* Half, as demi-god, that is, half human, and half divine. [gun.

DEMI-CANNON, dĕm'ē-kân'nŭn, *s.* A great

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm'ē-kŭl'vĕr-in, *s.* A small cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm'ē-dĕv'vl, *s.* Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm'ē-gŏd, *s.* Partaking of Divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm'ē-lânse, *s.* A light lance, a spear.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm'ē-mân, *s.* Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm'ē-wŭlf, *s.* Half a wolf.

DEMIREP, dĕm'ē-rĕp, *s.* A woman suspected of unchastity.

DEMISE, dē-mize', *s.* Death, decease.

To DEMISE, dē-mize', *v. a.* To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dē-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dē-mĭt', *v. a.* To depress.

DEMOCRACY, dē-mŏk'krâ-sē, *s.* One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRAT, dĕm'ŏ-krât, *s.* A new-coined word from democracy; a friend to popular government.

DEMOCRATICAL, dĕm-ŏ-krât'ē-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to a popular government, popular. [In a democratical manner.

DEMOCRATICALLY, dĕm'ŏ-krât'ē-kâl-lē, *ad.*

DEMOCRATY, dē-mŏk'rà-tē, *s.* Democracy.

To DEMOLISH, dē-mŏl'lĭsh, *v. a.* To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, dē-mŏl'lĭsh-ŭr, *s.* One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLISHMENT, dē-mŏl'lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Ruin; destruction.

DEMOLITION, dĕm-ŏ-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dē'mŏn, *s.* A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONIACAL, dĕm-ō-nī'â-kăl, } *a.* Belonging
DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-ăk, } ing to the devil; devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-ăk, *s.* One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dē-mō'nē-ăn, *a.* Devilish.

DEMONOLOGY, dĕm-ō-nŏl'ō-jē, *s.* Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dē-mŏn'strā-bl, *a.* That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, dē-mŏn'strā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capability of demonstration.

DEMONSTRABLY, dē-mŏn'strā-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dē-mŏn'strāte, *v. a.* To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dĕm-mŏn-strā'shŭn, *s.* The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dē-mŏn'strā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dē-mŏn'strā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dĕm-mŏn-strā'tŭr, *s.* One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dē-mŏn'strā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION, dē-mŏr-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn, *s.* Destruction of morals.

DEMORALIZE, dē-mŏr'rā-līze, *v. a.* To subvert morality. [mollifying, assuasive.

DEMULCENT, dē-mŭl'sĕnt, *a.* Softening,

To DEMUR, dē-mûr', *v. n.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.

To DEMUR, dē-mûr', *v. a.* To doubt of.

DEMUR, dē-mûr', *s.* Doubt, hesitation.

DEMURE, dē-mūre', *a.* Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.

DEMURELY, dē-mūre'lē, *ad.* With affected modesty, solemnly.

DEMURENESS, dē-mūre'nĕs, *s.* Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.

DEMURRER, dē-mûr'ŭr, *s.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEMY, dĕmī', *s.* A half fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEMY, dē-mī', *a.* A kind of paper.

DEN, dĕn, *s.* A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast: Den may signify either a valley or a woody place.

DENATIONALIZE, dē-nā'shŭn-ă-lize, *v. a.* To take away national rights. [lete.

DENAY, dē-nā', *s.* Denial, refusal. Obso-

DENDROLOGY, dĕn-drŏl'ō-jē, *s.* The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, dē-nī'ă-bl, *a.* That may be denied.

DENIAL, dē-nī'ăl, *s.* Negation, refusal.

DENIER, dē-nī'ŭr, *s.* A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser; one that refuses. [tion of French money.

DENIER, dē-nēre', *s.* A small denomina-

To DENIGRATE, dĕn'ē-grāte, *or* dē-nī'grāte, *v. a.* To blacken.

DENIGRATION, dĕn-ē-grā'shŭn, *s.* A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dĕn-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of enfranchising.

DENIZEN, } dĕn'ē-zn, } *s.* A freeman, one
DENISON, } enfranchised.

To DENOMINATE, dē-nŏm'ē-nāte, *v. a.* To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dē-nŏm-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dē-nŏm'ē-nā-tĭv, *a.* That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dē-nŏm'ē-nā-tŭr, *s.* The giver of a name. [denoting.

DENOTATION, dĕn-ō-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of

To DENOTE, dē-nōte', *v. a.* To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

DENOTEMENT, dē-nōte'mĕnt, *s.* Sign, indication, token.

To DENOUNCE, dē-nŏŭnse', *v. a.* To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dē-nŏŭnse'mĕnt, *s.* The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dē-nŏŭn'sŭr, *s.* One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dĕnse, *a.* Close, compact, approaching to solidity. [pactness.

DENSITY, dĕn'sē-tē, *s.* Closeness, com-

DENTAL, dĕn'tăl, *a.* Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, such letters as are pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dĕn-tĕl'lē, *s.* Modillons. A kind of brackets.

DENTICULATION, dĕn-tĭk-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTICULATED, dĕn-tĭk'ū-lā-tĕd, *a.* Set with small teeth.

DENTIST, dĕn'tĭst, *s.* A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

DENTITION, dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

DENTRIFRICE, dĕn'tē-frĭs, *s.* A powder made to scour the teeth.

To DENUDATE, dē-nū'dāte, *v. a.* To divest, to strip.

DENUDATION, dĕn-nū-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stripping.

To DENUDE, dē-nūde', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.

To DENUNCIATE, dē-nŭn'shē-āte, *v. a.* To denounce; to threaten,

DENUNCIATION, dē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of denouncing; a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dē-nŭn-shē-ā'tŭr, *s.* He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To DENY, dē-nī', *v. a.* To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dē-ŏb-strŭkt', *v. a.* To clear from impediments.

DEOBSTRUENT, dē-ŏb'strŭ-ĕnt, *a.* Having power to resolve viscidities.

DEOBSTRUENT, dē-ŏb'strŭ-ĕnt, *s.* A medicine that has power to resolve viscidities.

DEODAND, dē'ō-dănd, *s.* A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE, dē-ŏp'pē-lāte. *v. a.* To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPPILATION, dē-ŏp-pē-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of clearing obstruction.

DEOPPILATIVE, dē-ŏp'pē-lā-tĭv, *a.* Deobstruent.

DEOSCULATION, dē-ŏs-kŭ lā'shŭn, *s.* The [act of kissing.

To DEPAINT, dē-pānt', *v. a.* To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

To DEPART, dē-pārt', *v. n.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatize; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to decease, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dē-pārt', *v. a.* To quit, to leave, to retire from. [separate.

To DEPART, dē-pārt', *v. a.* To divide, to

DEPART, dē-pārt', *s.* The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dē-pār'tŭr, *s.* One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dē-pārt'mĕnt, *s.* Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person; name of a division of a country.

DEPARTMENTAL, dē-pārt'mĕnt-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a department or province.

DEPARTURE, dē-pār'tshŭre, *s.* A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning. [dily.

DEPASCENT, dē-pās'sĕnt, *a.* Feeding gree-

To DEPASTURE, dē-pās'tshŭre, *v. a.* To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPASTURE, dē-pās'tshŭre, *v. n.* To feed, to graze.

To DEPAUPERATE, dē-pâw'pĕr-āte, *v. a.* To make poor. [clammy.

DEPECTIBLE, dē-pĕk'tē-bl, *a.* Tough,

To DEPEND, dē-pĕnd', *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; to depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon anything as its cause.

DEPENDANCE, dē-pĕn'dănse, } *s.* The state
DEPENDANCY, dē-pĕn'dăn-sē, } of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dē-pĕn'dănt, *a.* In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dē-pĕn'dănt, *s.* One who lives in subjection; or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dē-pĕn'dĕnse, } *s.* A thing
DEPENDENCY, dē-pĕn'dĕn-sē, } or person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate, or subject; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion, relation of anything to another; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dē-pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Hanging down. [dinate.

DEPENDENT, dē-pĕn'dĕnt, *s.* One subor-

DEPENDER, dē-pĕn'dŭr, *s.* A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dē-pĕr-dish'ŭn, *s.* Loss, destruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, dĕf-flĕg-mā'shŭn, *s.* An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dē-flĕm', } *v. a.* To
To DEPHLEGMATE, dē-flĕg'māte, } clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dē-flĕm'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPICT, dē-pikt', *v. a.* To paint, to portray, to describe to the mind.

DEPICTURE, dē-pik'tshŭre, *v. a.* To represent, in painting. [the hair.

To DEPILATE, dē'pi-lāte, *v. a.* To pull off

DEPILATION, dē-pi-lā'shun, *s.* A pulling off the hair.

DEPILATORY, dē-pĭl'lā-tŭr-ē, *s.* An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dē-pī'lŭs, *a.* Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dē-plăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dē-plē'shŭn, *s.* The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dē-plō'rā-bl, *a.* Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dē-plō'rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dē-plō'rā-blē, *ad.* Lamentably, miserably. [hopeless.

DEPLORATE, dē-plō'rāte, *a.* Lamentable,

DEPLORATION, dē-plō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dē-plōre', *v. a.* To lament, to bewail, to bemoan. [mourner.

DEPLORER, dē-plō'rŭr, *s.* A lamenter, a

To DEPLOY, dē-plōi', *v. a.* To form into line from column.

DEPLUMATION, dĕp-lū-mā'shŭn, *s.* Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs. [its feathers.

To DEPLUME, dē-plūme', *v. a.* To strip off

To DEPONE, dē-pōne', *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dē-pō'nĕnt, *s.* One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dē-pŏp'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dē-pŏp-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dē-pŏp'ū-lā-tŭr. *s.* A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dē-pōrt', *v. a.* To carry, to demean. [viour.

DEPORT, dē-pōrt', *s.* Demeanour, beha-

DEPORTATION, dĕp-ōr-tā'shŭn, *s.* Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dē-pōrt'mĕnt, *s.* Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

DEPOSAL, dē-pō'zăl, *s.* Depriving a prince of his sovereignty.

To DEPOSE, dē-pōze', *v. a.* To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.

To DEPOSE, dē-pōze', *v. n.* To bear witness.

DEPOSING, dē-pō'zing, *s.* The act of dethroning.

DEPOSITARY, dē-pŏz'ē-tăr-ē, *s.* One with whom anything is lodged in trust.

To DEPOSITE, dē-pŏz'ĭt, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside.

DEPOSITE, dē-pŏz'ĭt, *s.* Anything committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dĕp-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of giving public testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dē-pŏz'ē-tŭr-ē, *s.* The place where anything is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dĕp-ră-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making anything bad; degeneracy, depravity. [to corrupt,

To DEPRAVE, dē-prāve', *v. a.* To violate,

DEPRAVEDLY, dē-prāve'ĕd-lē, *ad.* Corruptedly; in a vicious manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dē-prāvd'nĕs, *s.* Corruption, taint, vitiated state. [ed state.

DEPRAVEMENT, dē-prāve'mĕnt, *s.* A vitiat-

DEPRAVER, dē-prā'vŭr, *s.* A corrupter.

DEPRAVING, dē-prā'vĭng, *s.* Traducing, vilifying.

DEPRAVITY, dē-prăv'ē-tē, *s.* Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dĕp'prē-kāte, *v. a.* To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DEPRECATION, dĕp-prē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Prayer against evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dĕp'prē-kā-tĭv, } *a.* That
DEPRECATORY, dĕp'prē-kā-tŭr-ē, } serves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē'shē-āte, *v. a.* To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

DEPRECIATION, dē-prē-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Act of lessening the worth of a thing.

To DEPREDATE, dĕp'prē-dāte, *v. a.* To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.

DEPREDATION, dĕp-prē-dā'shŭn, *s.* A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.

DEPREDATOR, dĕp'prē-dā-tŭr, *s.* A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dĕp-prē-hĕnd', *v. a.* To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl, *a.* That may be caught, that may be understood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-blnĕs, *s.* Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION, dĕp-prē-hĕn'shŭn, *s.* A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.

To DEPRESS, dē-prĕs', *v. a.* To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.

DEPRESSION, dē-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.

DEPRESSIVE, dē-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Lowering; able to depress.

DEPRESSOR, dē-prĕs'sŭr, *s.* He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION, dĕp-prē-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dē-prīve', *v. n.* To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, dĕpth, *s.* Deepness, the measure of anything from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, dĕp'thĕn, *v. a.* To deepen.

DEPULSION, dē-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, dē-pŭl'sŭr-ē, *a.* Putting or driving away. [to cleanse.

To DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte, *v. a.* To purify,

DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte, *a.* Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dĕp-ū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of separating the pure from the impure part of anything.

To DEPURE, dē-pūre', *v. a.* To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dĕp-ū-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, dè-pûte', *v. a.* To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, dĕp'pû-tè, *s.* A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.

To DEQUANTITATE, dè kwŏn'tè-tâte, *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dè-răs'sè-nâte, *v. a.* To pluck or tear up the roots.

To DERAIGN, } dè-râne', *v. a.* To prove, to
To DERAIN, } justify.

To DERANGE, dè-rânje', *v. a.* To disorder, to disarrange.

DERAY, dè-râ', *s.* Tumult, disorder, noise.

DERELICT, dĕr'è-lĭkt, *a.* Wilfully relinquished.

DERELICT, dĕr'è-lĭkt, *s.* Anything which is relinquished by the owner.

DERELICTION, dĕr-è-lĭk'shŭn, *s.* An utter forsaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dè-ride', *v. a.* To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dè-rī'dŭr, *s.* A mocker, a scoffer.

DERIDINGLY, dè-rī'dĭng-lè, *ad.* In a jeering manner.

DERISION, dè-rĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, dè-rī'sĭv, *a.* Mocking, scoffing.

DERISIVELY, dè-rī'sĭv lè, *ad.* In a mocking manner.

DERISORY, dè-rī'sŭr-è, *a.* Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dè-rī'vâ-bl, *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dĕr-è-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of anything from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dè-rĭv'â-tĭv, *a.* Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dè-rĭv'â-tĭv, *s.* The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dè-rĭv'â-tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dè-rive', *v. a.* To turn the course of anything; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dè-rive', *v. n.* To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dè-rive'ŭr, *s.* One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dĕrn-yâre', *a.* Last.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'ò-gâte, *v. a.* To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'ò-gâte, *v. n.* To retract.

DEROGATE, dĕr'ò-gâte, *a.* Lessened in value.

DEROGATELY, dĕr'ò-gâte-lè, *ad.* In a manner lessening respect.

DEROGATION, dĕr-ò-gâ'shŭn, *s.* A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dè-rŏg'â-tĭv, *a.* Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dè-rŏg'â-tŭr-è-lè, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dè-rŏg'â-tŭr-è-nĕs, *s.* The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dè-rŏg'â-tŭr-è, *a.* That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dĕr'vĭs, *s.* A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dĕs'kânt, *s.* A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dè-skânt', *v. n.* To harangue to discourse at large.

DESCANTING, dĕs-kânt'ĭng, *s.* Remark, conjecture, guess.

To DESCEND, dè-sĕnd', *v. n.* To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dè-sĕnd', *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dè-sĕn'dânt, *s.* The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dè-sĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dè-sĕn'dè bl, *a.* Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dè-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of falling, or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENSIVE, dè-sĕn'sĭv, *a.* Having power to descend.

DESCENT, dè-sĕnt', *s.* The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of anything by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage, offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dè-skribe', *v. a.* To mark out anything by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to mark out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dè-skrī'bŭr, *s.* He that describes.

DESCRIER, dè-skrī'ŭr, *s.* A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dè-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of describing or marking out any person or thing by perceptible properties the sentence or passage in which anything is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

Descriptive, dē-skrip'tĭv, *a.* Expressing perceptible qualities.

To Descry, dē-skrī', *v. a.* To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see anything distant or absent.

Descry, dē-skrī', *s.* Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To Desecrate, dĕs'sē-krāte, *v. a.* To divert from the purpose to which anything is consecrated.

Desecration, dĕs-sē-krā'shŭn, *s.* The abolition of consecration.

Desert, dĕz'ẽrt, *s.* Wilderness, waste country; uninhabited place.

Desert, dĕz'ẽrt, *a.* Wide, waste, solitary.

To Desert, dē-zẽrt', *v. a.* To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

Desert, dē-zẽrt', *s.* Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

Deserter, dē-zẽr'tŭr, *s.* He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

Desertion, dē-zẽr'shŭn, *s.* The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Desertless, dē-zẽrt'lĕs, *a.* Without merit.

To Deserve, dē-zẽrv', *v. a.* To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

Deservedly, dē-zẽr'vĕd-lè, *ad.* Worthily, according to desert.

Deserver, dē-zẽr'vŭr, *s.* A man who merits rewards.

Deserving, dē-zẽrv'ĭng, *s.* Desert, degree of merit or demerit.

Desiccants, dē-sĭk'kânts, *s.* Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.

To Desiccate, dē-sĭk'kāte, *v. a.* To dry up.

Desiccation, dĕs-ĭk-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making dry.

Desiccative, dē-sĭk'kā-tĭv, *a.* That which has the power of drying.

To Desiderate, dē-sĭd'ẽr-āte, *v. a.* To want, to miss. Not in use.

Desideratum, dē-sĭd-ē-rā'tŭm, *s.* Some desirable thing which is wanted.

Desidiose, dē-sĭd'jē-ōse, *a.* Idle, lazy, heavy.

To Design, dē-sīne', *v. a.* To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

Design, dē-sīne', *s.* An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

Designable, dē sīne'â-bl, *a.* Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

Designation, dĕs-sĭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.

Designate, dĕs'ĭg-nāte, *a.* Marked out, chosen.

To Designate, dĕs'ĭg-nāte, *v. a.* To point out or mark by some particular token.

Designedly, dē-sī'nĕd-lè, *ad.* Purposely, intentionally.

Designer, dē-sī'nŭr, *s.* A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of anything in painting or sculpture.

Designing, dē-sī'nĭng, *part. a.* Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

Designless, dē-sīne'lĕs, *a.* Unknowing, inadvertent.

Designlessly, dē-sīne'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

Designment, dē-sīne'mĕnt, *s.* A plot, a malicious intention; the idea or sketch of a work.

Desirable, dē-zī'râ-bl, *a.* Pleasing, delightful; that is to be wished with earnestness.

Desirableness, dē-zī'râ-bl-nĕs, *s.* That which is earnestly desired.

Desire, dē-zīre', *s.* Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To Desire, dē-zīre', *v. a.* To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to entreat.

Desireless, dē-zīre'lĕs, *a.* Without desire.

Desirer, dē-zī'rŭr, *s.* One that is eager after anything.

Desirous, dē-zī'rŭs, *a.* Full of desire, eager, longing after.

Desirousness, dē-zī'rŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of desire.

Desirously, dē-zī'rŭs-lè, *ad.* Eagerly, with desire.

To Desist, dē-sĭst, *v. n.* To cease from anything, to stop.

Desistance, dē-sĭs'tânse, *s.* The act of desisting, cessation.

Desistive, dē-sĭs'tĭv, *a.* Ending, concluding.

Desk, dĕsk, *s.* A sloping table for the use of writers or readers.

Desolate, dĕs'sō-lāte, *a.* Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

To Desolate, dĕs'sō-lāte, *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants.

Desolately, dĕs'sō-lāte-lè, *ad.* In a desolate manner.

Desolation, dĕs-sō-lā'shŭn, *s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

Desolator, dĕs'ō-lā-tŏr, *s.* One who causes desolation.

Despair, dē-spâre', *s.* Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To Despair, dē-spâre', *v. n.* To be with-

DESPAIRER, dè-spâre'ûr, *s.* One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dè-spâ'ring-lè, *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness.

To DESPATCH, dè-spatsh', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

DESPATCH, dè-spâtsh', *s.* Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, dè-spâtsh'fûl, *a.* Bent on haste. [reckless man.

DESPERADO, dès-pè-rà'dò, *s.* A daring,

DESPERATE, dès'pè-râte, *a.* Without hope, without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dès'pè-râte-lè, *ad.* Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dès'pè-râte-nès, *s.* Madness, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dès-pè-rà'shŭn, *s.* Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, dès'pè-kà-bl, *a.* Contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, dès'pè-kà-bl-nès, *s.* Meanness, vileness. [sordidly.

DESPICABLY, dès'pè-kà-blè, *ad.* Meanly,

DESPISABLE, dè-spi'zà-bl, *a.* Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dè-spize', *v. a.* To scorn, to contemn. [being despised.

DESPISEDNESS, dès-pi'zèd-nès, *s.* State of

DESPISER, dè-spi'zŭr, *s.* Contemner, scorner.

DESPISING, dès-pi'zing, *s.* Scorn, contempt.

DESPITE, dè-spite', *s.* Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice. [full of spleen.

DESPITEFUL, dè-spite'fûl, *a.* Malicious.

DESPITEFULLY, dè-spite'fûl-lè, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dè-spite'fûl-nès, *s.* Malice, hate, malignity. [deprive.

To DESPOIL, dè-spòil', *v. a.* To rob, to

DESPOILER, dès-pòil'ûr, *s.* A plunderer.

DESPOLIATION, dès-pò-lè-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, dè-spŏnd', *v. n.* To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the Divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dè-spŏn'dèn-sè, *s.* Despair, hopelessness. [hopeless.

DESPONDENT, dè-spŏn'dènt, *a.* Despairing,

DESPONDER, dè-spŏnd'ûr, *s.* One without hope.

DESPONDINGLY, dè-spŏnd'ing-lè, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

To DESPONSATE, dè-spŏn'sàte, *v. a.* To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONSATION, dès-pŏn-sà'shŭn *s.* The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, dès'pŏt, *s.* An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dès-spŏt'è-kàl, } *a.* Absolute

DESPOTICK, dè-spŏt'ik, } in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dè-spŏt'è-kàl-nès, *s.* Absolute authority. [power.

DESPOTISM, dès'pò-tîsm, *s.* Absolute

DESSERT, dè-zêrt', *s.* The last course of an entertainment. [signed.

DESTINATE, dès'tè-nàte, *a.* Fixed, de-

To DESTINATE, dès'tè-nàte, *v. a.* To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dès-tè-nà'shŭn, *s.* The purpose for which anything is appointed.

To DESTINE, dès'tin, *v. a.* To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state, to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably

DESTINY, dès'tè-nè, *s.* The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity, doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dès'tè-tûte, *a.* Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dès-tè-tû'shŭn, *s.* Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, dè-stròè', *v. a.* To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dè-stròè'ûr, *s.* The person that destroys. [destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dè-strŭk'tè-bl, *a.* Liable to

DESTRUCTION, dè-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of destroying, waste, murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dè-strŭk'tîv, *a.* That destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation. [ously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dè-strŭk'tîv-lè, *ad.* Ruin-

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dè-strŭk'tîv-nès, *s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dè-strŭk'tûr, *s.* Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, dès-û-dà'shŭn, *s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dès'swè-tûde, *s.* Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, dès'ŭl-ûr-è, } *a.* Re-

DESULTOREOUS, dès-ŭl-tò'rè-ŭs, } moving from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.

DESULTORINESS, dès'ŭl-tò-rè-nès, *s.* The fault of being desultory. [anything.

To DESUME, dè-sûme', *v. a.* To take from

To DETACH, dè-tâtsh', *v. a.* To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dè-tâtsh'mènt, *s.* A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dè-tâle', *v. a.* To relate particularly, to particularize.

DETAIL, dè-tâle', *s.* A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dè-tâne', *v. a.* To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, dē-tāne'dŭr, *s.* The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER, dē-tā'nŭr, *s.* He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dē-tĕkt', *v. a.* To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, dē-tĕk'tŭr, *s.* A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dē-tĕk'shŭn, *s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of anything hidden.

DETENTION, dē-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint. [from anything.

To DETER, dē-tĕr', *v. a.* To discourage

DETERMENT, dē-tĕr'mĕnt, *s.* Cause of discouragement. [sore.

To DETERGE, dē-tĕrje', *v. a.* To cleanse a

DETERGENT, dē-tĕr'jĕnt, *a.* That cleanses.

To DETERIORATE, dē-tē'rē-ō-rāte, *v. a.* To impair; to make things worse.

DETERIORATION, dē-tē-rē-ō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making anything worse.

DETERMINABLE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-bl, *a.* That may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte, *a.* Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte-lē, *ad.* Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-tĭv, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'tŭr, *s.* One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn, *v. a.* To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn, *v. n.* To conclude, to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning anything.

DETERRATION, dē-tĕr-rā'shŭn, *s.* Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. [cleansing a sore.

DETERSION, dē-tĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv, *s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, dē-tĕst', *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dē-tĕs'tā-bl, *a.* Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLENESS, dē-tĕs'tā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being detestable.

DETESTABLY, dē-tĕs'tā-blē, *ad.* Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dĕt-ĕs-tā'shŭn, s. Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dē-tĕs'tŭr, *s.* One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dē-*thr*ōne', *v. a.* To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne. [dethrones.

DETHRONER, dē-*thr*ō'nŭr, *s.* One who

DETINUE, dē-tĭn'ū, *s.* A writ that lies against him who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

To DETONATE, dĕt'ō-nāte, *v. n.* To make a thundering noise.

DETONATION, dĕt-ō-nā'shŭn, *s.* A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, dĕt'tō-nīze, *v. a.* To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dē-tōrt', *v. a.* To wrest from the original import.

To DETRACT, dē-trăkt', *v. a.* To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dē-trăk'tŭr, *s.* One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dē-trăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking off from anything; scandal.

DETRACTORY, dē-trăk'tŭr-ē, *a.* Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trăk'trĕs, *s.* A censorious woman. [age, mischief.

DETRIMENT, dĕt'trē-mĕnt, *s.* Loss, dam-

DETRIMENTAL, dĕt-trē-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, dē-trōōd', *v. a.* To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

DETRITION, dē-trish'ŭn, *s.* The act of wearing away.

To DETRUNCATE, dē-trŭng'kāte, *v. a.* To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dē-trŭng-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lopping. [thrusting down.

DETRUSION, dē-trōō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of

To DEVAST, dē-văst', *v. a.* To waste or destroy, to plunder.

To DEVASTATE, dē-văs'tāte, *v. a.* To lay waste, to plunder. [havock.

DEVASTATION, dĕv-ăs-tā'shŭn, *s.* Waste,

DEUCE, dūse, *s.* Two.

To DEVELOP, dē-vĕl'ŭp, *v. a.* To disengage from something that infolds.

DEVELOPMENT, dē-vĕl-ŭp-mĕnt, *s.* An unfolding; a minutely shewing.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vĕr'jĕnse, *s.* Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dē-vĕst', *v. a.* To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away anything good; to free from anything bad.

DEVEX, dē-vĕks', *a.* Bending down, declivous. [downwards.

DEVEXITY, dē-vĕk'sē-tē, *s.* Incurvation

To DEVIATE, dē'vē-āte, *v. n.* To wander from the right or common way; to go astray; to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dē-vē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dĕ-vīce′, *s.* A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dĕv′vl, *s.* A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

DEVILISH, dĕv′vl-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil, an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dĕv′vl-ish-lè, *ad* In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dē′vè-ŭs, *a.* Out of the common track, wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

DEVISABLE, dè-vīze′ă-bl, *a.* Capable of being contrived; possible to be excogitated; that may be bequeathed.

To DEVISE, dè-vīze′, *v. a.* To contrive, to invent; to grant by will. [contrive.

To DEVISE, dè-vīze′, *v. n.* To consider, to

DEVISE, dè-vīze′, *s.* The act of giving or bequeathing by will. [DEVICE.

DEVISE, dè-vīse′, *s.* Contrivance. Properly

DEVISER, dè-vī′zŭr, *s.* A contriver, an inventor. [avoided.

DEVITABLE, dĕv′è-tă-bl, *a.* Possible to be

DEVITATION, dĕv-è-tā′shŭn, *s.* The act of escaping.

DEVOID, dè-vȱd′, *a.* Empty, vacant, without anything, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dĕ-vwȱr′, *s.* Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dè-vȱlv′, *v. a.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dè-vȱlv′, *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dĕv-ŭ-lū′shŭn, *s.* The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand. [purpose or service.

DEVOTE, dĕ-vōte′, *s.* One devoted to a

To DEVOTE, dè-vōte′, *v. a.* To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dè-vō′tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dĕv-vō-tēē′, *s.* One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, dè-vōte′mĕnt, *s.* Devoting by a solemn dedication.

DEVOTION, dè-vō′shŭn, *s.* Piety, acts of religion, an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dè-vō′shŭn-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dè-vō′shŭn-ăl-ĭst, *s.* A man zealous without knowledge.

DEVOTIONIST, dè-vō′shŭn-ĭst, *s.* One who is but erroneously devout.

To DEVOUR, dè-vȱur′, *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate. [that devours.

DEVOURER, dè-vȱu′rŭr, *s.* A consumer, he

DEVOUT, dè-vȱut′, *a.* Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dè-vȱut′lè, *ad* Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DEVOUTNESS, dè-vȱut′nĕs, *s.* Piety.

DEUCE, dūse, *s.* The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tĕr-ŏg′ă-mè, *s.* A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dū-tĕr-ŏn′ŏ-mè, *s.* The second book of the Law, being the fifth book of Moses

DEUTEROSCOPY, dū tĕr-ŏs′kŏ-pè, *s.* The second intention, a meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEW, dū, *s.* The moisture upon the ground.

To DEW, dū, *v. a.* To wet as with dew, to moisten. [cies of bramble.

DEWBERRY, dū′bĕr-rè, *s.* The fruit of a spe-

DEWBESPRENT, dū-bè-sprĕnt′, *part.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dū′drŏp, *s.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise

DEWLAP, dū-lăp, *s.* The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dū′lapt, *a.* Furnished with dewlaps. in dew.

DEWWORM, dū-wŭrm. *s.* A worm found

DEWY, dū′è, *a.* Resembling dew, partaking of dew, moist with dew.

DEXTER, dĕks′tĕr, *a.* The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dĕks-tĕr′è-tè, *s.* Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dĕks′tĕr-ŭs, *a.* Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dĕks′tĕr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, dĕks′tĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Skill.

DEXTRAL, dĕks′trăl, *a.* The right, not the left. [being on the right side.

DEXTRALITY, dĕks-trăl′è-tè, *s.* The state of

DEY, dā, *s.* The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States.

DIABETES, dī-ă-bē′tēs, *s.* A morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dī-ă-bŏl′è-kăl, } *a* Devilish,

DIABOLICK, dī-ă-bŏl′ĭk, } partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIABOLICALLY, dī-ă-bŏl′è-kăl-è, *ad.* In a fiend-like manner.

DIABOLISM, dī-ăb′bŏ-lĭzm, *s.* The actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

DIACODIUM, dī-ă-kō′dè-ŭm, *s.* The sirup of poppies. [trine of sounds.

DIACOUSTICS, dī-ă-kōū′stĭks, *s.* The doc-

DIADEM, dī′ă-dĕm, *s.* A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, dī′ă-dĕmd, *a.* Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, dī′ă-drŭm, *s.* The time in which any motion is performed

DIÆRESIS, dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs, *s.* The separation or disjunction of syllables.

DIAGNOSTICK, dī-ăg-nŏs'tĭk, *s.* A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl, *a.* Reaching from [one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl, *s.* A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dī-ăg'ō-năl-ē, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dī'ă-grăm, *s.* A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAL, dī'ăl, *s.* A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dī'ăl-plāte, *s.* That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, dī'ă-lĕkt, *s.* The subdivision of a language; style, manner of expression; language, speech.

DIALECTICAL, dī-ă-lĕk'tē-kăl, *a.* Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dī-ă lĕk-tĭk, *a.* Argumental.

DIALECTICK, dī-ă-lĕk'tĭk, *s.* Logick, the art of reasoning.

DIALLING, dī'ăl-lĭng, *s.* The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALLIST, dī'ăl-lĭst, *s.* A constructor of dials.

DIALOGIST, dī-ăl'lō-jĭst, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, dī'ă-lŏg, *s.* A conference, a conversation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, dī-ăl'ē-sĭs, *s.* The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, dī-ăm'ē-tŭr, *s.* The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, dī-ăm'mē-trăl, *a.* Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, dī-ăm'mē-trăl-ē, *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, dī-ă-mĕt'trē-kăl, *a.* Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ă-mĕt'trē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, dī'ă-mŭnd, *s.* The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.

DIAMONDED, dī'ă-mŭn-dĕd, *a.* In squares like diamonds.

DIAPASON, dī-ă-pā-zŏn, *s.* A term in musick; an octave, the most perfect concord. [figures; a napkin.

DIAPER, dī'ă-pŭr, *s.* Linen cloth woven in

To DIAPER, dī'ă-pŭr, *v. a.* To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ă-fă-nē'ĕ-tē, *s.* Transparency, pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, dī-ă-făn'ĭk, *a.* Transparent, pellucid. [clear.

DIAPHANOUS, dī-ăf'fă-nŭs, *a.* Transparent,

DIAPHORESIS, dī-ăf ō-rē'sĭs, *s.* A bearing through; the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETICK, dī-ăf-ō-rĕt'ĭk, *a.* Sudorifick, promoting perspiration.

DIAPHORETICK, dī-af-ō-rĕt'ĭk, *s.* A sudorifick medicine.

DIAPHRAGM, dī'ă-frăm, *s.* The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHŒA, dī-ăr-rē'ă, *s.* A flux of the belly.

DIARRHŒTICK, dī-ăr-rĕt'ĭk, *a.* Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.

DIARIST, dī'ă-rĭst, *s.* One who keeps a diary. [a journal.

DIARY, dī'ă-rē, *s.* An account of every day,

DIASTOLE, dī-ăs'tō-lē, *s.* A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTYLE, dī'ăs-tīle, *s.* An intercolumniation of three diameters.

DIATESSERON, dī-ă-tĕs'sē-rŏn, *s.* An interval in musick.

DIBBLE, dĭb'bl, *s.* A pointed tool used in sowing and planting.

DIBSTONE, dĭb'stōne, *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY, dē-kăs'sē-tē, *s.* Pertness, sauciness.

DICE, dise, *s.* The plural of Die. *See* DIE.

DICE-BOX, dise'bŏks, *s.* The box from which the dice are thrown. [ster.

DICER, dī'sŭr, *s.* A player at dice, a game-

To DICTATE, dĭk'tāte, *v. a.* To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dĭk'tāte, *s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dĭk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dĭk-tā'tŭr, *s.* A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATORIAL, dĭk-tā-tō'rē-ăl, *s.* Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dĭk-tā'tŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence. [dogmatical.

DICTATORY, dĭk'tā-tō-rē, *a.* Overbearing,

DICTATURE, dĭk-tā'tshŭre, *s.* The office of a dictator. [pression.

DICTION, dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Style, language, ex-

DICTIONARY, dĭk'shŭn-ă-rē, *s.* A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, dĭd. The pret. of *Do*; the sign of the preterimperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dē-dăk'tē-kăl, } *a.* Precep-
DIDACTICK, dē-dăk'tĭk, } tive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dĭd'ăp-pŭr, *s.* A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dĭd-ăs-kăl'ĭk, *a.* Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, dĭdst. The second person of the preter tense of *Do.*—*See* DID.

To DIE, dī, *v. a.* To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dī, *s.* Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dī, *v. n.* To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī, *s.* DICE, dīse, *plur.* A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dī, *s.* DIES, dīze, *plur.* The stamp used in making coins, medals, &c.

DIER, dī'ŭr, *s.* One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī'ĕt, *s.* Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī'ĕt, *v. a.* To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, dī'ĕt, *v. n.* To eat by rules of physick, to eat, to feed. [estates.

DIET, dī'ĕt, *s.* An assembly of princes or

DIETER, dī'ĕt-ŭr, *s.* One who prescribes rules for eating. [quors.

DIET-DRINK, dī'ĕt-drĭnk, *s.* Medicated li-

DIETARY, dī'ĕt-ā-rè, *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETETICAL, dī-ĕ-tĕt'ĕ-kăl, } *a.* Relating

DIETETICK, dī-ĕ-tĕt'ĭk, } to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dĭf'fŭr, *v. n.* To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnse, *s.* State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.

DIFFERENT, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt, *a.* Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt-lè, *ad.* In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dĭf'fĕ-sĭl, *a.* Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dĭf'fĕ-kŭlt, *a.* Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish. [with difficulty.

DIFFICULTLY, dĭf'fĕ-kŭlt-lè, *ad.* Hardly,

DIFFICULTY, dĭf'fĕ-kŭl-tè, *s.* Hardness, contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dĭf-fīde', *v. n.* To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dĭf'fĕ-dĕnse, *s.* Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dĭf'fĕ-dĕnt, *a.* Not confident not certain.

DIFFIDENTLY, dĭf'fĕ-dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Not presumptuously. [two.

To DIFFIND, dĭf-fĭnd', *v. a.* To cleave in

DIFFISION, dĭf-fĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dĭf-flā'shŭn, *s.* The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnse, } *s.* The quality

DIFFLUENCY, dĭf'flŭ-ĕn-sè, } of falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dĭf fŏrm, *a.* Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as, a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dĭf-fŏr'mĕ-tè, *s.* Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dĭf-fūze', *v. a.* To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dĭf-fūse', *a.* Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

DIFFUSED, dĭf-fūzd', *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dĭf-fū'zĕd-lè, *ad.* Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dĭf-fū'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being diffused, dispersion.

DIFFUSELY, dĭf-fūse'lè, *ad.* Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSER, dĭf-fū'zŭr, *s.* One who spreads or disperses. [being diffused.

DIFFUSIBLE, dĭf-fū'zĕ-bl, *a.* Capable of

DIFFUSION, dĭf-fū'zhŭn, *s.* Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dĭf-fū'sĭv, *a.* Having the quality of scattering anything every way, scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension. [extensively.

DIFFUSIVELY, dĭf-fū'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Widely,

DIFFUSIVENESS, dĭf-fū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dĭg, *v. a.* (*pret.* DUG *or* DIGGED, *part. pass.* DUG *or* DIGGED. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dĭg, *v. n.* To work with a spade.

DIGEST, dī'jĕst, *s.* The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dē-jĕst', *v. a.* To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chymical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dē-jĕst', *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound

DIGE-TER, dē-jĕs'tŭr, *s.* He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to extract the gelatine; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dē-jĕs'tē-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dē-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chymical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dē-jĕs'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; disposing, methodising.

DIGESTIVE, dē-jĕs'tĭv, *s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dĭg'gŭr. *s.* One that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, dīte, *v. a.* To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, dĭd'jĭt, *s.* The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITAL, dĭd'jē-tăl, *a.* Pertaining to a finger.

DIGITATED, dĭd'jē-tā-tĕd, *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dē-glă-dē-ā'shŭn, *s.* A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dĭg'nē-fīde, *a.* Invested with some dignity; looking or acting with dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dĭg-nē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dĭg'nē-fī, *v. a.* To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dĭg'nē-tā-rē, *s.* A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dĭg'nē-tē, *s.* Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiasticks, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dē-grĕs', *v. n.* To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dē-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIGRESSIONAL, dē-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Deviating from the main point.

DIGRESSIVE, dē-grĕs'sĭv, *a.* Expatiating.

DIGRESSIVELY, dē-grĕs'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In the way of digression.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jū-dē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dīke, *s.* A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dē-lăs'sē-rāte, *v. a.* To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dē-lăs-sē-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of rending in two

To DILANIATE, dē-lā'nē-āte, *v. a.* To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dē-lăp è-dā'shŭn, *s.* The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILAPIDATOR, dē-lăp'è-dā-tŭr, *s.* One who dilapidates.

DILATABILITY, dē-lā-tā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dē-lā'tā-bl, *a.* Capable of extension.

DILATATION, dĭl-lā-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

To DILATE, dē-lāte', *v. a.* To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILATE, dē-lāte', *v. n.* To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dē-lā'tŭr, *s.* That which widens [or extends.

DILATORILY, dĭl'lā-tŭr-è-lè, *ad.* In a procrastinating way.

DILATORINESS, dĭl'lā-tŭr-è-nĕs, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dĭl'lā-tŭr-è, *a.* Tardy, slow, [sluggish.

DILECTION, dē-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of loving.

DILEMMA, dē-lĕm'mă, *s.* An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILETTANTE, dē-lĕt-tăn'tè, *s.* One who delights to cultivate or promote science

DILIGENCE, dĭl'lē-jĕnse, *s.* Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dĭl'lē-jĕnt, *a.* Constant in application, assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dĭl'lē-jĕnt-lē, *ad.* With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dĭl, *s.* An herb.

DILUCID, dē-lū'sĭd, *a.* Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dē-lū'sē-dāte, *v. a.* To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dē-lū-sē-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt, *a.* Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt, *s.* That which thins [other matter.

To DILUTE, dē-lūte', *v. a.* To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dē-lū'tŭr, *s.* That which makes anything else thin.

DILUTION, dē-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of making anything thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dē-lū'vē-ăn, *a.* Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dĭm, *a.* Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

To DIM, dĭm, *v. a.* To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

Dimension, dè-mĕn'shŭn, *s.* Space contained in anything, bulk, extent, capacity.

Dimensionless, dè-mĕn'shŭn-lĕs, *a.* Without any definite bulk. [pacity.

Dimensity, dè-mĕn'sè-tè, *s.* Extent, ca-

Dimensive, dè-mĕn'siv, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Dimidiation, dè-mid-dè-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of halving.

To Diminish, dè-mĭn'ish, *v. a* To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take anything from that to which it belongs; the contrary to Add.

To Diminish, dè-mĭn'ish, *v. n.* To grow less, to be impaired.

Diminishingly, dè-mĭn'ish-ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a manner tending to vilify.

Diminuent, dè-mĭn'ù-ĕnt, *a.* Lessening.

Diminution, dĭm-mè-nù'shŭn, *s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends. [little.

Diminutive, dè-mĭn'nù-tĭv, *a.* Small,

Diminutive, dè-mĭn'nù-tĭv, *s.* A word formed to express littleness, as manikin, in English, a little man; a small thing. [diminutive manner.

Diminutively, dè-mĭn'nù-tĭv-lè, *ad.* In a

Diminutiveness, dè-mĭn'nù-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Smallness, littleness, pettiness.

Dimish, dĭm'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

Dimission, dè-mish'ŭn, *s.* Leave to depart.

Dimissory, dĭm'is-sŭr-rè, *a.* That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

Dimity, dĭm'è-tè, *s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

Dimly, dĭm'lè, *ad.* Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception; not brightly; not luminously.

Dimness, dĭm'nĕs, *s.* Dulness of sight; want of apprehension; stupidity.

Dimple, dĭm'pl, *s.* Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. [cavities.

To Dimple, dĭm'pl, *v. n.* To sink in small

Dimpled, dĭm'pld, *a.* Set with dimples.

Dimply, dĭm'plè, *a.* Full of dimples.

Din, dĭn, *s.* A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To Din, dĭn, *v. a.* To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To Dine, dine, *v. n.* To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To Dine, dine, *v. a.* To give a dinner to, to feed. [round, vertiginous.

Dinetical, dè-nĕt'è-kăl, *a.* Whirling

To Ding, dĭng, *v. a.* To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To Ding, dĭng, *v. n.* To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

Ding-dong, dĭng-dŏng', *s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Dinginess, dĭn'jè-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being dingy. [hills

Dingle, dĭng'gl, *s.* A hollow between

Dingy, dĭn'jè, *a.* Dark brown, dirty.

Dining-room, dì'nĭng-rōōm, *s* The principal apartment of the house.

Dinner, dĭn'nŭr, *s.* The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Dinner-time, dĭn'nŭr-time, *s.* The time of dining.

Dint, dint, *s.* A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power. [vity by a blow.

To Dint, dint, *v. a.* To mark with a ca-

Dinumeration, dì-nù-mĕr-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of numbering out singly.

Diocesan, dì-ŏs'è-săn, *s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

Diocess, dì'ŏ-sĕs, *s.* The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

Dioptrical, dì-ŏp'trè-kăl, } *a.* Affording

Dioptrick, dì-ŏp'trik, } a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Dioptricks, dì-ŏp'triks, *s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of light.

Diorthrosis, dì ôr'thrò-sĭs, *s.* An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To Dip, dip, *v. a.* To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To Dip, dip, *v. n.* To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to choose by chance.

Dipchick, dĭp'tshĭk, *s.* The name of a bird.

Dipetalous, dì-pĕt'ă-lŭs, *a.* Having two flower leaves.

Diphthong, dip'*th*ŏng, *s.* A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

Diploma, dè-plò'mă, *s.* A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

Diplomacy, dĭp-lò'mă-sè, *s.* The state of acting by a diploma; customs and rules of ambassadors; forms of negotiation.

Diplomatic, dĭp-lò-măt'ĭk, *a.* Relating to a diploma; relating to negotiations.

Dipper, dip'pŭr, *s.* One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging into the water.

Dipping-needle, dip'ping-nèè-dl, *s.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle.

Dipsas, dĭp'săs, *s.* A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

Diptote, dĭp'tōte, *s.* A noun consisting of two cases only. [and martyrs.

Diptick, dip'tik, *s.* A register of bishops

Dire, dire, *a.* Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

Direct, dè-rĕkt', *a.* Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To DIRECT, dē-rĕkt', *v. a.* To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measures, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dē-rĕk'tŭr, *s.* One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dē-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, dē-rĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

DIRECTLY, dē-rĕkt'lē, *ad.* In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, dē-rĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, dē-rĕk'tŭr, *s.* One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORIAL, dī-rĕk-tō'rē-ăl, *a.* Giving direction.

DIRECTRESS, DIRECTRIX, dē-rĕk'trĕs, dē-rĕk'trĭks, *s.* She who or that directs or governs.

DIRECTORY, dē-rĕk'tŭr-ē, *s.* The book published by the preachers hostile to Charles I. for the direction of their sect in acts of worship; a French democratic government.

DIREFUL, dīre'fŭl, *a.* Dire, dreadful.

DIREFULNESS, dīre'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Dreadfulness, horror.

DIRENESS, dīre'nĕs, *s.* Dismalness, horror, heinousness.

DIREPTION, dī-rĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dûrje, *s.* A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.

DIRK, dûrk, *s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dûrt, *s.* Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.

To DIRT, dûrt, *v. a.* To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dûrt-pī', *s.* Forms of clay moulded by children.

DIRTILY, dûrt'ē-lē, *ad.* Nastily; meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dûrt'ē-nĕs, *s.* Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness.

DIRTY, dûrt'ē, *a.* Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.

To DIRTY, dûrt'ē, *v. a.* To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dī-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of bursting, or breaking; the state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS, dĭs, *or* dĭz. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*, &c.

DISABILITY, dĭs-ă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Want of power to do anything, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dĭz-ā'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

DISABLEMENT, dĭz-ā'bl-mĕnt, *s.* Legal impediment; weakness.

To DISABUSE, dĭs-ă-bûze', *v. a.* To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dĭs-ăk-kŏm-mō-dā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dĭs-ăk-kŭs'tŭm, *v. a.* To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dĭs-ăk-kwān'tănse, *s.* Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dĭs-ăd-vān'tăje, *s.* Loss, injury to interest; diminution of anything desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĭs-ăd-vān'tă-jă-bl, *a.* Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs, *a.* Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs-lē, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTURE, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'tshŭre, *s.* Misfortune.

DISADVENTUROUS, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'tshŭ-rŭs, *a.* Unhappy, unprosperous.

To DISAFFECT, dĭs-ăf-fĕkt', *v. a.* To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd, *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-lē, *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFECTIONATE, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'shŭn-ăte, *a.* Not affectionate.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dĭs-ăf fĕr'mănse *s.* Confusion, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dĭs-ăf-fŏr'rĕst, *v. a.* To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGREE, dĭs-ă-grēē', *v. n.* To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl, *a.* Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

DISAGREEABLY, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-blē, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEMENT, dĭs-ă-grēē'mĕnt, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion. [alienate from allegiance.

To DISALLIGE, dĭs-ăl-lēje', *v. a.* To

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lō', *v. a.* To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lōŭ', *v. n.* To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dĭs-ăl-lōŭ'ă-bl, *a.* Not allowable. [blion.

DISALLOWANCE, dĭs-ăl-lōŭ'ănse, *s.* Prohi-

To DISALLY, dĭs-ăl-lī', *v. a* To make an improper alliance.

To DISANCHOR, dĭz-ăngk'kŭr, *v. a.* To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dĭz-ăn'ĕ-māte, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dĭz-ăn-ĕ-mā'shŭn, *s.* Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dĭs-ăn-nŭl', *v. a.* To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'mĕnt, *s.* The act of making void. [robe.

To DISAPPAREL, dĭs-ăp-păr'ĕl, *v. a.* To dis-

To DISAPPEAR, dĭs-ăp-pēre', *v. n.* To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

DISAPPEARANCE, dĭs-ăp-pēr'ănse, } *s.*

DISAPPEARING, dĭs-ăp-pēre'ing. } Ceasing to appear.

To DISAPPOINT, dĭs-ăp-pŏĭnt', *v. a.* To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dĭs-ăp-pŏĭnt'n ĕnt, *s.* Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dĭs-ăp-prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* Censure, condemnation. [probation.

DISAPPROVAL, dĭs-ăp-prōō'văl, *s.* Disap-

To DISAPPROVE, dĭs-ăp-prōōv', *v. a.* To dislike, to censure. [divest of arms.

To DISARM, dĭz-ărm', *v. a.* To spoil, or

DISARMING, dĭz-ărm'ing, *s.* Deprivation of arms.

To DISARRANGE, dĭs-ăr-rānje', *v. a.* To put out of order; to derange; to unsettle.

DISARRANGEMENT, dĭs-ăr-rānje'mĕnt, *s.* Disorder; confusion. [any one.

To DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā', *v. a.* To undress

DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā', *s.* Disorder, confusion; undress.

DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'tŭr, *s.* The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.

To DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'tŭr, *v. a.* To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ăs'trŭs, *a.* Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune. [mal manner.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs'trŭs-lĕ, *ad.* In a dis-

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs'trus-nĕs, *s.* Unluckiness, unfortunateness.

To DISAVOUCH, dĭs-ă-vŏŭtsh', *v. a.* To retract profession, to disown.

To DISAVOW, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ', *v a.* To disown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ'ăl, } *s.* Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ'mĕnt, }

To DISAUTHORIZE, dĭs-aw'*th*ŏ-rize, *v. a.* To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd', *v. a.* To dismiss from military service.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd', *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate.

To DISBARK, dĭz-bărk', *v. a.* To land from a ship. [denial of belief.

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bĕ-lēēf', *s.* Refusal of credit,

To DISBELIEVE, dĭs-bĕ-lēēv', *v. a.* Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dĭs-bĕ-lēē'vŭr, *s.* One who refuses belief. [from a seat.

To DISBENCH, dĭz-bĕnsh', *v. a.* To drive

DISBODIED, dĭz-bŏd'dĕd, *a.* Freed from the body.

To DISBRANCH, dĭz-brānsh', *v. a.* To separate, to break off.

To DISBUD, dĭz-bŭd', *v. a.* To take away the sprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bŭr'dn, *v. a.* To unload, to disencumber, to throw off a burden. [the mind.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bŭr'dn, *v. n.* To ease

To DISBURSE, dĭz-bŭrse', *v. a.* To spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dĭz-bŭrs'mĕnt, *s.* A disbursing or laying out. [burses.

DISBURSER, dĭz-bŭr'sŭr, *s.* One that dis-

DISCALCEATED, dĭs-kăl'shĕ-ā-tĕd, *a.* Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION, dĭs-kăl-shĕ-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pulling off the shoes.

To DISCANDY, dĭs-kăn'dĕ, *v. n.* To dissolve, to melt.

To DISCARD, dĭs-kărd', *v. a.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.

DISCARNATE, dĭs-kăr'nate, *a.* Stripped of flesh. [undress.

To DISCASE, dĭs-kāse', *v. a.* To strip, to

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn', *v. a.* To descry, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to mark the difference between. [tinction.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn', *v. n.* To make dis-

DISCERNER, dĭz-zĕr'nŭr, *s.* Discoverer, he that descries; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.

DISCERNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr'nĕ-bl, *a.* Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.

DISCERNIBLENESS, dĭz-zĕr'nĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr'nĕ-blĕ, *ad.* Perceptibly, apparently. [cious, knowing.

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕr'ning, *part. a.* Judi-

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕrn'ing, *s.* The power of distinguishing.

DISCERNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr'ning-lĕ, *ad.* Judiciously, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn'mĕnt, *s.* Judgment, power of distinguishing.

To DISCERP, dĭs-sĕrp', *v. a.* To tear in pieces. [separable.

DISCERPTIBLE, dĭs-sĕrp'tē-bl, *a.* Frangible,

DISCERPTIBILITY, dĭs-sĕrp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, dĭs-sĕrp'shŭn, *s.* The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje', *v. a.* To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to anything, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje', *v. n.* To dismiss itself, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje', *s.* Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismission from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭs-tshär'jŭr, *s.* He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-sĭnkt', *a.* Ungirded, loosely dressed. [cut in pieces.

To DISCIND, dĭs-s nd', *v. a.* To divide, to

DISCIPLE, dĭs-sī'pl, *s.* A scholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-sī'pl-shĭp, *s.* The state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs'sē-plĭn-â-bl, *a.* Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs'sē-plĭn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-â'rē-ăn, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-â'rē-ăn, *s.* One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, d s's'sē-plĭn-â-rē, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dĭs'sē-plĭn, *s.* Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation, a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, d s's'sē-plĭn, *v. a.* To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dĭs-klāme', *v. a.* To disown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dĭs klā'mŭr, *s.* One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dĭs-klōze', *v. a.* To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dĭs-klō'zŭr, *s.* One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, dĭs-klō'zhŭre, *s.* Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

To DISCOAST, dĭz-cōste, *v. n.* To wander; to quit the coast.

DISCOLORATION, dĭs-kŏl-ŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, stain, dye.

To DISCOLOUR, dĭs-kŭl'lŭr, *v. a.* To change from the natural hue, to stain.

To DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt, *v. a.* To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt, *s.* Defeat over throw.

DISCOMFITURE, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt-yŭre, *s.* Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kŭm'fŭrt, *s.* Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kŭm'fŭrt, *v. a.* To grieve, to sadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dĭs-kŭm'fŭr-tâ-bl, *a.* One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

To DISCOMMEND, dĭs-kŏm-mĕnd', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dĭs-kŏm'mĕn-dâ-bl, *a.* Blameable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dĭs-kŏm'mĕn-dâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Blameableness, liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn *s.* Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn'dŭr, *s.* One that discommends. [molest.

DISCOMMODATE, dĭs-kŏm'mŏ-dāte, *v. a.* To

To DISCOMMODE, dĭs-kŏm-mŏde', *v. a.* To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dĭs-kŏm-mŏ'dē-ŭs, or dĭs-kŏm-mŏ'jē-ŭs, *a.* Inconvenient, troublesome.

DISCOMMODITY, dĭs-kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē, *s.* Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dĭs-kŏm-pōze', *v. a.* To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dĭs-kŏm-pō'zhŭre, *s.* Disorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dĭs-kŏn-sĕrt', *v. a.* To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, dĭs-kŏn-fôr'mâ-tē, *s.* Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dĭs-kŏn-grū'ē-tē, *s.* Disagreement, inconsistency.

To DISCONNECT, dĭs-kŏn-nĕkt', *v. a.* To break the ties of anything.

To DISCONSENT, dĭs-kŏn-sĕnt', *v. n.* To disagree; to differ.

DISCONSOLATE, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte, *a.* Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte-lē, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONSOLATION, dĭs-kŏn-sō-lā'shŭn, *s.* Want of comfort.

DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt', *s.* Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt', *a.* Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt', *v. a.* To dissatisfy, to make uneasy

DISCONTENTED, dis-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd, *part. a.* Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDLY, dis-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-lè, *ad.* In a discontented humour.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* The state of discontent.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kŏn-tĭn'ū-ânse, *s.* Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'shŭn, *s.* Disruption of continuity, separation.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn-tĭn'ū, *v. n.* To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn-tĭn'ū, *v. a.* To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kŏn-tè-nū'ĕ-tè, *s.* Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONTINUOUS, dis-kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs, *a.* Wide, gaping.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kŏn-vè'nè-ĕnse, *s.* Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dis'kŏrd, *s.* Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in musick, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dis-kŏrd', *v. n.* To disagree, not to suit with.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kŏr'dânse, } *s.* Disa-
DISCORDANCY, dis-kŏr'dân-sè, } greement, opposition, inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, dis-kŏr'dânt, *a.* Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, dis-kŏr'dânt-lè, *ad.* Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.

DISCORDFUL, dis-kŏrd'fûl, *a.* Quarrelsome.

To DISCOVER, dis-kŭv'ŭr, *v. a.* To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to espy.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kŭv'ŭr-â-bl, *a.* That may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dis-kŭv'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that finds anything not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dis-kŭv'ŭr-è, *s.* The act of finding anything hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

DISCOUNT, dis'kŏŭnt, *s.* The sum refunded in a bargain; interest for money advanced on bill of exchange, &c.

To DISCOUNT, dis-kŏŭnt', *v. a.* To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kŏŭn'tè-nânse, *v. a.* To discourage by cold treatment; to abash; to put to shame.

DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kŏŭn'tè-nânse, *s.* Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOUNTENANCER, dis-kŏŭn'tè-nân-sŭr, *s* One that discourages by cold treatment.

DISCOUNTER, dis-kŏŭn'tŭr, *s.* One who discounts.

To DISCOURAGE, dis-kŭr'ĭdje, *v. a.* To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kŭr'ĭdje-ŭr, *s.* One that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kŭr'ĭdje-mĕnt, *s.* The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dis-kŏrse', *s.* The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kŏrse', *v. n.* To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSER, dis-kŏr'sŭr, *s.* A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCURSIVE, dis-kŏr'sĭv, *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory. [uncomplaisant

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kŭr'tshŭs, *a.* Uncivil,

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kŭr'tshŭs-lè, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely. [rudeness.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kŭr'tŭ-sè *s.* Incivility,

DISCOUS, dis'kŭs, *a.* Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dis-krĕd'ĭt, *s.* Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dis-krĕd'ĭt, *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREDITABLE, dis-krĕd'ĭt-â-bl, *a.* Disgraceful.

DISCREET, dis-krèèt', *a.* Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dis-krèèt'lè, *ad.* Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dis-krèèt'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis'krĕp-ânse, *s.* Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANCY, dis'krĕp-ân-sè, *s.* Difference.

DISCREPANT, dis'krè-pânt, *a.* Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dis-krète, *a.* Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, dis-krĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONAL, dis-krĕsh'ŭn-âl, *a.* Unlimited.

DISCRETIONALLY, dis-krĕsh'ŭn-âl-lè, *ad.* At pleasure, at choice.

DISCRETIONARY, dis-krĕsh'ŭn-ăr-è, *a.* Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krè'tĭv, *a.* The same as Discrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nâ-bl, *a.* ... tinguishable by outward marks or tokens

To DISCRIMINATE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nāte, *v. a.* To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATELY, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nāte-lē, *ad.* Distinctly; minutely.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nāte-nĕs, *s.* Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dĭs-krĭm-ĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction: the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nā-tĭv, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction, characteristical; that observes distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVELY, dĭs-krĭm'ĕ-nā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Observing due distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Dangerous, hazardous. [of a crown.

To DISCROWN, dis-krŏŭn, *v. a.* To deprive

DISCUBITORY, dis-kū'bĕ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning. [pate.

DISCULPATE, dis-kŭl'pāte, *v. a.* To exculDISCUMBENCY, dis-kŭm'bĕn-sē, *s.* The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dis-kŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dĭs-kŭr'sĭv, *a.* Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences. [gradation of argument.

DISCURSIVELY, dĭs-kŭr'sĭv-lē, *ad.* By due

DISCURSORY, dis-kŭr'sŭr-ē, *a.* Argumental.

DISCUS, dis'kŭs, *s.* A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dis-kŭs', *v. a.* To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, dis-kŭs'sŭr, *s.* He that discusses. [examination.

DISCUSSION, dĭs-kŭs'shŭn, *s.* Disquisition,

DISCUSSIVE, dis-kŭs'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dis-kū'shĕnt, *s.* A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dĭz-dāne', *v. a.* To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dĭz-dāne', *s.* Scorn, contemptuous anger. [scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFUL, dĭz-dāne'fŭl, *a.* Haughty,

DISDAINFULLY, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-lē, *ad.* With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dĭz-ēze', *s.* Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, dĭz-ēze', *v. a.* To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy. [malady.

DISEASEDNESS, dĭz-ē'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* Sickness,

DISEASEFUL, dĭz-ēze'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with disease; producing disease; causing uneasiness.

DISEDGED, dĭz-ĕdjd', *a.* Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dĭs-ĕm-bârk', *v. a.* To carry to land

To DISEMBARK, dĭs-ĕm-bârk', *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

To DISEMBARRASS, dĭs-ĕm-bâr-râs, *v. a.* To free from impediment.

To DISEMBITTER, dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'id, *a.* Divested of the body.

To DISEMBODY, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'dē, *v. a.* To release from military incorporation.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue', *v. a.* To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue', *v. n.* To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏŭ'ĕld, *part. a.* Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl', *v. a.* To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dĭs-ĕn-ā'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dĭs-ĕn-tshânt', *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To discharge from encumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'brânse, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje', *v. a.* To separate from anything with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from anything that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje', *v. n.* To set one's self free from. [at leisure.

DISENGAGED, dĭs-ĕn-gājd', *part. a.* Vacant,

DISENGAGEDNESS, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'mĕnt, *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENNOBLE, dĭs-ĕn-nō'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of that which ennobles.

To DISENSLAVE, dĭs-en-slāve', *v. a.* To redeem from slavery.

To DISENTANGLE, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'gl, *v. a.* To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of anything interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

DISENTANGLEMENT, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'gl-mĕnt, *s.* The act of clearing from perplexity.

To DISENTERRE, dĭs-ĕn-tĕr', *v. a.* To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dĭs-ĕn-*thr*âwl', *v. a.* To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dĭs-ĕn-*thr*ōne', *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-trânse', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dĭs-ĕ-spouze', *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dĭs-ĕ-stēēm', *s.* Slight, dislike.

To DISESTEEM, dĭs-ĕ-stēēm', *v. a.* To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, dĭs-ĕs-tĕ-mā'shŭn, *s.* Disrespect, disesteem.

DIS-FAVOUR, dis-fā'vŭr, *s.* Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr, *v. a.* To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFIGURATION, dĭs-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dĭs-fĭg'ûre, *v. a.* To change anything to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg'ûre-mĕnt, *s.* Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.

DISFOREST, dĭs-fŏr'rĕst, *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dĭs-frăn'tshīz, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt, *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dĭs-fûr'nĭsh, *v. a.* To unfurnish, to strip.

To DISGARNISH, dĭz-gär'nĭsh, *v. a.* To strip of ornament; to take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLORIFY, dĭz-glō'rĕ-fī, *v. a.* To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dĭz-gôrje', *v. a.* To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dĭz-grāse', *s.* Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dĭz-grāse', *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dĭz-grāse'fûl, *a.* Ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dĭz-grāse'fûl-è, *ad.* Shameful, in disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dĭz-grāse'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dĭz-grā'sŭr, *s.* One that exposes to shame.

DISGRACIOUS, dĭz-grā'shŭs, *a.* Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGREGATE, dĭs'grè-gāte, *v. a.* To separate; to disperse.

To DISGUISE, dĭz-gīze', *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dĭz-gīze', *s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, dĭz-gīze'mĕnt, *s.* Dress of disguise; concealment.

DISGUISER, dĭz-gī'zŭr, *s.* One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUISING, dĭz-gīze'ĭng, *s.* Frolick in masks; giving a semblance of truth to falsehood.

DISGUST, dĭz-gŭst', *s.* Aversion of the palate from anything; ill humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dĭz-gŭst', *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, dĭz-gŭst'fûl, *a.* Nauseous.

DISGUSTINGLY, dĭz-gŭst'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a manner to disgust.

DISH, dĭsh, *s.* A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dĭsh, *v. a.* To serve in a dish

DISH-CLOUT, dĭsh'klŏût, *s.* The cloth with which the maids wipe their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dĭsh'wŏsh-ŭr, *s.* The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dĭs-ă-bĭl', *s.* Undress, loose dress.

To DISHABIT, dĭs-hăb'ĭt, *v. a.* To throw out of place.

DISHARMONIOUS, dĭs-hăr-mō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Incongruous.

To DISHEARTEN, dĭs-hărt'n, *v. a.* To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dĭs-hĕr'rè-zn, *s.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dĭs-hĕr'ĭt, *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, dĭsh-shĕv'vĕl, *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, dĭz-ŏn'ĭst, *a.* Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dĭz-ŏn-ĭst-lè, *ad.* Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dĭz-ŏn'nĭs-tè, *s.* Want of probity; faithlessness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr, *s.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ă bl, *a.* Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURABLY, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ă-blè, *ad.* Ignominiously.

DISHONOURER, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dĭs-hôrn', *v. a.* To strip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dĭs-ū'mŭr, *s.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dĭs-ĭm-prôôv'mĕnt, *s.* Reduction of a better to a worse state.

To DISINCARCERATE, dĭs-ĭn-kär'sĕ-rāte, *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dĭs-ĭn-klè-nā'shŭn, *s* Want of affection, slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, dĭs-ĭn-klīne', *v. a.* To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINCLINED, dĭs-ĭn-klīnd', *a.* Not averse from.

Disincorporation, dis-in-kor-po-rā'shŭn, *s.* Depriving of corporate rights.

Disingenuity, dis-in-je-nū'ĕ-tē, *s.* Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

Disingenuous, dis-in-jĕn'ū-ŭs, *a.* Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

Disingenuously, dis-in-jĕn'ū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

Disingenuousness, dis-in-jĕn'ū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Mean subtilty, low craft.

Disinherison, dis-in-hĕr'ē-zn, *s.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To Disinherit, dis-in-hĕr'ĭt, *v. a.* To cut off from any hereditary right.

To Disinter, dis-in-tĕr', *v. a.* To unbury, to take out of the grave.

Disinterested, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd, *a.* Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

Disinteressment, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-mĕnt, *s.* Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

Disinterest, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst, *s.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.

To Disinterest, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst, *v. a.* To render superior to private advantage.

Disinterested, dĭs-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd, *a.* Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

Disinterestedly, diz-in'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-lē, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

Disinterestedness, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Contempt of private interest.

To Disintricate, diz-in'trē-kāte, *v. a.* To disentangle. [an invitation.

To Disinvite, dis-in-vīte', *v. a.* To retract

To Disjoin, dĭz-jŏĭn', *v. a.* To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.

To Disjoint, dĭz-jŏint', *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To Disjoint, dĭz-jŏint', *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to separate.

Disjointly, diz-jŏint'lē, *ad.* In a divided state. [parate.

Disjunct, dĭz-jŭngkt', *a.* Disjointed, se-

Disjunction, diz-jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Disunion, separation, parting.

Disjunctive, dĭz-jŭngk'tĭv, *a.* Incapable of union; that marks separation or opposition. [tinctly, separately.

Disjunctively, dĭz-jŭngk'tiv-lē, *ad.* Dis-

Disk, dĭsk, *s.* The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.

Diskindness, disk'ynd-nĕs, *s.* Want of kindness, want of affection; ill turn, injury.

Dislike, dĭz-like', *s.* Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.

To Dislike, dĭz-like', *v. a.* To disapprove, to regard without affection.

Dislikeful, dĭz-like'fŭl, *a.* Disaffected, malign. [like.

To Disliken, dĭz-lī'kn, *v. a.* To make un-

Dislikeness, diz'like-nĕs, *s.* Dissimilitude, unlikeness.

Disliker, diz-lī'kŭr, *s.* A disapprover, one that is not pleased.

To Dislimb, dĭz-lĭm', *v. a.* To tear limb from limb. [Not used.

To Dislimn, dĭz-lĭm', *v. a.* To unpaint.

To Dislocate, dis'lō-kāte, *v. a.* To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

Dislocation, dĭs-lō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.

To Dislodge, dĭz-lŏdje', *v. a.* To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

To Dislodge, dĭz-lŏdje', *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Disloyal, dĭz-lŏĕ'ăl, *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.

Disloyally, diz-lŏĕ'ăl-lē, *ad.* Not faithfully, disobediently.

Disloyalty, dĭz-lŏĕ'ăl-tē, *s.* Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

Dismal, dĭz'măl, *a.* Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy. [rowfully.

Dismally, dĭz'măl-lē, *ad.* Horribly, sor-

Dismalness, dĭz'măl-nĕs, *s.* Horror, sorrow.

To Dismantle, dĭz-măn'tl, *v. a.* To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down anything external.

Dismantling, dĭz-măn'tl-ĭng, *s.* Destroying the fortifications of a town.

To Dismask, dĭz-măsk', *v. a.* To divest of a mask.

To Dismay, dĭzmā', *v. a.* To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

Dismay, dĭz-mā', *s.* Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.

Dismayedness, dĭz-mā'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.

To Dismember, dĭz-mĕm'bŭr, *v. a.* To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

Dismemberment, dĭz-mĕm'bŭr-mĕnt, *s.* Division; depriving of parts.

Dismettled, dĭz-mĕt'tld, *v. a.* Without spirit or fire. [to discard.

To Dismiss, dĭz-mĭs', *v. a.* To send away,

Dismissal, dĭz-mĭs-săl, } *s.* Act of send-

Dismission, dĭz-mĭsh'ŭn, } ing away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.

To Dismortgage, dĭz-mŏr'gāje, *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-mǒúnt', *v. a.* To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-mǒúnt, *v. n.* To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, dĭz-nătsh'ŭ-râ-lize, *v. a.* To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dĭz-nă'tshŭred, *a.* Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.

DISOBEDIENCE, dĭs-ŏ-bē'dē-ĕnse, *s.* Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incompliance.

DISOBEDIENT, dĭs-ŏ-bē'dē-ĕnt, *a.* Not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dĭs-ŏ-bā', *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, dĭs-ŏb-lē-gā'shŭn, *s.* Offence, cause of disgust.

To DISOBLIGE, (dĭs-ŏ-blīje', / dĭs-ŏ-blēēje',) *v. a.* To offend, disgust, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dĭs-ŏ-blī'jĭng, *part. a.* Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dĭs-ŏ-blī'jĭng-lē, *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dĭs-ŏ-blī'jĭng-nĕs, *s.* Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, dĭz-ŏrbd', *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr, *s.* Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; neglect of rule; sickness; distemper; discomposure of mind.

To DISORDER, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr, *v. a.* To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.

DISORDERED, dĭz-ŏr'dŭrd, *a.* Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.

DISORDERLY, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr-lē, *a.* Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr-lē, *ad.* Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dĭz-ŏr'dē-nāte, *a.* Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, dĭz-ŏr'dē-nāte-lē, *ad.* Inordinately, viciously.

DISORGANIZATION, dĭz-ŏr-gă-nī-zā'shŭn, *s.* Subversion of order.

To DISORGANIZE, dĭz-ŏr'gă-nize, *v. a.* To destroy the order of.

To DISOWN, dĭz-ōne', *v. a.* To deny, to renounce.

DISPARADIZED, dĭs-pâr'ă-dizd, *a.* Fallen from happiness to misery.

To DISPARAGE, dĭs-pâr'rĭdje, *v. a.* To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.

DISPARAGEMENT, dĭs-pâr'rĭdje-mĕnt, *s.* Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

DISPARAGER, dĭs-pâr'rĭdje-ŭr, *s.* One that disgraces.

DISPARITY, dĭs-pâr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.

To DISPARK, dĭs-pârk', *v. a.* To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.

To DISPART, dĭs-pârt', *v. a.* To divide into two, to separate, to break.

DISPASSION, dĭs-pâsh'ŭn, *s.* Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATELY, dĭs-pâsh'ŭn-âte-lè, *ad.* Calmly. [from passion.

DISPASSIONED, dĭs-pâsh'ŭnd, *a.* Free

DISPASSIONATE, dĭs-pâsh'ŭn-âte, *a.* Cool, calm, temperate.

To DISPEL, dĭs-pĕl', *v. a.* To drive by scattering, to dissipate.

DISPENSARY, dĭs-pĕn'sâ-rè, *s.* The place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION, dĭs-pĕn-sā'shŭn, *s.* Distribution, the act of dealing out anything; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence: an exemption from some law.

DISPENSATOR, dĭs-pĕn-sā'tŭr, *s.* One employed in dealing out anything; a distributer.

DISPENSATORY, dĭs-pĕn'sâ-tŭr-è, *s.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.

To DISPENSE, dĭs pĕnse', *v. a.* To deal out, to distribute: To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.

DISPENSE, dĭs-pĕnse', *s.* Dispensation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dĭs-pĕn'sŭr, *s.* One that dispenses, a distributer.

To DISPEOPLE, dĭs-pē'pl, *v. a.* To depopulate, to empty of people. [tor

DISPEOPLER, dĭs-pē'pl-ŭr, *s.* A depopula-

To DISPERGE, dĭs-pĕrdje', *v. a.* To sprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dĭs-pĕrse', *v. a.* To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-lè, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-nĕs, *s.* Thinness, scatteredness.

DISPERSER, dĭs-pĕr'sŭr, *s.* A scatterer, a spreader.

DISPERSION, dĭs-pĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered. [perse.

DISPERSIVE, dĭs-pĕr'sĭv, *ad.* Able to dis-

To DISPIRIT, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt, *v. a.* To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt-tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dĭs-plâse', *v. a.* To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, dĭs-plâ'sĕn-sè, *s.* Incivility, disobligation; anything unpleasing.

To DISPLANT, dĭs-plănt', *v. a.* To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dĭs-plăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people. [ejection.

DISPLANTING, dĭs-plănt'ĭng, *s.* Removal,

To DISPLAY, dĭs-plā', *v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, dĭs-plā', *s.* An exhibition of anything to view. [offensive.

DISPLEASANT, dĭs-plĕz'ănt, *a.* Unpleasing,

DISPLEASANTLY, dĭs-plĕz'ănt-lē, *ad.* In an unpleasing manner.

To DISPLEASE, dĭs-plēze', *v. a.* To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

DISPLEASEDNESS, dĭs-plēze'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Pain received.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dĭs-plē'zĭng-nĕs, *s.* Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ūre, *s.* Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ūre, *v. a.* To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dĭs-plōde', *v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dĭs-plō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of disploding, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPLUMED, dĭs-plūmd, *a.* Stripped of feathers.

DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt', *s.* Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt', *v. a.* To divert.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt', *v. n.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSABLE, dĭs-pō'zā-bl, *a.* Capable of being used for any particular purpose.

DISPOSAL, dĭs-pō'zăl, *s.* The act of disposing or regulating anything, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, dĭs-pōse', *v. a.* To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust: To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dĭs-pōse', *s.* Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dĭs-pō'zŭr, *s.* Distributer, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSING, dĭs-pō'zĭng, *s.* Direction.

DISPOSITION, dĭs-pō-zish'ŭn, *s.* Order, method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* That implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dĭs-pŏz-zĕs', *v. a.* To put out of possession, to deprive, to disseize.

DISPOSSESSION, dĭs-pŏz-zĕs'shŭn, *s.* Putting out of possession.

DISPOSURE, dĭs-pō'zhŭre, *s.* Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze', *s.* Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dĭs-prā'zŭr, *s.* A censurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dĭs-prā'zĕ-bl, *a.* Unworthy of commendation. [blame.

DISPRAISINGLY, dĭs-prā'zĭng-lē, *ad.* With

To DISPREAD, dĭs-sprĕd', *v. a.* To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dĭs-prōōf', *s.* Confutation, conviction of errour, or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn, *s.* Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn, *v. a.* To mismatch, to join things unsuitably.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-ā-bl, *a.* Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-ā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-ā-blē, *ad.* Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl-lē, *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-āte, *a.* Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-āte-lē, *ad.* Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn-āte-nĕs, *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dĭs-prōōve', *v. a.* To confute an assertion, to convict of errour or falsehood. [futes.

DISPROVER, dĭs-prōō'vŭr, *s.* One that con-

DISPUNISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'ish-ā-bl, *a.* Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, dĭs'pū-tā-bl, *or* dĭs-pū'tā-bl, *a.* Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTACITY, dĭs-pū-tăs'sĕ-tē, *s.* Proneness to dispute.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt, *s.* Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt, *s.* Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dĭs-pū-tā'shŭn, *s.* The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dĭs-pū-tā'shŭs, *a.* Inclined to dispute, cavilling. [to debate.

DISPUTATIVE, dĭs-pū'tā-tĭv, *a.* Disposed

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte', *v. n.* To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte', *v. a.* To contend for, to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dĭs-pûte', *s.* Contest, controversy. [uncontrovertible.
DISPUTELESS, dĭs-pûte'lĕs, *a.* Undisputed,
DISPUTER, dĭs-pū'tŭr, *s.* A controvertist, one given to argument.
DISQUALIFICATION, dĭs-kwŏl-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* That which disqualifies.
To DISQUALIFY, dĭs-kwŏl'ĕ-fi, *v. a.* To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction. [lessness, vexation, anxiety.
DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt, *s.* Uneasiness, rest-
To DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt, *v. a.* To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.
DISQUIETER, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-ŭr, *s.* A disturber, a harasser.
DISQUIETFUL, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-fŭl, } *a.* Causing
DISQUIETOUS, dĭs-kwī'ĕ-tŭs, } disquiet.
DISQUIETLY, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-lè, *ad.* Without rest, anxiously.
DISQUIETNESS, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-nĕs, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.
DISQUIETUDE, dĭs-kwī'ĕ-tûde, *s.* Uneasiness, anxiety.
DISQUISITION, dĭs-kwĕ-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Examination, disputative inquiry.
DISREGARD, dĭs-rĕ-gärd', *s.* Slight notice, neglect. [to contemn.
To DISREGARD, dĭs-rĕ-gärd', *v. a.* To slight,
DISREGARDER, dĭs-rĕ-gärd'ŭr, *s.* One who slights or contemns.
DISREGARDFUL, dĭs-rĕ-gärd'fŭl, *a.* Negligent, contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY, dĭs-rĕ-gärd'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Contemptuously.
DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh, *s.* Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.
To DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh, *v. a.* To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of. [creditable.
DISREPUTABLE, dĭs-rĕp'pŭ-tā-bl, *a.* Not
DISREPUTATION, dĭs-rĕp-ŭ-tā'shŭn, *s.* Disgrace, dishonour.
DISREPUTE, dĭs-rĕ-pûte', *s.* Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.
DISRESPECT, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt', *s.* Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.
To DISRESPECT, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt', *v. a.* To treat with disrespect.
DISRESPECTFUL, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl, *a.* Irreverent, uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Irreverently. [uncover.
To DISROBE, dĭz-rōbe', *v. a.* To undress, to
DISRUPTION, dĭz-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.
DISSATISFACTION, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'shŭn, *s.* The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.
DISSATISFACTORINESS, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ĕ-nĕs, *s.* Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ĕ, *a.* Unable to give content.
To DISSATISFY, dĭs-săt'ĭs-fi, *v. a.* To discontent, to displease.
To DISSECT, dĭs-sĕkt', *v. a.* To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.
DISSECTION, dĭs-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.
DISSEISIN, dĭs-sē'zĭn, *s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.
To DISSEIZE, dĭs-sēze', *v. a.* To dispossess, to deprive. [sesses another.
DISSEIZOR, dĭs-sē'zŏr, *s.* He that dispos-
DISSEMBLANCE, dĭs-sĕm'blânse, *s.* Dissimilitude.
To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl, *v. a.* To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.
To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.
DISSEMBLER, dĭs-sĕm'blŭr, *s.* A hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.
DISSEMBLING, dĭs-sĕm'blĭng, *s.* Assuming a deceptive appearance.
DISSEMBLINGLY, dĭs-sĕm'blĭng-lè, *ad.* With dissimulation, hypocritically.
To DISSEMINATE, dĭs-sĕm'ĕ-nâte, *v. a.* To scatter as seed, to spread every way.
DISSEMINATION, dĭs-sĕm-ĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of scattering like seed.
DISSEMINATOR, dĭs-sĕm'ĕ-nā-tŭr, *s.* He that scatters, a spreader.
DISSENSION, dĭs-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.
DISSENSIOUS, dĭs-sĕn'shŭs, *a.* Disposed to discord, contentious.
To DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt', *v. n.* To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.
DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt', *s.* Disagreement; difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.
DISSENTANEOUS, dĭs-sĕn-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.
DISSENTER, dĭs-sĕn'tŭr, *s.* One that disagrees or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English Church. [dissent.
DISSENTIENT, dĭs-sĕn'shĕnt, *a.* Declaring
To DISSERT, dĭs-sĕrt', *v. n.* To discourse.
DISSERTATION, dĭs-sĕr-tā'shŭn, *s.* A discourse.
DISSERTATOR, dĭs'sĕr-tā-tŭr, *s.* One who discourses or debates on a subject.
To DISSERVE, dĭs-sĕrv', *v. a.* To do injury to, to harm.
DISSERVICE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs, *s.* Injury, mischief.
DISSERVICEABLE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-â-bl, *a.* Injurious, mischievous.
DISSERVICEABLENESS, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Injury, harm, hurt.
To DISSETTLE, dĭs-sĕt'tl, *v. a.* To unsettle.
To DISSEVER, dĭs-sĕv'ŭr, *v. a.* To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.
DISSIDENCE, dĭs'sĕ-dĕnse, *s.* Discord, disagreement.
DISSIDENT, dĭs'sĕ-dĕnt *a.* Not agreeing

Dissidents, dĭs'sē-dĕntz, *s.* The members of the Polish religious dissenters.

Dissilience, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnse, *s.* The act of starting asunder.

Dissilient, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnt, *a.* Starting asunder, bursting in two.

Dissilition, dĭs-sĭl-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of bursting in two, of starting different ways; the opposite to Coalition.

Dissimilar, dĭs-sĭm'ē-lŭr, *a.* Unlike, heterogeneous. [likeness, dissimilitude.

Dissimilarity, dĭs-sĭm-ē-lăr'ē-tē, *s.* Un-

Dissimilitude, dĭs-sim-mĭl'ē-tūde, *s.* Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

Dissimulation, dĭs-sĭm-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dissembling, hypocrisy. [ed.

Dissipable, dĭs'sē-pā-bl, *a.* Easily scatter-

To Dissipate, dĭs'sē-pāte, *v. a.* To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention, to spend a fortune.

Dissipation, dĭs-sē-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

To Dissociate, dĭs-sō'shē-āte, *v. a.* To separate, to disunite, to part.

Dissociation, dĭs-sō-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Separation, division. [dissolution.

Dissolvable, dĭz-zŏl'vă-bl, *a.* Capable of

Dissoluble, dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl, *a.* Capable of separation of one part from another.

Dissolubility, dĭs-sŏl-lū-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

To Dissolve, dĭz-zŏlv', *v. a.* To destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of anything; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

To Dissolve, dĭz-zŏlv', *v. n.* To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

Dissolvent, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting.

Dissolvent, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt, *s.* The power of disuniting the parts of anything.

Dissolver, dĭz-zŏl'vŭr, *s.* That which has the power of dissolving.

Dissolvible, dĭz-zŏl'vĕ-bl, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.

Dissolute, dĭs'sŏ-lūte, *a.* Loose, wanton, debauched. [in debauchery.

Dissolutely, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-lē, *ad.* Loosely,

Dissoluteness, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-nĕs, *s.* Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

Dissolution, dĭs-sŏ-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of anything by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

Dissonance, dĭs'sŏ-nănse, *s.* A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

Dissonancy, dĭs'sŏ-năn-sē, *s.* Discord; disagreement.

Dissonant, dĭs'sŏ-nănt, *a.* Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To Dissuade, dĭs-swāde', *v. a.* To divert by reason or importunity from anything.

Dissuader, dĭs-swā'dŭr, *s.* He that dissuades.

Dissuasion, dĭs-swā'zhŭn, *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against anything.

Dissuasive, dĭs-swā'sĭv, *a.* Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.

Dissuasive, dĭs-swā'sĭv, *s.* Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

Dissyllable, dĭs'sĭl-lă-bl, *s.* A word of two syllables.

Distaff, dĭs'tăf, *s.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To Distain, dĭs-tāne', *v. a.* To stain; to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

Distance, dĭs'tănse, *s.* Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect; distant behaviour, retraction of kindness, reserve.

To Distance, dĭs'tănse, *v. a.* To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

Distant, dĭs'tănt, *a.* Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved, not obvious.

Distaste, dĭs-tāste', *s.* Disgust, dislike: alienation of affection.

To Distaste, dĭs-tāste', *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust.

Distasteful, dĭs-tāste'fŭl, *a.* Nauseous to the palate, disgusting, offensive, unpleasing.

Distastefulness, dĭs-tāste'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Dislike; disagreeableness. [excites disgust.

Distastive, dĭs-tāste'ĭv, *s.* That which

Distemper, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr, *s.* A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneasiness.

To Distemper, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr, *v. a.* To disease, to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation. [moderate.

D'stemperate, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr-āte, *a.* Im-

Distemperature, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr-ă-tshūre, *s.* Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold, perturbation of the mind.

To Distend, dĭs-tĕnd', *v. a.* To stretch out in breadth.

Distent, dĭs-tĕnt', *s.* The space through which anything is spread.

Distention, dĭs-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of stretching in breadth; space occupied.

Distich, dĭs'tĭk, *s.* A couplet, a couple of lines.

To Distil, dĭs-tĭl', *v. n.* To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

To DISTIL, dis-til', *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-til-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'lă-tŭr-è, *a.* Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-til'lŭr, *s.* One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLERY, dis'til-lŭr-rè, *s.* The art of distilling spirits; the place where they are distilled.

DISTILMENT, dis-til'mĕnt, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', *a.* Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dis-tingk'shŭn, *s.* Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingk'tiv, *a.* That makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingk'tiv-lè, *ad.* In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tingkt'lè, *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingkt'nĕs, *s.* Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v. a.* To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference; to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v. n.* To make distinction, to find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'gwisht, *part. a.* Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'gwish-ŭr, *s.* A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'gwish-ĭng-lè, *ad.* With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwish-mĕnt, *s.* Distinction, observation of difference.

To DISTORT, dis-tôrt', *v. a.* To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dis-tôr'shŭn, *s.* Irregular motion, by which the face is writhed or the parts disordered.

DISTRACT, dis-trăkt, *part. a.* Mad.

To DISTRACT, dis-trăkt', *v. a. part. pass.* Distracted, anciently Distraught. To pull different ways at once; to separate; to divide; to perplex; to make mad. [frantickly.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trăk'tĕd-lè, *ad.* Madly,

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trăk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dis-trăk'shŭn, *s.* Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trâne', *v. a.* To seize.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trâne', *v. n.* To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dis-trâ'nŭr, *s.* He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dis-trânt', *s.* Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trâw't, *part. a.* Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dis-trĕs', *s.* The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dis-trĕs', *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable. [ble, full of misery.

DISTRESSFUL, dis-trĕs'fŭl, *a.* Full of trou-

DISTRESSFULLY, dis-trĕs'fŭl-lè, *ad.* In a miserable manner.

DISTRESSING, dis-trĕs'ĭng, *a.* Harassing, afflicting; painful.

To DISTRIBUTE, dis-trĭb'ûte, *v. a.* To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-trĕ-bû'shŭn, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trĭb'û-tĭv, *a.* Assigning to others their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trĭb'û-tiv-lè, *ad.* By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dis'trĭkt, *s.* The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dis-trŭst', *v. a.* To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dis-trŭst', *s.* Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trŭst'fŭl, *a.* Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trŭst'fŭl-lè, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trŭst'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being distrustful, want of confidence. [distrust.

DISTRUSTLESS, dis-trŭst'lĕs, *a.* Void of

To DISTURB, dis-tûrb', *v. a.* To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions, to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dĭs-tûr'bânse, *s.* Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder, tumult.

DISTURBER, dĭs-tûr'bûr, *s.* A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dĭs-tûrn', *v. a.* To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, dĭz-văl-ù-ā'shŭn, *s.* Disgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, dĭz-văl'ù, *v. a.* To undervalue.

DISUNION, dĭs-ù'nē-ŭn, *s.* Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ù-nīte', *v. a.* To separate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ù-nīte', *v. n.* To fall asunder, to become separate.

DISUNITY, dĭs-ù'nē-tē, *s.* A state of actual separation.

DISUSAGE, dĭs-ù'zăje, *s.* The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dĭs-ûse', *s.* Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

To DISUSE, dĭs-ûze', *v. a.* To cease to make use of, to disaccustom.

To DISVOUCH, dĭz-vŏŭtsh', *v. a.* To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, dĭtsh, *s.* A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To DITCH, dĭtsh, *v. a.* To make a ditch.

DITCHER, dĭtsh'ûr, *s.* One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dĭth-ĕ-răm'bĭk, *s.* A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.

DITTANY, dĭt'tă-nē, *s.* An herb.

DITTIED, dĭt'tĭd, *a.* Sung, adapted to musick.

DITTO, dĭt'tō, *ad.* The same.

DITTY, dĭt'tē, *s.* A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dē-văn', *s.* The council of the Oriental Princes; any council assembled.

To DIVARICATE, dē-vâr'ē-kāte, *v. n.* To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, dē-vâr-ē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Partition into two; division of opinions.

To DIVE, dīve, *v. n.* To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question of science.

DIVER, dī'vûr, *s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for anything; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To DIVERGE, dī-vêrje', *v. n.* To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENCE, dī-vêr'jĕnse, *s.* Tendency to various parts from one point.

DIVERGENT, dī-vêr'jĕnt, *a.* Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dī'vêrz, *a.* Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dī'vêrse, *a.* Different from another; different from itself; multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSELY, dī'vêrs-lē, *ad.* In different ways, variously.

DIVERSIFICATION, dē-vêr-sē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dē-vêr'sē-fī, *v. a.* To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dē-vêr'shŭn, *s.* The act of turning anything off from its course; the cause by which anything is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dē-vêr'sē-tē, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

To DIVERT, dē-vêrt', *v. a.* To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please; to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, dē-vêr'tûr, *s.* Anything that diverts or alleviates.

To DIVERTISE, dē-vêr'tĭz, *v. n.* To sport, to amuse, to divert.

DIVERTISEMENT, dē-vêr'tĭz-mĕnt, *s.* Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dē-vêr'tĭv, *a.* Recreative, [amusive.

To DIVEST, dē-vĕst', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dē-vĕs'tshûre, *s.* The act of [putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dē-vī'dă-bl, *a.* That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, dē-vī'dănt, *a.* Different, separate. Not used.

To DIVIDE, dē-vīde', *v. a.* To part one whole into different pieces; to separate, to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, dē-vīde', *v. n.* To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEDLY, dē-vī'dĕd-lē, *ad.* Separately.

DIVIDEND, dĭv'ē-dĕnd, *s.* A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dē-vī'dûr, *s.* That which parts anything into pieces; a distributer, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, dē-vĭd'ù-ăl, *or* dē-vĭd'jù-ăl, *a.* Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dĭv-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dē-vīne', *a.* Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; presageful.

DIVINE, dē-vīne', *s.* A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne', *v. a.* To foretell, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne′, *v. n.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dē-vīne′lē, *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dē-vīne′nĕs, *s.* Divinity, participation of the Divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dē-vī′nŭr, *s.* One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, dē-vīne′rĕs, *s.* A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dē-vĭn′ē-tē, *s.* Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead: the Deity, the supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBILITY, dē-vĭz-ē-bĭl′ē-tē, *s.* The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBLE, dē-vĭz′ē-bl, *a.* Capable of being divided into parts, separable. [sibility.

DIVISIBLENESS, dē-vĭz′ē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Divi-

DIVISION, dē-vĭzh′ŭn, *s.* The act of dividing anything into parts; the state of being divided; that by which anything is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dē-vī′zŭr, *s.* The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dē-vôrse′, *s.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, dē-vôrse′, *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dē-vôrse′mĕnt, *s.* Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dē-vôr′sŭr, *s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. [to divorce.

DIVORCIVE, dē-vôrse′ĭv, *a.* Having power

DIURETIC, dī-ū-rĕt′ĭk, *a.* Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr′nâl, *a.* Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily. [book.

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr′nâl, *s.* A journal, a day-

DIURNALIST, dī-ŭr′nâl-ĭst, *s.* A journalist.

DIURNALLY, dī-ŭr′nâl-ē, *ad.* Daily, every day. [tion.

DIUTURNAL, dī-ū-tŭr′nâl, *a.* Of long dura-

DIUTURNITY, dī-ū-tŭr′nē-tē, *s.* Length of duration. [lish a secret.

To DIVULGATE, dē-vŭl′gāte, *v. a.* To pub-

To DIVULGE, dē-vŭlje, *v. a.* To publish, to make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dē-vŭl′jŭr, *s.* A publisher.

DIVULSION, dē-vŭl′shŭn, *s.* The act of plucking away.

DIVULSIVE, dē-vŭl′sĭv, *a.* Having power to tear away.

To DIZEN, dī′zn, *v. a.* To dress, to deck.

DIZZARD, dĭz′zŭrd, *s.* A blockhead, a fool.

DIZZINESS, dĭz′zē-nĕs, *s.* Giddiness.

DIZZY, dĭz′zē, *a.* Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, dĭz′zē, *v. a.* To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dōō, *v. a.* To practise or act anything good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dōō, *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, How do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, Help me, do! Make haste, do! [to learn.

DOCIBILITY, dō-sē-bĭl′ē-tē, *s.* Readiness

DOCIBLE, dŏs′ē-bl, *a.* Tractable, docile, easy to be taught. [ness, docility.

DOCIBLENESS, dŏs′ē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Teachable-

DOCILE, dŏs′sĭl, *a.* Teachable, easy instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dō-sĭl′ē-tē, *s.* Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dŏk, *s.* An herb.

DOCK, dŏk, *s.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dŏk, *s.* A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dŏk, *v. a.* To cut off a tail; to cut anything short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dŏk′ĭt, *s.* A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

To DOCKET, dŏk′ĭt, *v. a.* To write the contents of papers on the backs of them.

DOCTOR, dŏk′tŭr, *s.* One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick, a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases. [cure.

To DOCTOR, dŏk′tŭr, *v. a.* To physick, to

DOCTORAL, dŏk′tō-rāl, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dŏk′tō-rāl-ē, *ad.* In manner of a doctor. [a doctor.

DOCTORATE, dŏk′tŭr-āte, *s.* The degree of

To DOCTORATE, dŏk′tŭr-āte, *v. a.* To make a doctor. [doctor.

DOCTORESS, dŏk′trĕs, *s.* She who acts as a

DOCTORSHIP, dŏk′tŭr-shĭp, *s.* The rank of a doctor.

Doctrinal, dŏk'trè-nâl, *a.* Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

Doctrinally, dŏk'trè-nâl-è, *ad.* In the form of doctrine, positively.

Doctrine, dŏk'trĭn, *s.* The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

Document, dŏk'ù-mĕnt, *s.* Precept, instruction, direction.

Documentary, dŏk-ù-mĕn'tâ-rè, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence in law.

Dodder, dŏd'dûr, *s.* A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

Dodecagon, dò-dĕk'â-gŏn, *s.* A figure of twelve sides.

To Dodge, dŏdje, *v. n.* To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

Dodman, dŏd-măn, *s.* The name of a fish.

Doe, dò, *s.* A she deer, the female of a buck.

Doer, dòò'ûr, *s.* One that does anything good or bad.

Does, dŭz. The third person from Do, familiarly used for Doth, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete.

To Doff, dŏf, *v. a.* To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

Dog, dŏg, *s.* A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days; a reproachful name for a man.

To Dog, dŏg, *v. a.* To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

Dog-bane, dŏg'bâne, *s.* An herb.

Dog-briar, dŏg'brì-ûr, *s.* The briar that bears the hip.

Dog-cheap, dŏg'tshèèp, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat.

Dog-days, dŏg'dâze, *s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

Dog-latin, dŏg'lât-ĭn, *s.* Barbarous Latin.

Doge, dòje, *s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Dog-fish, dŏg'fĭsh, *s.* A shark.

Dog-fly, dŏg'flì, *s.* A voracious biting fly.

Dogged, dŏg'gĕd, *a.* Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

Doggedly, dŏg'gĕd-lè, *ad.* Sullenly, gloomily.

Doggedness, dŏg'gĕd-nĕs, *s.* Gloom of mind, sullenness.

Dogger, dŏg'gûr, *s.* A small ship with one mast.

Doggerel, dŏg'grĕl, *s.* Mean, worthless verses.

Doggish, dŏg'gish, *a.* Currish, brutal.

Doghearted, dŏg'hârt-ĕd, *a.* Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

Doghole, dŏg'hòle, *s.* A vile hole.

Dogkennel, dŏg'kĕn-nĕl, *s.* A little hut or house for dogs.

Doglouse, dŏg'lòûse, *s.* An insect that harbours on dogs, commonly called a tick.

Dogma, dŏg'mâ, *s.* Established principle, settled notion.

Dogmatical, dŏg-mât'è-kâl, } *a.* Authoritative, magisterial, positive.
Dogmatick, dŏg-mât'ĭk, }

Dogmatically, dŏg-mât'è-kâl-è, *ad.* Magisterially, positively.

Dogmaticalness, dŏg-mât'è-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Magisterialness, mock authority.

To Dogmatise, dŏg'mâ-tize, *v. n.* To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

Dogmatiser, dŏg-mâ-tì-zûr, *s.* An assertor, a magisterial teacher.

Dogmatism, dŏg'mâ-tizm, *s.* Dogmatical assertion.

Dogmatist, dŏg'mâ-tĭst. *s.* A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

Dogrose, dŏg'rôze, *s.* The flower of the hip.

Dogsleep, dŏg'slèèp, *s.* Pretended sleep.

Dogsmeat, dŏgz'mète, *s.* Refuse, vile stuff.

Dogstar, dŏg'stâr, *s.* The star which gives name to the dog-days.

Dogstooth, dŏgz-tòòth, *s.* A plant.

Dog-teeth, dŏg'tè*th*, *s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

Dog-trick, dŏg'trĭk, *s.* An ill turn, surly or brutal treatment.

Dogtrot, dŏg'trŏt, *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

Dogweary, dŏg-wè'rè, *a.* Tired as a dog.

Dogwood, dŏg'wŭd, *s.* *See* Cornelian Cherry.

Doily, dòè'lè, *s.* A species of woollen stuff.

Doings, dòò'ĭngz, *s.* Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

Doit, dŏit, *s.* A small piece of money.

Dole, dòle, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing; anything dealt out or distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To Dole, dòle, *v. a.* To deal, to distribute in small portions.

Doleful, dòle'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

Dolefully, dòle'fûl-lè, *ad.* In a doleful manner.

Dolefulness, dòle'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

Dolesome, dòle'sŭm, *a.* Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

Dolesomely, dòle'sŭm-lè, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

Dolesomeness, dòle'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Gloom, melancholy.

Dolichurus, dò-lĭk'ù-rŭs, *a.* In poetry, having a syllable too much at the end.

Doll, dŏl, *s.* A little girl's puppet.

Dollar, dŏl'lûr, *s.* A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and six-pence to four shillings and six-pence.

Doloriferous, dŏl-ò-rĭf'fè-rŭs, *a.* Producing pain.

Dolorifick, dŏl-ò rĭf'ĭk, *a.* That causes grief or pain

DOLOROUS, dŏl'ō-rŭs, *a.* Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

DOLOROUSLY, dŏl'ō-rŭs-lè, *ad.* Sorrowfully.

DOLOUR, dŏ'lŭr, *s.* Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.

DOLPHIN, dŏl'fin, *s.* A fish.

DOLT, dŏlt, *s.* A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dŏlt'ish, *a.* Stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, dō-mâne', *s.* Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dōme, *s.* A building, a house, a fabrick; an hemispherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dō-mĕs'tè-kăl, } *a.* Belong-

DOMESTICK, dō mĕs'tik, } ing to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house; not wild; not foreign, intestine.

To DOMESTICATE, dō mĕs'tè-kāte, *v. a.* To make domestick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMICILE, dŏm'ē-sīl, *s.* A house.

DOMICILIARY, dŏm-ē-sĭl'yā-rè, *a.* Intruding into private houses under pretence of searching for enemies or contraband goods.

To DOMICILIATE, dō-mē-sĭl'ē-āte, *v. a.* To render domestick or familiar.

DOMINANT, dŏm'ē-nănt, *a.* Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

To DOMINATE, dŏm'ē-nāte, *v. a.* To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

To DOMINATE, dŏm'ē-nāte, *v. n.* To rule.

DOMINATION, dŏm-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dŏm'ē-nā-tŏr, *s.* The presiding power.

To DOMINEER, dŏm-ē-nēēr', *v. a.* To govern.

To DOMINEER, dŏm-ē-nēēr', *v. n.* To rule with insolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dō-mĭn'ē-kăl, *a.* That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dō-mĭn'yŭn, *s.* Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory; region, district; predominance, ascendant, an order of angels.

DON, dŏn, *s.* The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To DON, dŏn, *v. a.* To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dō'nā-rè, *s.* A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dō-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving anything; the grant by which anything is given.

DONATIVE, dŏn'ā-tĭv, *s.* A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

DONE, dŭn. Part. pass. of the verb Do.

DONE, dŭn, *interj.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says Done.

DONOR, dō'nŏr, *s.* A giver, a bestower.

DOODLE, dōō'dl, *s.* A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dōōm, *v. a.* To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dōōm, *s.* Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.

DOOMFUL, dōōm'fŭl, *a.* Full of destruction.

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dà, *s.* The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dà-bŏŏk, *s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, dōre, *s.* The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach. Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dōre'kāse, *s.* The frame in which the door is enclosed.

DOORKEEPER, dōre-kēēp'ŭr, *s.* Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dŏk'ĭt, *s.* A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dŏr'ĭk, *a.* Relating to the Dorick architecture; a species of architecture invented by the Dorians, the inhabitants of Doria, a province or district in ancient Greece.

DORMANCY, dŏr'măn-sè, *s.* Quiescence.

DORMANT, dŏr'mănt, *a.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITIVE, dŏr'mè-tĭv, *s.* An opiate.

DORMITORY, dŏr'mè-tŭr-è, *s.* A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dŏr'mŏŭse, *s.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dŏrn, *s.* The name of a fish.

DORR, dŏr, *s.* A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chafer.

DORSAL, dŏr'săl, *a.* Belonging to the back.

DORSEL, dŏr'sĭl, } *s.* A pannier, a basket

DORSER, dŏr'sŭr, } or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dŏr-sĭf'fè-rŭs, } *a.* Having

DORSIPAROUS, dŏr-sĭp'pā-rŭs, } the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DOSE, dōse, *s.* So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of anything as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE, dōse, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dŏs'ĭl, *s.* A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dŭst. The second person of Do.

DOT, dŏt, *s.* A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dŏt, *v. a.* To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dō'tăjc, *s.* Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō'tăl, *a.* Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'tărd, *s.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects. [stupid.

DOTARDLY, dō'tărd'lè, *a.* Like a dotard; stupid.

To DOTE, dōte, *v. n.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity, to dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, dō'tŭr, *s.* One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DOTH, dŭ*th*, The third person of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō'tĭng-lè, *ad.* Fondly.

DOTTARD, dŏt'tărd, *s.* A tree kept low by cutting. [bird.

DOTTEREL, dŏt'tŭr-ĭl, *s.* The name of a

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl, *a.* Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl, *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl, *s.* Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick; a shift, an artifice.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb bl-bī'tĭng, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb-bl-bŭt'tnd, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb-bl-dē'lŭr, *s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb-bl-dē'lĭng, *s.* Artifice, dissimulation, low, or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb-bl-dī', *v. n.* To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb-bl-hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb-bl-lŏk', *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb-bl-mīnd'ĕd, *a.* Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'bl-plē, *s.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb-bl-tŭngd', *a.* Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing. [being double.

DOUBLENESS, dŭb'bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of

DOUBLER, dŭb'bl-ŭr, *s.* He that doubles anything.

DOUBLET, dŭb'bl-ĕt, *s.* The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLING, dŭb'bl-ĭng, *s.* An artifice; a shift; a turn to escape pursuit.

DOUBLON, dŭb-blōōn', *s. French.* A Spanish coin, containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, dŭb'blè, *ad.* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dŏŭt, *v. a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

To DOUBT, dŏŭt, *v. n.* To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, dŏŭt, *s.* Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTABLE, dŏŭt'â-bl, *a.* That which may be doubted. [scruples.

DOUBTER, dŏŭt'ŭr, *s.* One who entertains

DOUBTFUL, dŏŭt'fŭl, *a.* Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure, not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dŏŭt'fŭl-è, *ad.* Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dŏŭt'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Dubiousness, ambiguity. [ity.

DOUBTING, dŏŭt'ĭng, *s.* Scruple; perplex-

DOUBTINGLY, dŏŭt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a doubting manner, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, dŏŭt'lĕs, *a.* Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dŏŭt'lĕs, } *ad.* Without
DOUBTLESSLY, dŏŭt'lĕs-lè, } doubt, unquestionably

DOVE, dŭv, *s.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dŭv'kŏt, *s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv'hŏŭse, *s.* A house for pigeons.

DOVELIKE, dŭv'like, *a.* Resembling a dove in quality or appearance.

DOVETAIL, dŭv'tāle, *s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed. [yet unbaked.

DOUGH, dō, *s.* The paste of bread or pies

DOUGHTY, dŏŭ'tè, *a.* Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dō'è, *a.* Unsound, soft, unhardened. [suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dŏŭse, *v. a.* To put over head

To Douse, dŏŭse, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

Dowager, dou'ă-jŭr, *s.* A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Dowdy, dŏŭ'dè, *s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Dower, dŏŭ'ŭr, } *s.* That which the
Dowery, dŏŭ'ŭr-è, } wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

Dowered, dŏŭ'ŭrd, *a.* Portioned, supplied with a portion. [tune.

Dowerless, dŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without a for-

Dowlas, dŏŭ'lăs, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.

Down, dŏŭn, *s.* Soft feathers; anything that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Down, dŏŭn, *s.* A large open plain or valley; a sand hill.

Down, dŏŭn, *prep.* Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

Down, dŏŭn, *ad.* On the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

Down, dŏŭn, *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Downcast, dŏŭn'kăst, *a.* Bent down, directed to the ground.

Downfal, dŏŭn'fâl, *s.* Ruin, fall from state; a body of things fallen; destruction of fabricks. [fallen.

Downfallen, dŏŭn'fâln, *part. a.* Ruined,

Downhearted, dŏŭn'hârt-ĕd, *a.* Dejected.

Downhill, dŏŭn'hĭl, *s.* Declivity, descent.

Downlooked, dŏŭn'lŏŏkt, *a.* Having a dejected countenance, fallen, melancholy.

Downlying, dŏŭn-lī'ĭng, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downright, dŏŭn-rite', *ad* Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.

Downright, dŏŭn'rite, *a.* Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly, surly; plain, without palliation. [pose.

Downsitting, dŏŭn-sit'tĭng, *s.* Rest, re-

Downward, dŏŭn'wûrd, } *ad.* Towards
Downwards, dŏŭn'wûrdz, } the centre; from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent.

Downward, dŏŭn'wûrd, *a.* Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

Downy, dŏŭ'nè, *a.* Covered with down or nap, made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender soothing.

Dowre, dŏŭr, } *s.* A portion given with
Dowry, dŏŭ'rè, } a wife; a reward paid for a wife

Doxology, dŏk-sŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* A form of giving glory to God.

Doxy, dŏk'sè, *s.* A whore, a loose wench.

To Doze, dōze, *v. n.* To slumber, to be half asleep.

To Doze, dōze, *v. a.* To stupify, to dull.

Dozen, dŭz'zn, *s.* The number of twelve.

Doziness, dō'zè-nĕs, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

Dozing, dō'zing, *s.* Sluggishness.

Dozy, dō'zè, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

Drab, drăb, *s.* A whore, a strumpet.

Drachm, drăm, *s.* An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

Drachma, drăk'mă, *s.* The drachm; the name of an old Roman coin.

Draff, drâf, *s.* Anything thrown away.

Draffy, drâf'fè, *a.* Worthless, dreggy.

Draft, drâft, *a.* Corrupted from Draught.

To Drag, drăg, *v. a.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw anything burthensome; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To Drag, drăg, *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

Drag, drăg, *s.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

To Draggle, drăg'gl, *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To Draggle, drăg'gl, *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

Draggle tail, drăg'gl-tâle, *s.* A sluttish woman.

Dragnet, drăg'nĕt, *s.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragon, drăg'ŭn, *s.* A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North Pole.

Dragonet, drăg'ŭn-ĕt, *s.* A little dragon.

Dragonfly, drăg'ŭn-flī, *s.* A fierce stinging fly.

Dragonish, drăg'ŭn-ĭsh, *a.* Having the form of a dragon.

Dragonlike, drăg'ŭn-like, *a.* Furious, fiery. [of resin.

Dragonsblood, drăg'ŭnz-blŭd, *s.* A kind

Dragonshead, drăg'ŭnz-hĕd, *s.* A plant.

Dragontree, drăg'ŭn-trèe, *s.* Palm-tree.

Dragoon, drâ-gōōn', *s.* A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or on horseback.

To Dragoon, drâ-gōōn', *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

To Drain, dråne, *v. a.* To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

Drain, dråne, *s.* The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

Drake, drâke, *s.* The male of the duck

a small piece of artillery.

Dram, drăm, *s.* In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once; spirits; distilled liquors.

To Dram, drăm, *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.

Drama, drä'mȧ, *or* drăm'mȧ, *s.* A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; play, a comedy, a tragedy.

Dramatical, drȧ-măt'ĕ-kȧl, } *a.* Repre-
Dramatick, drȧ-măt'ĭk, } sented by action.

Dramatically, drȧ-măt'ĕ-kȧl-ĕ, *ad.* Representatively, by representation.

Dramatist, drăm'ȧ-tĭst, *s.* The author of dramatick compositions.

Drank, drănk. The pret. of Drink.

Draper, drā'pŭr, *s.* One who sells cloth.

Drapery, drā'pŭr-ē, *s.* Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.

Draugh, drȧf, *s.* Refuse, swill.

Draught, drȧft, *s.* The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

To Draught, drȧft, *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth.

Draughthouse, drȧft'hŏŭse, *s.* A house in which filth is deposited.

Draughtsman, drȧfts'mȧn, *s.* One who draws pleadings, &c.; one who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

To Draw, drȧw, *v. a. pret.* Drew, *part. pass.* Drawn. To pull along, to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to unclose or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates: to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel. To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; To draw on; to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; To draw over; to persuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To Draw, drȧw, *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught: to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheath a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a sore run by attraction. To draw off, to retire, to retreat: To draw on, to advance, to approach.

Drawback, drȧw'bȧk, *s.* Money given back for ready payment.

Drawbridge, drȧw'brĭdje, *s.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Drawee, drȧw'ēē, *s.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Drawer, drȧw'ŭr, *s.* One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

Drawer, drȧw'ŭr, *s.* A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

Drawing, drȧw'ĭng, *s.* Delineation, representation.

Drawing-room, drȧw'ĭng-rōōm, *s.* The room in which company assemble at court, the company assembled there.

Drawl, drȧwl, *s.* A protracted modulation of the voice.

To Drawl, drȧwl, *v. n.* To utter anything in a slow way.

Drawn, drȧwn, *part.* from Draw. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside, or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

Drawwell, drȧw'wĕl, *s.* A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

Dray, drȧ, } *s.* The car on
Draycart, drȧ'kȧrt, } which beer is carried.

Drayhorse, drȧ'hŏrse, *s.* A horse which draws a dray. a dray.

Drayman, drȧ'mȧn, *s.* One that attends

Drazel, drȧz'zl, *s.* A low, mean, worth less wretch. Not used.

Dread, drĕd, *s.* Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

Dread, drĕd, *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To Dread, drĕd, *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree.

To Dread, drĕd, *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dreadable, drĕd'ȧ-bl, *a.* That which is to be dreaded.

Dreader, drĕd'ŭr, *s.* One that lives in fear.

Dreadful, drĕd'fŭl, *a.* Terrible, frightful.

Dreadfulness, drĕd'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, drĕd'fûl-è, *ad.* Terribly, frightfully. [ness, intrepidity.
DREADLESSNESS, drĕd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Fearless-
DREADLESS, drĕd'lĕs, *a.* Fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid.
DREAM, drème, *s.* A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.
To DREAM, drème, *v. n.* To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.
To DREAM, drème, *v. a.* To see in a dream.
DREAMER, drè'mûr, *s.* One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.
DREAMFUL, drème'fûl, *a.* Full of dreams.
DREAMINGLY, drème'ing-lè, *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.
DREAMLESS, drème'lĕs, *a.* Without dreams.
DREAR, drère, *a.* Mournful, dismal.
DREARILY, drè'rè-lè, *ad.* Dismally, terribly.
DREARINESS, drè'rè-nĕs, *s.* Dismalness, sorrow.
DREARY, drè'rè, *a.* Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.
DREDGE, drĕdje, *s.* A kind of net.
To DREDGE, drĕdje, *v. a.* To fish for oysters; to raise ballast; to flour roasting meat. [with a dredge.
DREDGER, drĕd'jûr, *s.* One who fishes
DREGGINESS, drĕg'gè-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of dregs or lees, feculence [feculent.
DREGGISH, drĕg'gĭsh, *a.* Foul with lees,
DREGGY, drĕg'gè, *a.* Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.
DREGS, drĕgz, *s.* The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; anything by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse. [written *Drain.*
To DREIN, drane, *v. a.* To empty: better
To DRENCH, drĕnsh, *v. a.* To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.
DRENCH, drĕnsh, *s.* A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.
DRENCHER, drĕnsh'ûr, *s.* One that dips or steeps anything; one that gives physick by force.
To DRESS, drĕs, *v. a.* To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit anything for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.
DRESS, drĕs, *s.* Clothes, garments; the skill of adjusting dress.
DRESSER, drĕs'sûr, *s.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting anything; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.
DRESSING, drĕs'sing, *s.* The application made to a sore; manuring; attire.
DRESSING-ROOM, drĕs'sing-rôôm, *s.* The room in which clothes are put on.
DRESSY, drĕs'sè, *a.* Showy in dress.
DREST, drĕst, *part.* from DRESS, properly *Dressed.* [cant word.
To DRIB, drĭb, *v. a.* To crop, to cut off. A
To DRIBBLE, drĭb'bl, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot..
To DRIBBLE, drĭb'bl, *v. a.* To throw down in drops.
DRIBBLING, drĭb'bl-ĭng, *s.* Falling in drops.
DRIBLET, drĭb'lĕt, *s.* A small sum, odd money in a sum.
DRIER, dri'ûr, *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
DRIFT, drift, *s.* Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; anything driven at random; anything driven or borne along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.
To DRIFT, drift, *v. a.* To drive, to urge along; to throw together in heaps.
To DRILL, dril, *v. a.* To pierce anything with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.
DRILL, dril, *s.* An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.
To DRINK, drink, *v. n.* Pret. *Drank*, or *Drunk*; part. pass. *Drunk*, or *Drunken.* To swallow liquors, to quench thirst, to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking.
To DRINK, drink, *v. a.* To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.
DRINK, drink, *s.* Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.
DRINKMONEY, drink'mŭn-è, *s.* Money given to buy liquor. [drunk.
DRINKABLE, drink'â-bl, *a.* That may be
DRINKER, drink'ûr, *s.* One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.
DRINKING, drink'ing, *s.* Quenching thirst; a festival; habit of drinking strong liquors.
To DRIP, drip, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.
To DRIP, drip, *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.
DRIP, drip, *s.* That which falls in drops.
DRIPPING, drip'ing, *s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.
DRIPPING-PAN, drip'ing-pân, *s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.
DRIVE, drive, *s.* A ride in a carriage.
To DRIVE, drive, *v. a.* Pret. *Drove*, anciently *Drave*; part. pass. *Driven* or *Drove.* To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage

to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on. To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drīve, *v. n.* To go as impelled by an external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, drĭv'vl, *v. n.* To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, drĭv'vl, *s.* Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, drĭv'vl-ŭr, *s.* A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, drĭv'vn. Part. of Drive.

DRIVER, drī'vŭr, *s.* The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts, one who drives a carriage.

DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl, *s.* A small rain.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl, *v. a.* To shed in small slow drops. [slow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl, *v. n.* To fall in short

DRIZZLY, drĭz'zl-è, *s.* Shedding small rain.

DROLL, drōle, *s.* One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

DROLL, drōle, *a.* Comic, farcical.

To DROLL, drōle, *v. n.* To jest, to play the buffoon. [foonery.

DROLLERY, drō'lŭr-è, *s.* Idle jokes; buf-

DROMEDARY, drŭm'è-dă-rè, *s.* A sort of camel.

DRONE, drōne, *s.* The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler, the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, drōne, *v. n.* To live idly.

DRONING, drōne'ĭng, *s.* Dull drivelling utterance.

DRONISH, drō'nĭsh, *a.* Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP, drōōp, *v. n.* To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drŏp, *s.* A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drŏp-sè-rēne', *s.* A disease of the eye, better known as gutta serena.

To DROP, drŏp, *v. a.* To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependent or companion; to suffer to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to bespeckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drŏp, *v. n.* To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPLET, drŏp'lĕt, *s.* A little drop.

DROPPING, drŏp'pĭng, *s.* That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPPINGLY, drŏp-pĭng-lè, *ad.* By drops.

DROPSTONE, drŏp'stōne, *s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.

DROPSICAL, drŏp'sè-kăl, } *a.* Diseased with
DROPSIED, drŏp'sĭd, } a dropsy.

DROPSY, drŏp'sè, *s.* A collection of water in the body.

DROPWORT, drŏp'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

DROSS, drŏs, *s.* The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption. [lence, rust.

DROSSINESS, drŏs'sè-nĕs, *s.* Foulness, fecu-

DROSSY, drŏs'sè, *a.* Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drōve, *s.* A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drōve. Pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drō'vn, *part a.* from DRIVE. Not in use.

DROVER, drō'vŭr, *s.* One that drives cattle to market.

DROUGHT, drŏŭt, *s.* Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, drŏŭ'tè-nĕs, *s.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drŏŭ'tè, *a.* Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

To DROWN, drŏŭn, *v. a.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge. [oy water.

To DROWN, drŏŭn, *v. n.* To be suffocated

To DROWSE, drŏŭz, *v. a.* To make heavy with sleep.

To DROWSE, drŏŭz, *v. n.* To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.

DROWSIHEAD, drŏŭ'zè-hĕd, *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

DROWSILY, drŏŭ'zè-lè, *ad.* Sleepily, heavily, sluggishly, slothfully

DROWSINESS, drŏŭ'zè-nĕs, *s.* Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.

DROWSY, drŏŭ'zè, *a.* Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull. [bang.

To DRUB, drŭb, *v. a.* To thresh, to beat, to

DRUB, drŭb, *s.* A thump, a blow.

To DRUDGE, drŭdje, *v. n.* To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity. [mean labour.

DRUDGE, drŭdje, *s.* One employed in

DRUDGER, drŭdje'ŭr, *s.* A mean labourer, the box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.

DRUDGERY, drŭdje'ŭr-è *s.* Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGING-BOX, drŭdjĕ'ĭng-bŏks, *s.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat

DRUDGINGLY, drŭdjĕ'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Laboriously, toilsomely.

DRUG, drŭg, *s.* An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; anything without worth or value, anything for which no purchaser can be found.

To DRUG, drŭg, *v. a.* To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.

DRUGGET, drŭg'gĭt, *s.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, drŭg'gĭst, *s.* One who sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drŭg'stŭr, *s.* One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.

DRUID, drū'ĭd, *s.* A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.

DRUIDICAL, drū-ĭd'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Relating to the Druids.

DRUIDISM, drū-ĭd'ĭzm, *s.* The philosophy or religion of the Druids.

DRUM, drŭm, *s.* An instrument of military musick; the tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, drŭm, *v. n.* To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion. To drum out, to expel with the sound of the drum.

To DRUMBLE, drŭm'bl, *v. n.* To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.

DRUMFISH, drŭm'fĭsh, *s.* The name of a fish.

DRUMMAJOR, drŭm-mā'jŭr, *s.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drŭm'mā-kŭr, *s.* He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drŭm'mŭr, *s.* He whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drŭm'stĭk, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drŭngk, *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, drŭngk'ŭrd, *s.* One given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drŭng'kn, *a.* Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drŭng'kn-lè, *ad.* In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drŭng'kn-nĕs, *s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.

DRY, drī, *a.* Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.

To DRY, drī, *v. a.* To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.

To DRY, drī, *v. n.* To grow dry, to lose

DRYAD, drī'ăd, *s.* A wood nymph.

DRYADES, drī'ă-dēz, *s.* The Latin plural of the same word.

DRYADS, drī'ădz, *s.* The English plural of

DRYER, drī'ŭr, *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRYEYED, drī'īde, *a.* Without tears, without weeping.

DRILY, drī'lè, *ad.* Without moisture, coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drī'nĕs, *s.* Want of moisture, want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos, want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drī'nŭrse, *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.

To DRYNURSE, drī'nŭrse, *v. a.* To feed without the breast.

DRYSHOD, drī'shŏd, *a.* Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.

DUAL, dū'ăl, *a.* Expressing the number two.

To DUB, dŭb, *v. a.* To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dŭb, *s.* A blow, a knock. Not in use.

DUBIETY, dū-bī'ĕ-tè, *s.* Uncertainty.

DUBIOUS, dū'bè-ŭs, *a.* Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dū'bè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dū'bè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE, dū'bè-tă-bl, *a.* Doubtful,

DUBITANCY, dū'bè-tăn-sè, *s.* Doubt.

DUBITATION, dū-bè-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dū'kăl, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dŭk'ĭt, *s.* A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold about nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCK, dŭk, *s.* The water-fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water.

To DUCK, dŭk, *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To DUCK, dŭk, *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER, dŭk'ŭr, *s.* A diver, a cringer.

DUCKING-STOOL, dŭk'kĭng-stōōl, *s.* A chair in which scolds were tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dŭk'lĕgd, *a.* Short-legged.

DUCKLING, dŭk'lĭng, *s.* A young duck.

DUCK-MEAT, dŭk'mète, *s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'fŭt, *s.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'wēde, *s.* Duckmeat.

DUCT, dŭkt, *s.* Guidance, direction; a passage through which anything is conducted.

Ductile, dŭk'tĭl, *a.* Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into length; tractable, obsequious, complying.

Ductileness, dŭk'tĭl-nĕs, *s.* Flexibility, ductility.

Ductility, dŭk-tĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Quality of suffering extension, flexibility, obsequiousness, compliance.

Dudgeon, dŭd'jŭn, *s.* A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill will.

Due, dū, *a.* Owed, that one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

Due, dū, *ad.* Exactly, directly, duly.

Due, dū, *s.* That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed: right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.

Duel, dū'ĭl, *s.* A combat between two, a single fight. [combat.

To **Duel,** dū'ĭl, *v. n.* To fight a single

Dueller, dū'ĭl-ŭr, *s.* A single combatant.

Duelling, dū'ĭl-ĭng, *s.* The act of fighting a duel.

Duellist, dū'ĭl-lĭst, *s.* A single combatant, one who professes to live by rules of honour. [duelling.

Duello, dū-ĕl'lō, *s.* The duel, the rule of

Duenna, dū-ĕn'nā, *s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger. [singers.

Duet, dū-ĕt', *s.* A piece of music for two

Dug, dŭg, *s.* A pap, a nipple, a teat.

Dug, dŭg, *Pret* and *part. pass.* of *Dig.*

Duke, dūke, *s.* One of the highest order of nobility in England.

Dukedom, dūke'dŭm, *s.* The possession of a duke; the title or quality of duke.

Dulbrained, dŭl'brānd, *a.* Stupid, doltish, foolish.

Dulcet, dŭl'sĕt, *a.* Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.

Dulcification, dŭl-sĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

To **Dulcify,** dŭl'sĕ-fī, *v. a.* To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

Dulcimer, dŭl'sĕ-mŭr, *s.* A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

To **Dulcorate,** dŭl'kŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.

Dulcoration, dŭl-kŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sweetening.

Dulhead, dŭl'hĕd, *s.* A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.

Dulia, dū'lè-ā, *s.* A kind of inferior worship; inferior adoration.

Dull, dŭl, *a.* Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.

To **Dull,** dŭl, *v. a.* To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to sully brightness

Dullard, dŭl'lārd, *a.* Doltish, stupid.

Dullard, dŭl'lārd, *s.* A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

Dully, dŭl'lè, *ad.* Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly.

Dulness, dŭl'nĕs, *s.* Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre.

Duly, dū'lè, *ad.* Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

Dumb, dŭm, *a.* Mute, incapable of speech, deprived of speech; mute, not using words, silent, refusing to speak.

To **Dumb,** dŭm, *v. a.* To silence.

Dumbly, dŭm'lè, *ad.* Mutely, silently.

Dumbness, dŭm'nĕs, *s.* Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.

To **Dumfound,** dŭm'fŏund, *v. a.* To confuse, to strike dumb.

Dump, dŭmp, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural; as, to be in the *dumps.*

Dumpish, dŭmp'ĭsh, *a.* Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.

Dumpishly, dŭmp'ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way.

Dumpling, dŭmp'lĭng, *s.* A sort of pudding.

Dumpy, dŭm'pè, *a.* Short and thick.

Dun, dŭn, *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To **Dun,** dŭn, *v. a.* To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. [creditor.

Dun, dŭn, *s.* A clamorous, troublesome

Dunce, dŭnse, *s.* A dullard, a dolt, a thick-skull.

Duncery, dŭn'sĕr-è, *s.* Dulness; stupidity.

To **Duncify,** dŭn'sè-fī, *v. a.* To make a **dunce.**

Dung, dŭng, *s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

To **Dung,** dŭng, *v. a.* To fatten with dung.

Dungeon, dŭn'jŭn, *s.* A close prison, generally spoken of a prison subterraneous.

To **Dungeon,** dŭn'jŭn, *v. a.* To shut up as in a dungeon.

Dungfork, dŭng'fŏrk, *s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dunghill, dŭng'hĭl, *s.* A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Dunghill, dŭng'hĭl, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill, mean, low. [vile, base.

Dungy, dŭng'è, *a.* Full of dung, mean,

Dungyard, dŭng'yârd, *s.* The place of the dunghill.

Dunner, dŭn'nŭr, *s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts.

Dunny, dŭn'nè, *a.* Deaf.

Duodecimo, dū-ō-dĕs'sè-mō, *s.* A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves. [ing of twelves.

Duodecuple, dū-ō-dĕk'kū-pl, *a.* Consist-

Dupe, dûpe, *s.* A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

To **Dupe**, dûpe, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat.

To **Duplicate**, dû'plê-kâte, *v. a.* To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

Duplicate, dû'plê kâte, *s.* Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Duplication, dû-plê-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

Duplicature, dû'plê-kâ-tshûre, *s.* A fold, anything doubled.

Duplicity, dû plĭs'ê tê, *s.* Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

Durability, dû-râ-bĭl'ê-tê, *s.* The power of lasting, endurance.

Durable, dû'râ-bl, *a.* Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.

Durableness, dû-râ-bl-nês, *s.* Power of lasting. [manner.

Durably, dû'râ-blê, *ad.* In a lasting

Durance, dû'rânse, *s.* Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; endurance, continuance, duration.

Duration, dû-râ'shŭn, *s.* Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance. [Not in use.

To **Dure**, dûre, *v. n.* To last, to continue.

Dureful, dûre'fûl, *a.* Lasting, of long continuance. [ance, fading.

Dureless, dûre'lês, *a.* Without continu-

Duresse, dû'rês, *s.* Imprisonment, constraint. [continuance.

During, dû-rĭng, *prep.* For the time of the

Durity, dû'rê-tê, *s.* Hardness, firmness.

Durst, dûrst. The *pret.* of Dure.

Dusk, dŭsk, *a.* Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

Dusk, dŭsk, *s.* Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To **Dusk**, dŭsk, *v. a.* To make duskish.

To **Dusk**, dŭsk, *v. n.* To grow dark, to begin to lose light. [to darkness.

Duskily, dŭsk'ê-lê, *ad.* With a tendency

Duskiness, dŭs'kê-nês, *s.* Incipient obscurity.

Duskish, dŭsk'ĭsh, *a.* Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness. [darkly.

Duskishly, dŭsk'ĭsh-lê, *ad.* Cloudily,

Dusky, dŭsk'ê, *a.* Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

Dust, dŭst, *s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state. [sprinkle with dust.

To **Dust**, dŭst, *v. a.* To free from dust, to

Duster, dŭs-tûr, *s.* That which wipes off dust; a sieve used in making gunpowder.

Dustiness, dŭst'ê-nês, *s.* State of being dusty.

Dustman, dŭst'mân, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

Dusty, dŭs'tê, *a.* Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

Duchess, dŭtsh'ês, *s.* The lady of a duke, a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom. [gives title to a duke.

Duchy, dŭtsh'ê, *s.* A territory which

Duchycourt, dŭtsh'ê-kôrt, *s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

Dutiful, dû'tê-fûl, *or* dû'tshê ûs, *a.* Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

Dutiful, dû'tê-fûl, *a.* Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

Dutifully, dû'tê-fûl-ê, *ad.* Obediently; submissively; reverently, respectfully.

Dutifulness, dû'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

Duty, dû'tê, *s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

Dwarf, dwôrf, *s.* A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To **Dwarf**, dwôrf, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

Dwarfish, dwôr'fĭsh, *a.* Below the natural bulk, low, little. [dwarf.

Dwarfishly, dwôrf'ĭsh lê, *ad.* Like a

Dwarfishness, dwôrf'ĭsh-nês, *s.* Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To **Dwell**, dwĕl, *v. n. Pret. Dwelt* or *Dwelled.* To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have an habitation; to be in any state or condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

Dweller, dwĕl'lûr, *s.* An inhabitant.

Dwelling, dwĕl'lĭng, *s.* Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

Dwelling-house, dwĕl'lĭng-hôuse, *s.* The house at which one lives.

To **Dwindle**, dwĭnd'dl, *v. n.* To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble; to fall away, to moulder off. [of dying.

Dyer, dî'ûr. One who follows the trade

Dying, dî'ĭng, *s.* The art of colouring cloth, silk, &c.

Dying, dî'ĭng. The *part.* of *Die.* Expiring, giving up the ghost

DYNASTY, dĭ'nâs-tè, *or* dīn'âs-tè, *s.* Government, sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, dĭs'krâ-sè, *s.* An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dĭs'sĕn-tĕr-è, *s.* A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. [gestion.

DYSPEPSY, dĭs'pĕp-sè, *s.* A difficulty of di-

DYSPHONY, dĭs'fō-nè, *s.* A difficulty in speaking. [breathing.

DYSPNOEA, dĭsp-nē'â, *s.* A difficulty of

DYSURY, dĭzh'ū-rè, *s.* A difficulty in making urine.

E.

EACH, ētsh, *pron.* Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, ē'gŭr, *a.* Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid. [keenly, sharply.

EAGERLY, ē'gŭr-lè, *ad.* Ardently, hotly;

EAGERNESS, ē'gŭr-nĕs, *s.* Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ē'gl, *s.* A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans. [an eagle.

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde, *a.* Sharp-sighted as

EAGLESTONE, ē'gl-stōne, *s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, ē'glĕt, *s.* A young eagle.

EAR, ēēr, *s.* The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

To EAR, ēēr, *v. a.* To plow, to till.

To EAR, ēēr, *v. n.* To shoot into ears.

EARED, ēērd, *a.* Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARING, ēēr'ĭng, *s.* A ploughing of land.

EARLESS, ēēr'lĕs, *a.* Without any ears.

EAR-RING, ēēr'rĭng, *s.* Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EAR-SHOT, ēēr'shŏt, *s.* Reach of the ear.

EARWAX ēēr'wăks, *s.* The cerumen, or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. [sect; a whisperer.

EARWIG, ēēr'wĭg, *s.* A sheath-winged in-

EARWITNESS, ēēr-wĭt'nĕs, *s.* One who attests, or can attest anything as heard by himself.

EARL, ĕrl, *s.* A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, ĕrl-mâr'shâl, *s.* He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, ĕrl'dŭm, *s.* The seignory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ĕr'lè-nĕs, *s.* Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, ĕr'lè, *s.* Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, ĕr'lè, *ad.* Soon, betimes.

To EARN, ĕrn, *v. a.* To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst, *a.* Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst, *s.* Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ĕr'nĕst-lè, *ad.* Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, ĕr'nĕst-nĕs, *s.* Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARNING, ĕrn'ĭng, *s.* That which a person earns.

EARTH, ĕrth, *s.* The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

To EARTH, ĕrth, *v. a.* To hide in earth; to cover with earth. [ground.

To EARTH, ĕrth, *v. n.* To retire under

EARTHBOARD, ĕrth'bōrd, *s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ĕrth'bōrn, *a.* Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ĕrth'bŏŭnd, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. [of clay.

EARTHEN, ĕr'thn, *a.* Made of earth, made

EARTHFLAX, ĕrth'flăks, *s.* A kind of fibrous fossil. [containing earth; grossness.

EARTHINESS, ĕrth'è-nĕs, *s.* The quality of

EARTHLINESS, ĕrth'lè-nĕs, *s.* Worldliness.

EARTHLING, ĕrth'lĭng, *s.* An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ĕrth'lè, *a.* Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid, belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHNUT, ĕrth'nŭt, *s.* A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ĕrth'kwāke, *s.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ĕrth'shā'kĭng, *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ĕrth'wŭrm, *s.* A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, ĕrth'è, *a.* Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth, not mental; gross, not refined.

EASE, ēze, *s.* Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, ēze, *v. a.* To free from pain; relieve; to assuage; to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from anything that offends.

EASEL, ē'zl, *s.* The frame on which painters stretch their canvass.

EASEFUL, ēze'fûl, *a.* Quiet, peaceable.
EASEL, ē'zl, *s.* The frame on which painters stretch their canvas.
EASELESS, ēze'lĕs, *a.* Wanting ease. [port.
EASEMENT, ēze'mĕnt, *s.* Assistance, sup-
EASILY, ē'zė-lė, *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.
EASINESS, ē'sė-nĕs, *s.* Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; readiness; freedom from constraint; rest; tranquillity.
EAST, ēēst, *s.* The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.
EASTER, ēēs'tûr, *s.* The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.
EASTERLY, ēēs'tûr-lė, *a.* Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.
EASTERN, ēēs'tûrn, *a.* Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going or looking towards the East. [East.
EASTWARD, ēēst'wûrd, *ad.* Towards the
EASY, ē'zė, *a.* Not difficult, quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.
To EAT, ēte, *v. a.* Pret. *Ate* or *Eat.* Part. *Eat* or *Eaten.* To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.
To EAT, ēte, *v. n.* To go to meals, to take meals; to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion. [be eaten.
EATABLE, ē'tă-bl, *s.* Anything that may
EATER, ē'tûr, *s.* One that eats anything; a corrosive.
EATING, ē'tĭng, *s.* Manducation.
EATING-HOUSE, ē'tĭng-hôuse, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
EAVES, ēvz, *s.* The edges of the roof which overhang the houses.
To EAVESDROP, ēvz'drŏp, *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows. [under windows.
EAVESDROPPER, ēvz'drŏp-pûr, *s.* A listener
EBB, ĕb, *s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.
To EBB, ĕb, *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.
EBBING, ĕb'ĭng, *s.* The reflux of the tide.
EBEN, ĕb'bĕn, } *s.* A hard, heavy, black,
EBON, ĕb'ŭn, } valuable wood.
EBONY, ėb'ŏ-nė,
EBON, ĕb'ŭn, *a.* Dark, black; made of ebony.
EBRIETY, ė-brī'ė-tė, *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors. [enness.
EBRIOSITY, ė-brė-ŏs'ė-tė, *s.* Habitual drunk-
EBULLIENCY, ė-bŭl'yĕn-sė, *s.* A boiling over.
EBULLIENT, ė-bŭl-yĕnt, *a.* Boiling over.
EBULLITION, ĕb-ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, ĕk-sĕn'trė-kăl, } *a.* Deviat-
ECCENTRICK, ĕk-sĕn'trĭk, } ing from the centre; irregular, anomalous.
ECCENTRICITY, ĕk-sĕn-trĭs'ė-tė, *s.* Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb.
ECCHYMOSIS, ĕk-kė-mŏ'sĭs, *s.* Livid spots or blotches in the skin.
ECCLESIASTICAL, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'tė-kăl, } *a.*
ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'tĭk, } Relating to the church, not civil.
ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'tĭk, *s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.
ECHINUS, ė-kī'nŭs, *s.* A hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving.
ECHO, ĕk'kŏ, *s.* The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.
To ECHO, ĕk'kŏ, *v. n.* To resound, to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back. [voice.
To ECHO, ĕk'kŏ, *v. a.* To send back a
ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ĕk-klâre'sĭz-mĕnt, *s.* Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair. [lustre.
ECLAT, ė-klâw', *s. French.* Splendour, show,
ECLECTICK, ĕk-lĕk'tĭk, *a.* Selecting, choosing at will.
ECLECTICK, ĕk-lĕk'tĭk, *s.* One of a sect of ancient philosophers; one of a sect of ancient physicians.
ECLIPSE, ė-klĭps', *s.* An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration.
To ECLIPSE, ė-klĭps, *v. a.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.
ECLIPTIC, ė-klĭp'tĭk, *s.* A great circle of the sphere.
ECLOGUE, ĕk'lŏg, *s.* A pastoral poem.
ECONOMICKS, ė-kŏ-nŏm'mĭks, *s.* What apply to management of household affairs.
ECONOMIST, ė-kŏn'nŏ-mĭst, *s.* One who practises saving.
To ECONOMIZE, ė-kŏn'nŏ-mize, *v. a.* To employ with economy.
ECONOMY, ė-kŏn'nŏ-mė, *s.* The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expense; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work.
ECONOMICK, ĕk-kŏ-nŏm'ĭk, } *a.* Per-
ECONOMICAL, ĕk-kŏ-nŏm'ė-kăl, } taining to the regulation of a household; frugal.
ECSTASY, ĕks-tă-sė, *s.* Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy, rapture; enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind; madness, distraction.
ECSTASIED, ĕks'tă-sĭd, *a.* Ravished, enraptured.

Ecstatical, ĕks-tăt'ė-kal, } *a.* Ravished,
Ecstatick, ĕks-tăt'ik, } raptured, elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree of joy. [ravenous, greedy.

Edacious, ė-dā'shŭs, *a.* Eating, voracious,

Edacity, ė-dăs'ė-tė, *s.* Voraciousness, ravenousness.

Edder, ĕd'dŭr, *s.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

Eddy, ĕd'dė, *s.* The water that, by some repercussion or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion. [mours.

Edematose, ė-dĕm-â-tōse', *a.* Full of humours.

Edematous, ė-dĕm'â-tŭs, *a.* Full of humours. [teeth.

Edentated, ė-dĕn'tā-tĕd, *a.* Deprived of

Edge, ĕdje, *s.* The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; keenness; acrimony; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To Edge, ĕdje, *v. a.* To sharpen, to enable to cut; to furnish with an edge; to border with anything, to fringe; to exasperate, to imbitter.

To Edge, ĕdje, *v. n.* To move against any power. [blunt.

Edged, ĕdjd, *or* ĕd'jĕd, *part. a.* Sharp, not

Edging, ĕd'jing, *s.* What is added to anything by way of ornament; a narrow lace. [able to cut.

Edgeless, ĕdje'lĕs, *a.* Blunt, obtuse, un-

Edgetool, ĕdje'tōōl', *s.* A tool made sharp to cut.

Edgewise, ĕdje'wize, *ad.* With the edge put into any particular direction.

Edible, ĕd'ė-bl, *a.* Fit to be eaten.

Edict, ė'dikt, *s.* A proclamation of command or prohibition.

Edification, ĕd-ė-fė-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction. [structive.

Edificatory, ĕd'ė-fė-kā-tō-rė, *ad.* In-

Edifice, ĕd'ė-fis, *s.* A fabrick, a building.

Edifier, ĕd'ė-fi-ŭr, *s.* One that improves or instructs another.

To Edify, ĕd'ė-fī, *v. a.* To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.

Edifying, ĕd'ė-fī-ing, *s.* Instruction.

Edile, ė'dile, *s.* The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

To Edit, ĕd-dit, *v. a.* To prepare a work for publication.

Edition, ė-dish'ŭn, *s.* Publication of anything, particularly of a book; republication, with revisal.

Editor, ĕd'ė-tŭr, *s.* Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication. [the office of an editor.

Editorial, ĕd-ė-tō'rė-al, *a.* Belonging to

Editorship, ĕd'ė-tŭr-ship, *s.* The duty of an editor. [to bring up.

To Educate, ĕd'jŭ-kāte, *v. a.* To breed,

Education, ĕd-jŭ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Formation of manners in youth.

Educator, ĕd'jŭ-kā-tŭr, *s.* One that instructs youth. [extract.

To Educe, ė-dūse', *v. a.* To bring out, to

Eduction, ė-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of bringing anything into view. [sweeten.

To Edulcorate, ė-dŭl'kŏ-rāte, *v. a.* To

Edulcoration, ė-dŭl-kŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sweetening.

Edulcorative, ė-dŭl'kŏ-rā-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

To Eek, ėėk, *v. a.* To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency. *See* Eke. [lurks in mud.

Eel, ėėl, *s.* A serpentine slimy fish, that

E'en, ėėn, *ad.* Contracted from *Even.*

Effable, ĕf'fâ-bl, *a.* Expressive, utterable.

To Efface, ĕf-fāse', *v. a.* To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to destroy, to wear away.

Effect, ĕf-fĕkt', *s.* That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To Effect, ĕf-fĕkt', *v. a.* To bring to pass to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause.

Effectible, ĕf-fĕk'tė-bl, *a.* Performable practicable.

Effective, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to produce effects; operative, active efficient.

Effectively, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv-lė, *ad.* Powerfully, with real operation.

Effectless, ĕf-fĕkt'lĕs, *a.* Without effect, impotent, useless. [any effect.

Effector, ĕf-fĕk'tŭr, *s.* He that produces

Effectual, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl, *a.* Productive of effects, powerful to a degree, adequate to the occasion, efficacious.

Effectually, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-lė, *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously.

To Effectuate, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-āte, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to fulfil.

Effeminacy, ĕf-fĕm'ė-nā-sė, *s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure.

Effeminate, ĕf-fĕm'ė-nāte, *a.* Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.

To Effeminate, ĕf-fĕm'ė-nāte, *v. a.* To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

To Effeminate, ĕf-fĕm'ė-nāte, *v. n.* To soften, to melt into weakness.

Effeminateness, ĕf-fĕm'ė-nāte-nĕs, *s.* Unmanly softness; meanness of spirit.

Effemination, ĕf-fĕm-ė-nā'shŭn, *s.* The state of one grown womanish, the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

To Effervesce, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs', *v. n.* To generate heat by intestine motion.

Effervescence, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'sĕnse, *s.* The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, ĕf-fĕ-kā'shŭs, *a.* Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ĕf-fĕ-kā'shŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Effectually.

EFFICACY, ĕf-fĕ-kă-sĕ, *s.* Production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, ĕf-fish'yĕnse, } *s.* The act of
EFFICIENCY, ĕf-fish'yĕn-sĕ, } producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fish'yĕnt, *s.* The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fish'yĕnt, *a.* Causing effects.

EFFICIENTLY, ĕf-fish'yĕnt-lĕ, *ad.* Effectively.

EFFIGIES, ĕf-fid'jĕs, } *s.* Resemblance,
EFFIGY, ĕf'fĕ-jĕ, } image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕnse, }
EFFLORESCENCY, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕn-sĕ, } *s.* Production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in physick, the breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ĕf'flŭ-ĕnse, *s.* That which issues from some other principle. [vium.

EFFLUVIA, ĕf-flŭ'vĕ-ă. The plural of Efflu-

EFFLUVIUM, ĕf-flŭ'vĕ-ŭm, *s.* Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ĕf'flŭks, *s.* The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else; emanation.

To EFFLUX, ĕf-flŭks', *v. n.* To run out.

EFFLUXION, ĕf-flŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation. [deavour.

EFFORT, ĕf'fŏrt, *s.* Struggle, laborious en-

EFFOSSION, ĕf-fŏsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, ĕf-frŭn'tĕr-ĕ, *s.* Impudence, shamelessness.

EFFULGENCE, ĕf-fŭl'jĕnse, *s.* Lustre, brightness, splendour. [luminous.

EFFULGENT, ĕf-fŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Shining, bright,

EFFUME, ĕf-fûme, *v. a.* To breathe or puff out.

EFFUMABILITY, ĕf-fû-mă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* The quality of flying away in fumes. [spill.

To EFFUSE, ĕf-fûze', *v. a.* To pour out, to

EFFUSION, ĕf-fû'zhŭn, *s.* The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ĕf-fû'sĭv, *a.* Pouring out, dispersing.

EFT, ĕft, *s.* A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ĕft-sōōnz', *ad.* Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, ĕ-jĕst', *v. a.* To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ĕ-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, ĕg, *s.* That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; anything fashioned in the shape of an egg.

To EGG, ĕg, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, ĕg'lăn-tĭn, *s.* A species of rose; sweetbriar. [tion of a man's self.

EGOTISM, ĕ'gō-tizm, *s.* Too frequent men

EGOTIST, ĕ'gō-tĭst, *s.* One that is always talking of himself.

EGOTISTICAL, ĕ-gō-tĭs'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Self-conceited; praising self. [of one's self.

To EGOTIZE, ĕ'gō-tize, *v. n.* To talk much

EGREGIOUS, ĕ-grē'jĕ-ŭs, *a.* Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ĕ-grē'jĕ-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, ĕ'grĕs, *s.* The act of going out of any place, departure. [out.

EGRESSION, ĕ-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of going

EGRET, ĕ'grĕt, *s.* A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ĕ'grĕ-ŏt, *s.* A species of cherry.

To EJACULATE, ĕ-jăk'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, ĕ-jăk-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ĕ-jăk'ū-lā-tŭr-ĕ, *a.* Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.

To EJECT, ĕ-jĕkt', *v. a.* To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, ĕ-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, ĕ-jĕkt'mĕnt, *s.* A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart. [ber.

EIGHT, āyt, *a.* Twice four. A word of num-

EIGHTH, āyt*th*, *a.* Next in order after the seventh.

EIGHTEEN, āy'tēēn, *a.* Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, āy'tēēn*th*, *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, āyt'fōld, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity. place.

EIGHTHLY, āyt*th*'lĕ, *ad.* In the eighth

EIGHTIETH, āy'tĕ-ĕ*th*, *a.* The next in order after the seventy-ninth, the eighth tenth. [twenty.

EIGHTSCORE, āyt'skōre, *a.* Eight times

EIGHTY, āy'tĕ, *a.* Eight times ten.

EISEL, ē'sĭl, *s.* Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē'*th*ŭr, *pron. distrib.* Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ē'*th*ŭr, *conj.* A distributive conjunction, answered by Or: either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ĕd-jŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ēke, *s.* An addition.

EKE, ēke, *ad.* Also, likewise, besides.

To EKE, ēke, *v. a.* To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte, *v. a.* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte, *a.* Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lăb'ō-rāte-lē, *ad.* Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, ē-lăb-ō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Improvement by successive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lănse', *v. a.* To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lăpse', *v. n.* To pass away, to

ELASTICAL, ē-lăs'tē-kăl, } *a.* Having the

ELASTICK, ē-lăs'tĭk, } power of returning to the form from which it is distorted; springy.

ELASTICITY, ē-lăs-tĭs'ē-tē, *s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to resume their usual form.

ELATE, ē-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lāte, *v. a.* To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATEDLY, ē-lā'tĕd-lē, *ad.* In a conceited manner, arising from success.

ELATION, ē-lā'shŭn, *s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, ĕl'bō, *s.* The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOW-CHAIR, ĕl'bō-tshāre, *s.* A chair with

ELBOW-ROOM, ĕl'bō-rōōm, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bō, *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to a distance.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bō, *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld, *s.* Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDER, ĕl'dŭr, *s.* Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, ĕl'dŭrz, *s.* Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ĕl'dŭr, *s.* The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ĕl'dŭr-lē, *a.* No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ĕl'dŭr-ship, *s.* Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ĕl'dĕst, *a.* Oldest; that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, ĕl-ē-kăm-pāne', *s.* A plant,

To ELECT, ē-lĕkt', *v. a.* To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lĕkt', *a.* Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal misery.

ELECTARY, ē-lĕk'tă-rē, *s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders. of the consistence of honey.

ELECTION, ē-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God, by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIONEERING, ē-lĕk-shŭn-ēēr'ĭng, *s.* Concern in parliamentary elections.

ELECTIVE, ē-lĕk'tĭv, *a.* Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lĕk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ē-lĕk'tŭr, *s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ē-lĕk'tō-răl, *a.* Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lĕk'tō-rāte, *s.* The territory of an elector.

ELECTORESS, ē-lĕk'trĕs, } *s.* The wife or

ELECTRESS, } widow of an elector.

ELECTRE, ē-lĕk'tŭr. *s.* Amber; a mixed

ELECTRICAL, ē-lĕk'trē-kăl, } *a.* Attractive

ELECTRICK, ē-lĕk'trĭk, } without magnetism; produced by an electrick body.

ELECTRICIAN, ē-lĕk-trish'ŭn, *s.* One who is skilled in electricity.

ELECTRICITY, ē-lĕk-trĭs'ē-tē, *s.* A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit electrick sparks.

To ELECTRIFY, ē-lĕk'trē-fī, *v. a.* To render electrick; to communicate electricity.

ELECTROMETER, ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr, *s.* An instrument to measure the power of electrick attraction.

ELECTUARY, ē-lĕk'tshŭ-ăr-ē, *s.* *See* ELEC-

ELEEMOSYNARY, ĕl-ē-mŏz'ē-nār-ē, *a.* Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ĕl'ē-gănse, } *s.* Beauty with-

ELEGANCY, ĕl'ē-găn-sē, } out grandeur.

ELEGANT, ĕl'ē-gănt, *a.* Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, ĕl'ē-gănt-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACAL, ĕl-ē-jī'ă-kăl, *a.* Belonging to an elegy; mournful.

ELEGIACK, ĕl-ē-jī'ăk, *a.* Used in elegies; mournful, sorrowful.

ELEGIST, ĕl'ē-jĭst, *s.* A writer of elegies.

ELEGY, ĕl'ē-jē, *s.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, with points or turns.

ELEMENT, ĕl'ē-mĕnt, *s.* The first or constituent principle of anything; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of anything, an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

Elemental, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

Elementarity, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tăr'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

Elementary, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'tăr-ĕ, *a.* Uncompounded, having only one principle.

Elephant, ĕl'ĕ-fănt, *s.* The largest of all quadrupeds.

Elephantine, ĕl-ĕ-făn'tĭn, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

To Elevate, ĕl'ĕ-vāte, *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions,

Elevate, ĕl'ĕ-vāte, *part. a.* Exalted, raised aloft.

Elevation, ĕl-ĕ-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon, [up.

Elevator, ĕl'ĕ-vā-tŭr, *s.* A raiser or lifter

Eleven, ĕ lĕv'vn, *a.* Ten and one.

Eleventh, ĕ-lĕv'vnth, *a.* The next in order after the tenth.

Elf, ĕlf, *s.* Plural, *Elves.* A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

Elfish, ĕl'fish, *a.* Relating to elves.

Elflocks, ĕlf'lŏks, *s.* Knots of hair twisted by elves.

To Elicit, ĕ-lis'sĭt, *v. a.* To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

Elicit, ĕ lis'sit. *a.* Brought into action.

Elicitation, ĕ-lĭs-sĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* A deducing the power of the will into act.

To Elide, ĕ-līde', *v. a.* To break in pieces.

Eligibility, ĕl-ĕ-jĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen. [preferable.

Eligible, ĕl'ĕ-jĕ-bl, *a.* Fit to be chosen,

Eligibleness, ĕl'ĕ-jĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

Elimination, ĕ-lĭm-ĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of banishing, rejection.

Elision, ĕ-lĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cutting off: division, separation of parts.

Elixation, ĕl-ĭk-sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of boiling.

Elixir, ĕ-lĭk'sŭr, *s.* A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which alchymists pretend to transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of anything; any cordial.

Elk, ĕlk, *s.* The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

Ell, ĕl, *s.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

Ellipsis, ĕl-lĭp'sĭs, *s.* A figure of rhetorick by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

Elliptical, ĕl-lĭp'tĕ-kăl, } *a.* Having the
Elliptick, ĕl-lĭp'tĭk, } form of an ellipsis.

Elliptically, ĕl-lĭp'tĕ kăl-lĕ, *ad.* According to the rhetorical figures.

Elm, ĕlm, *s.* The name of a tree.

Elmy, ĕl'mĕ, *ad.* Abounding with elms.

Elocution, ĕl-ŏ-kū'shŭn, *s.* The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

Elogy, ĕl'ŏ-jĕ, *s.* Praise, panegyrie.

To Elongate, ĕ lŏng'gāte, *v. a.* To lengthen, to draw out.

To Elongate. ĕ-lŏng'gāte, *v. n.* To go off to a distance from anything.

Elongation, ĕl-ŏng-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To Elope, ĕ-lōpe', *v. a.* To run away, to break loose, to escape.

Elopement, ĕ-lōpe'mĕnt, *s.* Departure from just restraint.

Elops, ĕ'lŏps, *s.* A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

Eloquence, ĕl'ŏ-kwĕnse, *s.* The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

Eloquent, ĕl'ŏ-kwĕnt, *a.* Having the power of oratory.

Eloquently, ĕl'ŏ-kwĕnt-lĕ, *ad.* In elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

Else, ĕlse, *pron.* Other, one besides.

Else, ĕlse, *ad.* Otherwise; besides, except.

Elsewhere, ĕlse'whâre, *ad.* In any other place; in other places, in some other place. [plain, to clear.

To Elucidate, ĕ-lū'sĕ-dāte, *v. a.* To ex

Elucidation, ĕ-lū-sĕ-dā'shŭn, *s.* Explanation, exposition.

Elucidative, ĕ-lū'sĕ-dā-tĭv, *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.

Elucidator, ĕ-lū'sĕ-dā-tŭr, *s.* Explainer, expositor, commentator.

To Elude, ĕ-lūde', *v. a.* To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice. [cluded.

Eludible, ĕ-lū'dĕ-bl, *a.* Possible to be

Elves, ĕlvz, *s.* The plural of *Elf.*

Elvelocks, ĕlv-lŏks, *s.* Knots in the hair.

Elvish, ĕl'vish, *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. [in the loins.

Elumbated, ĕ-lŭm'bā-tĕd, *a.* Weakened

Elusion, ĕ-lū'zhŭn, *s.* An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

Elusive, ĕ-lū'sĭv, *a.* Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

Elusory, ĕ-lū'sŭr-ĕ, *a.* Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To Elute, ĕ-lūte', *v. a.* To wash off.

To Elutriate, ĕ-lū'trĕ-āte, *v. a.* To decant, to strain out.

Elysian, ĕ-lĭzh'ĕ-ăn, *a.* Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

Elysium, ĕ-lizh'ĕ-ŭm, *s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-āte, *v. a.* To waste, to deprive of flesh.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-āte, *v. n.* To lose flesh, to pine.

EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-āte, *a.* Wasted, deprived of flesh.

EMACIATION, ē-mā-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making lean, the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ē-mâk-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of freeing anything from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, ĕm'ā-nânt, *a.* Issuing from something else.

To EMANATE, ĕm'ā-nāte, *v. n.* To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, ĕm-mā-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance.

EMANATIVE, ĕm'ān-ā-tĭv. *a.* Issuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, ē-mân'sē-pāte, *v. a.* To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, ē-mân-sē-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

EMANCIPATOR, ē-mân'sē-pā-tŭr, *s.* One who liberates.

To EMARGINATE, ē-mâr'jē-nāte, *v. a.* To take away the margin or edge of anything.

To EMASCULATE, ē-mâs'kū-lāte, *v. a.* To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATE, ē-mâs'kū-lāte, *a.* Unmanned, vitiated.

EMASCULATION, ē-mâs-kū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.

To EMBALE, ĕm-bāle', *v. a.* To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to enclose.

To EMBALM, ĕm-bâm', *v. a.* To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

EMBALMER, ĕm-bâm'ĕr, *s.* One that practises the art of embalming and preserving dead bodies.

To EMBAR, ĕm-bâr', *v. a.* To shut, to enclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, ĕm-bâr-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of putting on shipboard, the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, ĕm-bâr'gō, *s.* A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

To EMBARGO, ĕm-bâr'gō, *v. a.* To lay an embargo on.

To EMBARK, ĕm-bârk', *v. a.* To put on shipboard: to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ĕm-bârk', *v. n.* To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ĕm-bâr'râs, *v. a.* To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ĕm-bâr'râs-mĕnt, *s.* Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, ĕm-bāse', *v. a.* To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASEMENT, ĕm-bāse'mĕnt, *s.* Depravation.

EMBASSADOR, ĕm-bâs'sâ-dŭr, *s.* One sent on a publick message.

EMBASSADRESS, ĕm-bâs'sâ-drĕs, *s.* A woman sent on a publick message.

EMBASSAGE, ĕm'bâs-sâje, } *s.* A publick
EMBASSY, ĕm'bâs-sē, } message; any solemn message.

To EMBATTLE, ĕm-bât'tl, *v. a.* To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ĕm-bā', *v. a.* To bathe, to wet, to wash; to enclose in a bay, to landlock.

EMBEDDED, ĕm-bĕd'dĕd, *a.* Sunk into another substance.

To EMBELLISH, ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh, *v. a.* To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ĕm'bŭrz, *s.* Without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ĕm'bŭr-wēēk, *s.* A week in which an ember-day falls. The ember-days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ĕm-bĕz'zl, *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ĕm-bĕz'zl-mĕnt, *s.* The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriation.

EMBEZZLER, ĕm-bĕz'zl-ŭr, *s.* One who appropriates property entrusted to him.

To EMBLAZE, ĕm-blāze', *v. n.* To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ĕm-blā'zn, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLAZONER, ĕm-blā'zn-ŭr, *s.* One who publishes in a pompous manner; a herald; a blazoner.

EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm, *s.* Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm, *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ĕm-blĕ-mât'ĕ-kăl, } *a.*
EMBLEMATICK, ĕm-blĕ-mât'ĭk, } Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-mât'ĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ĕm-blĕm'â-tĭst, *s.* Writer or inventor of emblems.

To EMBOLDEN, ĕm-bōl'dn, *v. a.* To make bold.

EMBOLISM, ĕm'bō-lĭzm, *s.* Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ĕm'bō-lŭs, *s.* Anything inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, ĕm-bŏs', *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to enclose, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ĕm-bŏs'mĕnt, *s.* Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To EMBOTTLE, ĕm-bŏt'tl, *v. a.* To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ĕm-bou'ĕl, *v. a.* To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBOWER, ĕm-bŏŭr', *v. n.* To lodge, to bower.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāse', *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to enclose, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāse', *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ĕm-brāse', *s.* Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ĕm-brāse'mĕnt, *s.* Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace, state of being contained, enclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ĕm-brā'sŭr, *s.* The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ĕm-brā'zhŭre, *s.* An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ĕm'brō-kāte, *v. a.* To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ĕm-brō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To EMBROIDER, ĕm-brŏi'dŭr, *v. a.* To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured works.

EMBROIDERER, ĕm-brŏi'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, ĕm-brŏi'dŭr-ĕ, *s.* Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work, variegation, diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL, ĕm-brŏil', *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

EMBROILMENT, ĕm-brŏil'mĕnt, *s.* Confusion.

To EMBROTHEL, ĕm-brŏth'ĕl, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ĕm'brē-ō, EMBRYON, ĕm'brē-ŏn, *s.* The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of anything yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, ē-mĕn'dā-bl, *a.* Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ĕm-ĕn-dā'shŭn, *s.* Correction, alteration of anything from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, ĕm-ĕn-dā'tŏr, *s.* A corrector, an improver.

EMENDATORY, ĕm-mĕn'dā-tō-rĕ, *a.* Contributing to emendation.

EMERALD, ĕm'ĕ-rāld, *s.* A green precious stone.

To EMERGE, ē-mĕrje', *v. n.* To rise out of anything in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of depression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, ē-mĕr'jĕnse, EMERGENCY, ē-mĕr'jĕn-sĕ, *s.* The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view, any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, ē-mĕr'jĕnt, *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from anything; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERITED, ē-mĕr'it-ĕd, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMEROIDS, ĕm'er-ŏidz, *s.* Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *Hemorrhoids.*

EMERSION, ē-mĕr'shŭn, *s.* The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, ĕm'ĕr-ĕ, *s.* Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, ē-mĕt'ē-kăl, EMETICK, ē-mĕt'ĭk, *a.* Having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICK, ē-mĕt'ĭk, *s.* A medicine to cause vomiting.

EMETICALLY, ē-mĕt'ē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ĕm-ē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, ē-mĭk'shŭn, *s.* Urine.

EMIGRANT, ĕm'ē-grănt, *s.* One that emigrates.

To EMIGRATE, ĕm'mē-grāte, *v. n.* To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ĕm-ē-grā'shŭn, *s.* Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ĕm'ē-nĕnse, EMINENCY, ĕm'ē-nĕn-sĕ, *s.* Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ĕm'ē-nĕnt, *a.* High, lofty; Jignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ĕm'ē-nĕnt-lĕ, *ad.* Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ĕm'is-sŭr-rĕ, *s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, ē-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of sending out, vent.

To EMIT, ē-mĭt', *v. a.* To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMENAGOGUE, ĕm-mĕn'ā-gŏg, *s.* A medicine to promote circulation in females.

EMMET, ĕm'mĕt, *s.* An ant, a pismire.

To EMMEW, ĕm-mū', *v a.* To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ē-mōl'yĕnt, *a.* Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ē-mōl'yĕnts, *s.* Such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMŎLLITION, ĕm-mōl-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, ē-mŏl'ū-mĕnt, *s.* Profit, advantage.

EMOLUMENTAL, ē-mŏl-ū-mĕn-tâl, *a.* Useful, profitable.

EMOTION, ē-mō'shŭn, *s.* Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

To EMPALE, ĕm-pāle', *v. a.* To fence with a pale; to fortify; to enclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl, *s.* The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl, *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ĕm-păsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To move with passion, to affect strongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ĕm-pē'pl, *v. a.* To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ĕm'pĕr-ĕs, *s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the wife of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ĕm'pĕr-ŭr, *s.* A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPERY, ĕm'pĕr-ē, *s.* Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, ĕm'fâ-sĭs, *s.* A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, ĕm-făt'ĭk-ŭl, } *a.* For-
EMPHATICK, ĕm-făt'ĭk, } cible, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, ĕm-făt'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ĕm-pērse', *v. a.* To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulse. *See* PIERCE.

EMPIRE, ĕm'pīre, *s.* Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over anything.

EMPIRICK, ĕm'pē-rĭk, *or* ĕm-pĭr'ĭk, *s.* A trier or experimenter, such persons as venture upon observation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl, } *a.* Versed in
EMPIRICK, ĕm-pĭr'ĭk, } experiments, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ĕm-pĭr'ē-sĭzm, *s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER, ĕm-plâs'tŭr, *s.* An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ĕm-plâs'tŭr, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, ĕm-plâs'tĭk, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

To EMPLEAD, ĕm-plēde', *v. a.* To endict, to prefer a charge against.

To EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏè', *v. a.* To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; or to spend in business.

EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏè', *s.* Business, object of industry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ĕm-plŏè'â-bl, *a.* Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, ĕm-plŏè ŭr, *s.* One that uses, or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, ĕm-plŏè'mĕnt, *s.* Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

To EMPOISON, ĕm-pŏè'zn, *v. a.* To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ĕm-pŏè'zn-ŭr, *s.* One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, ĕm-pŏè'zn-mĕnt, *s.* The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, ĕm-pō-rĕt'ĭk, *a.* That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM, ĕm-pō'rē-ŭm, *s.* A place of merchandise, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh, *v. a.* To make poor; to lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-ŭr, *s.* One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Diminution, waste.

To EMPOWER, ĕm-pŏû'ŭr, *v. a.* To authorize, to commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, ĕm'prĕs, *s.* The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign: properly *Emperess*.

EMPRISE, ĕm-prize', *s.* Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, ĕm'tē-ŭr, *s.* One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ĕm'tē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being empty, a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ĕm'shŭn, *s.* A purchasing.

EMPTY, ĕm'tē, *a.* Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without anything to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful; without substance, without solidity, vain.

To EMPTY, ĕm'tē, *v. a.* To evacuate, to exhaust.

To EMPURPLE, ĕm-pŭr'pl, *v. a.* To make of [a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, ĕm-pŭz'zl, *v. a.* To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, ĕm-pi-ē'mâ, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

EMPYREAL, ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăl, *a.* Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial

EMPYREAN, ĕm-pi-rē'ăn, *or* ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăn, *s.* The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

EMPYREAN, ĕm-pi-rē'ăn. *a.* Empyreal.

EMPYREUM, ĕm-pĭr'rē-ŭm, } *s.* The burn-
EMPYREUMA, ĕm-pē-rū'mă, } ing of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ĕm-pē-rū-măt'ē-kăl, *a.* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, ĕm-pē-rō'sĭs, *s.* Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, ĕm'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.

EMULATION, ĕm-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest.

EMULATIVE, ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv, *a.* Inclined to emulation, rivalling. [petitor

EMULATOR, ĕm'ū-lā-tŭr, *s.* A rival, a com-

EMULATRESS, ĕm'ū-lā-trĕs, *v.* She who strives to equal or excel.

To EMULGE, ē-mŭlje', *v. a.* To milk out.

EMULGENT, ē-mŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ĕm'ū-lŭs, *a.* Rivalling; engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ĕm'ū-lŭs-lē, *ad.* With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, ē-mŭl'shŭn, *s.* A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, ē-mŭngk'tŭr-ĭz, *s.* Those parts of the body where anything excrementitious is separated and collected.

To ENABLE, ĕn-ā'bl, *v. a.* To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, ĕn-ăkt', *v. a.* To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

ENACTOR, ĕn-ăk'tŭr, *s.* One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs anything.

ENALLAGE, ĕn-ăl'lă-jē, *s.* A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, ĕn-ăm'bŭsh, *v. a.* To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl, *v. a.* To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl, *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl, *s.* Anything enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, ĕn-ăm'ĕl-lŭr, *s.* One that practises the art of enamelling.

ENAMELLING, ĕn-ăm'ĕl-ĭng, *s.* The art of the enameller.

To ENAMOUR, ĕn-ăm'ŭr, *v. a.* To inflame with love; to make fond. [tion.

ENARRATION, ĕn-năr-rā'shŭn, *s.* Explana-

ENARTHROSIS, ĕn-ăr-*th*rō'sĭs, *s.* The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. [swimming out.

ENATATION, ē-nā-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of

To ENCAGE, ĕn-kāje', *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp', *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp', *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, ĕn-kămp'mĕnt, *s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order. [a cave.

To ENCAVE, ĕn-kāve', *v. a.* To hide as in

To ENCHAFE, ĕn-tshāfe', *v. a.* To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, ĕn-tshāne', *v. a.* To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, ĕn-tshănt', *v. a.* To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree. [a sorcerer.

ENCHANTER, ĕn-tshăn'tŭr, *s.* A magician,

ENCHANTINGLY, ĕn-tshăn't ng-lē, *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, ĕn-tshănt'mĕnt, *s.* Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, ĕn-tshăn'trĕs, *s.* A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellence gives irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, ĕn-tshāse', *v. a.* To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, ĕn-sĕr'kl, *v. a.* To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ĕn-sĕrk'lĕt, *s.* A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICAL, ĕn-klĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating to encliticks.

ENCLITICKS, ĕn-klĭt'ĭks, *s.* Particles which throw back the accent on the last syllable of the foregoing word.

To ENCLOSE, ĕn-klōze, *v. a.* To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ĕn-klō'zŭr, *s.* One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties; anything in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ĕn-klō'zhŭre, *s.* The act of enclosing or environing anything; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, ĕn-kō'mē-ăst, *s.* A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tē-kăl, } *a.*
ENCOMIASTICK, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tĭk, } Panegyrical, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, ĕn-kō'mē-ŭm, *s.* Panegyrick, praise, elogy.

To Encompass, ĕn-kŭm'pȧs, *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle; to go round any place.

Encompassment, ĕn-kŭm'pȧs-mĕnt, *s.* Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

Encore, ŏng-kōre', *ad.* Again, once more.

Encounter, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr, *s.* Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To Encounter, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr, *v. a.* To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To Encounter, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr, *v. n.* To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

Encounterer, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To Encourage, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje, *v. a.* To animate, to incite to anything; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

Encouragement, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-mĕnt, *s.* Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

Encourager, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-ŭr, *s.* One that supplies incitements to anything, a favourer.

To Encroach, ĕn-krōtsh', *v. n.* To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

Encroacher, ĕn-krōtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Encroachment, ĕn-krōtsh'mĕnt, *s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To Encumber, ĕn-kŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

Encumbrance, ĕn-kŭm'brânse, *s.* Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

Encyclical, ĕn-sĭk'lĕ-kȧl, *a.* Circular, sent round through a large region.

Encyclopedia, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dē-ȧ, *s.* The circle of sciences, the round of learning.

Encyclopedian, ĕn-sī-klō-pē-dē-ȧn, *a.* Embracing the whole round of learning.

Encyclopedist, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dĭst, *s.* One who compiles a cyclopedia.

Encysted, ĕn-sĭs'tĕd, *s.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

End, ĕnd, *s.* The extremity of anything; the conclusion or cessation of anything; the conclusion or last part of anything; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; On end, erect, as his hair stands on end.

To End, ĕnd, *v. a.* To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To End, ĕnd, *v. n.* To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To Endamage, ĕn-dȧm'ĭdje, *v. a.* To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

To Endanger, ĕn-dān'jŭr, *v. a.* To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

Endangerment, ĕn-dān'jŭr-mĕnt, *s.* Hazard, peril.

To Endear, ĕn-dēēr', *v. a.* To make dear, to make beloved.

Endearment, ĕn-dēēr'mĕnt, *s.* The cause of love, means by which anything is endeared; the state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

Endeavour, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr, *s.* Labour directed to some certain end.

To Endeavour, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr, *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose.

To Endeavour, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr, *v. a.* To attempt, to try.

Endeavourer, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who labours to a certain end.

Endecagon, ĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn, *s.* A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endemial, ĕn-dē'mē-ȧl, } *a.* Peculiar
Endemical, ĕn-dĕm'ĕ-kȧl, } to a country,
Endemick, ĕn-dĕm'ĭk, } used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To Endenize, ĕn-dĕn'ĭz, *v. a.* To make free, to enfranchise.

To Endenizen, ĕn-dĕn'ĕ-zn, *v. a.* To naturalize.

To Endict, } ĕn-dīte', *v. a.* To charge any
To Endite, } man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was endicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dictate.

Endictment, } ĕn-dīte'mĕnt, *s.* A bill or
Enditement, } declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

Ending, ĕnd'ĭng, *s.* Conclusion; close of life; ceasing from action.

Endive, ĕn'dĭv, *s.* An herb, succory.

Endless, ĕnd'lĕs, *a.* Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

Endlessly, ĕnd'lĕs-lĕ, *ad.* Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

Endlessness, ĕnd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

Endlong, ĕnd'lŏng, *ad.* In a straight line.

Endmost, ĕnd'mōst, *a.* Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To Endorse, ĕn-dōrse', *v. a.* To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

Endorsement, ĕn-dôrse'mĕnt, *s.* Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

To Endow, ĕn-dŏŭ', *v. a.* To enrich with a portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

Endowment, ĕn-dŏŭ'mĕnt, *s.* Wealth, bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To Endue, ĕn-dû', *v. a.* To supply with mental excellences. [lastingness.

Endurance, ĕn-dû'rânse, *s.* Continuance,

To Endure, ĕn-dûre', *v. a.* To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To Endure, ĕn-dûre', *v. n.* To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

Enduer, ĕn-dû'ûr, *s.* One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

Endwise, ĕnd'wize, *ad.* Erectly, on end.

Enemy, ĕn'ĕ-mè, *s.* A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

Energetick, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk, *a.* Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious. [fect.

Energick, ĕ-nĕr'jĭk, *a.* Powerful in ef-

To Energize, ĕn'ĕr-jize, *v. n.* To give energy.

Energy, ĕn'ĕr-jè, *s.* Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To Enervate, ĕ-nĕr'vâte, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of force.

Enervate, ĕ-nĕr'vâte, *a.* Deprived of force.

Enervation, ĕn-ĕr-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

To Enerve, ĕ-nĕrv', *v. a.* To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

To Enfeeble, ĕn-fè'bl, *v. a.* To weaken, to enervate.

To Enfeoff, ĕn-fĕf', *v. a.* To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

Enfeoffment, ĕn-fĕf'mĕnt, *s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To Enfetter, ĕn-fĕt'tûr, *v. a.* To bind in fetters, to enchain. [sage.

Enfilade, ĕn-fe-lâde', *s.* A strait ,pas-

To Enforce, ĕn-fôrse', *v. a.* To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

Enforcedly, ĕn-fôr'sĕd-lè, *ad.* By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

Enforcement, ĕn-fôrse'mĕnt, *s.* An act of violence, compulsion, forcé offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

Enforcer, ĕn-fôr'sûr, *s.* Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To Enfranchise, ĕn-frăn'tshĭz, *v. a.* To admit to the privileges of a freeman to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to denizen.

Enfranchisement, ĕn-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt, *s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison, or from slavery.

Enfranchiser, ĕn-frăn'tshĭz-ûr, *s.* One who gives freedom.

To Enfroward, ĕn-frò'wârd, *v. a.* To make perverse.

Enfrozen, ĕn-frò'zn, *part.* Congealed with cold.

To Engage, ĕn-gâje', *v. a.* To impawn; to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack, to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

To Engage, ĕn-gâje', *v. n.* To conflict, to fight, to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

Engagement, ĕn-gâje'mĕnt, *s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To Engaol, ĕn-jâle', *v. a.* To imprison, to confine. [circle with a garland.

To Engarland, ĕn-gâr'lând, *v. a.* To en-

To Engarrison, ĕn-gâr'rè-sn, *v. a.* To protect by a garrison.

To Engender, ĕn-jĕn'dûr, *v. a.* To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

To Engender, ĕn-jĕn'dûr, *v. n.* To be caused, to be produced.

Engine, ĕn'jĭn, *s.* Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

Engineer, ĕn-jè-nèèr', *s.* One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

Enginery, ĕn'jĭn-rè, *s.* The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery. [surround.

To Engird, ĕn-gĕrd, *v. a.* To encircle, to

To Engirt, ĕn-gĕrt, *v. a.* To encircle, to engird.

Engle, ĕng'gl, *s.* A gull, a put, a bubble.

English, ĭng'glĭsh, *a.* Belonging to England.

To Englut, ĕn-glŭt', *v. a.* To swallow up to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, ĕn-gôrje', *v. a.* To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, ĕn-gôrje', *v. n.* To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, ĕn-grāne', *v. a.* To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, ĕn-grăp'pl, *v. n.* To close with, to contend with, to hold on each other. [hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRASP, ĕn-grăsp, *v. a.* To seize, to

To ENGRAVE, ĕn-grāve', *v. a.* Pret. Engraved. Part. pass. Engraved or Engraven. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter. [or other matter.

ENGRAVER, ĕn-grā'vŭr, *s.* A cutter in stone

ENGRAVERY, ĕn-grā'vĕr-ē, *s.* The work of an engraver.

To ENGROSS, ĕn-grōse', *v. a.* To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price; to copy in a large hand. *See* GROSS.

ENGROSSER, ĕn-grōs'sŭr, *s.* He that purchases large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSING, ĕn-grōse'ing, *s.* Forestalling the market; in law, copying a written instrument.

ENGROSSMENT, ĕn-grōs'mĕnt, *s.* Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition. [defend.

To ENGUARD, ĕn-gärd', *v. a.* To protect, to

To ENHANCE, ĕn-hânse', *v. a.* To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, ĕn-hânse'mĕnt, *s.* Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ē-nig'mâ, *s.* A riddle, an obscure question.

ENIGMATICAL, ĕn-ĭg-mât'ē-kâl, *a.* Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ĕn-ig-mât'ē-kâl-ē, *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ē-nĭg'mâ-tĭst, *s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENIGMATIZE, ē-nĭg'mâ-tize, *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.

To ENJOIN, ĕn-jŏĭn', *v. a.* To direct, to order, to prescribe.

ENJOINER, ĕn'jŏĭn'ŭr, *s.* One who gives injunctions. [command.

ENJOINMENT, ĕn-jŏĭn'mĕnt, *s.* Direction,

To ENJOY, ĕn-jŏĕ', *v. a.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

To ENJOY, ĕn-jŏĕ', *v. n.* To live in happiness. [fruition.

ENJOYER, ĕn-jŏĕ'ŭr, *s.* One who has

ENJOYMENT, ĕn-jŏĕ'mĕnt, *s.* Happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, ĕn-kĭn'dl, *v. a.* To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, ĕn-lärje', *v. a.* To make greater in quantity, or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify, to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, ĕn-lärje', *v. n.* To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, ĕn-lärje'mĕnt, *s.* Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, ĕn-lär'jŭr, *s.* Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, ĕn-lite', *v. a.* To illuminate, to supply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, ĕn-lī'tn, *v. a.* To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with sight.

ENLIGHTENER, ĕn-lī'tn-ŭr, *s.* One that gives light; instructer.

To ENLINK, ĕn-lĭnk', *v. a.* To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, ĕn-lĭst, *v. a.* To enter into military service.

To ENLIVEN, ĕn-lī'vn, *v. a.* To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, ĕn-lī'vn-ŭr, *s.* That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, ĕn-lū'mĭn, *v. a.* To illumine, to illuminate.

To ENMARBLE, ĕn-mär'bl, *v. a.* To turn to marble. [entangle.

To ENMESH, ĕn-mĕsh', *v. a.* To net, to

ENMITY, ĕn'mē-tē, *s.* Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

To ENNOBLE, ĕn-nō'bl, *v. a.* To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify; to aggrandize; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, ĕn-nō'bl-mĕnt, *s.* The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, ĕn-ō-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ē-nŏr'mē-tē, *s.* Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crime; flagitious villany.

ENORMOUS, ē-nŏr'mŭs, *a.* Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure, exceeding in bulk the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, ē-nŏr'mŭs-lē, *ad.* Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, ē-nŏr'mŭs-nĕs, *s.* Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, ē-nŭf', *a.* Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, ē-nŭf', *s.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, ê-nŭf', *ad.* In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

To ENOUNCE, ê-nôûnce', *v. a.* To declare

ENOW, ê-nôû', *a.* The plural of Enough. A sufficient number.

To ENRAGE, ên-râje', *v. a.* To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, ên-rânje', *v. a.* To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, ên-rângk', *v. a.* To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, ên-râpt', *v. a.* To throw into an ecstacy, to transport into enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, ên-râp'tshûre, *v. a.* To transport with pleasure.

To ENRAVISH, ên-râv'ish, *v. a.* To throw into ecstacy. [stacy of delight.

ENRAVISHMENT, ên-râv'ish-mênt, *s.* Ec-

To ENREGISTER, ên-rêd'jis-tûr, *v. a.* To enrol; to register.

To ENRICH, ên-ritsh', *v. a.* To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilize, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of anything desirable.

ENRICHMENT, ên-ritsh'mênt, *s.* Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, ên-rîdje', *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, ên-ring', *v. a.* To bind round or encircle.

To ENRIPEN, ên-rî'pn, *v. a.* To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, ên-rôbe', *v. a.* To dress, to clothe.

To ENROL, ên-rôlę', *v. a.* To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, ên-rôl'lûr, *s.* He that enrols, he that registers.

ENROLMENT, ên-rôl'mênt, *s.* Register; writing in which anything is recorded.

To ENROOT, ên-rôôt', *v. a.* To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, ên-rôûnd', *v. a.* To environ, to surround, to enclose.

ENS, ênz, *s.* Any being or existence.

To ENSANGUINE, ên-sâng'gwin, *v. a.* To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, ên-skêd'ûle, *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE, ên-skônse', *v. a.* To cover as with a fort; to secure.

To ENSEAM, ên-sême', *v. a.* To sew up, to enclose by a seam.

To ENSEAR, ên-sêre', *v. a.* To cauterize, to stanch or stop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, ên-shêêld', *v. a.* To cover.

To ENSHRINE, ên-shrine', *v. a.* To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred.

ENSIFORM, ên'sê-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, ên'sîne, *s.* The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER, ên'sîne-bâ-rûr, *s.* He that carries the flag. [ensign.

ENSIGNCY, ên'sin-sê, *s.* The office of an

ENSKIED, ên-skêîd', *a.* Made immortal.

To ENSLAVE, ên-slâve', *v. a.* To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, ên-slâve'mênt, *s.* The state of servitude, slavery.

ENSLAVER, ên-slâ'vûr, *s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

To ENSNARE. *See* INSNARE. [sue.

To ENSUE, ên-sû', *v. a.* To follow, to pur-

To ENSUE, ên-sû', *v. n.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, ên-shû'rânse, *s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, ên-shû'rân-sûr, *s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, ên-shûre', *v. a.* To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt anything from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

ENSURER, ên-shû'rûr, *s.* One who makes contracts of ensurance.

To ENSWEEP, ên-swêêp', *v. a.* To pass over with swiftness.

ENTABLATURE, ên-tâb'lâ-tshûre, } *s.* In
ENTABLEMENT, ên-tâ'bl-mênt, } architecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ên-tâle', *s.* The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

To ENTAIL, ên-tâle', *v. a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

To ENTAME, ên-tâme', *v. a.* To tame, to subjugate.

To ENTANGLE, ên-tâng'gl, *v. a.* To enwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex

ENTANGLEMENT, ên-tâng'gl-mênt, *s.* Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle. [tangles.

ENTANGLER, ên-tâng'glûr, *s.* One that en-

To ENTER, ên'tĕr, *v. a.* To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, ên'tĕr, *v. n.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ên'tĕr-îng, *s.* Entrance, passage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, ĕn-tĕr-lāse', *v. a.* To intermix.

ENTEROCELE, ĕn-tĕr'ō-sēle, *s.* A tumour formed by the prolapsion of the intestines into the scrotum.

ENTEROLOGY, ĕn-tē-rŏl'ō-jē, *s.* The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prīze, *s.* An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prīze, *v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, ĕn'tĕr-prī-zŭr, *s.* A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, ĕn-tĕr-tāne', *v. a.* To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'nŭr, *s.* He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAININGLY, ĕn-tĕr-tā'nĭng-lē, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAINMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'mĕnt, *s.* Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants; amusement, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ĕn-tĕr-tĭsh'ūde, *a.* Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONE, ĕn-*thr*ōne', *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority. [throne.

To ENTHRONIZE, ĕn-thrō'nīze, *v. a.* To en-

ENTHUSIASM, ĕn-*thū*'zhē-ăzm, *s.* A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination, elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, ĕn-*thū*'zhē-ăst, *s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ĕn-*thū*-zhē-ăs't-ĕkăl, } ENTHUSIASTICK, ĕn-*thū*-zhē-ăs'tĭk, } *a.* Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ĕn'*thī*-mēme, *s.* An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, ĕn-tīse', *v. a.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ĕn-tīse'mĕnt, *s.* The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill; allurement.

ENTICER, ĕn-tī'sŭr, *s.* One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ĕn-tī'sĭng-lē, *ad.* Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ĕn-tīre', *a.* Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ĕn-tīre'lē, *ad.* In the whole without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ĕn-tīre'nĕs, *s.* Completeness, fulness.

ENTIRETY, ĕn-tīre'tē, *s.* Completeness.

To ENTITLE, ĕn-tī'tl, *v. a.* To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to anything; to grant anything as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ĕn'tē-tē, *s.* Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, ĕn-tŏĭl' *v. a.* To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ĕn-tōōm', *v. a.* To put into a tomb.

ENTOMBMENT, ĕn-tōōm'mĕnt, *s.* Burial; state of being entombed.

ENTOMOLOGY, ĕn-tō-mŏl'lō-jē, *s.* The natural history of insects.

ENTRAILS, ĕn'trīls, *s.* The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts; recesses, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ĕn'trănse, *s.* The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of anything.

To ENTRANCE, ĕn-trănse', *v. a.* To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into ecstacy.

To ENTRAP, ĕn-trăp', *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte', *v. a.* To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte', *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ĕn-trē'tănse, *s.* Petition, solicitation.

ENTREATY, ĕn-trē'tē, *s.* Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ĕn'trē, *s.* The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, ē-nū'bē-lāte, *v. a.* To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ē-nū'klē-āte, *v. a.* To solve, to clear.

To ENVASSAL, ĕn-văs'săl, *v. a.* To make over as a slave.

To ENVELOPE, ĕn-vĕl'ŭp, *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ŏn-vĕ-lōpe', *or* ĕn-vĕ-lōpe', *s.* A wrapper, an outward case.

To ENVENOM, ĕn-vĕn'ŭm, *v. a.* To poison, to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ĕn'vĕ-ă-bl, *a.* Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ĕn'vĕ-ŭr, *s.* One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ĕn'vĕ-ŭs, *a.* Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ĕn'vĕ-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ĕn-vī'rŭn, *v. a.* To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ŏn-vĕ-rŏnz' *or* ĕn-vī'rŭns, *s.* The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round any place.

To ENUMERATE, ĕ-nū'mĕ-rāte, *v. a.* To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, ĕ-nū-mĕ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of numbering or counting over.

ENUMERATIVE, ĕ-nū'mĕ-rā-tĭv, *a.* Counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ĕ-nŭn'shĕ-āte, *v. a.* To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'shŭn, *s.* Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ĕ-nŭn'shĕ-ā-tĭv, *a.* Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ĕ-nŭn'shĕ-ā-tĭv-lĕ, *ad.* Declaratively.

ENVOY, ĕn'vŏe, *s.* A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.

To ENVY, ĕn'vĕ, *v. a.* To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ĕn'vĕ, *v. n.* To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ĕn'vĕ, *s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, ĕn-whēēl', *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, ĕn-wōōm', *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ē'pakt, *s.* A number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULET, ĕp'ăw-lĕt, *s.* A military shoulder-ornament.

EPAULMENT, ē-pāwl'mĕnt, *s.* In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ē-pĕn'*thē*-sĭs, *s.* The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, ē-fĕm'ĕ-rā *s.* A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, ē-fĕm'ĕ-rāl, } *a.* Diurnal,
EPHEMERICK, ē-fĕm'ĕ-rĭk, } beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, ē-fĕm'ĕ-rĭs, *s.* A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMEROUS, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-rŭs, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIST, ē-fĕm'ĕ-rĭst, *s.* One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPHOD, ĕf'ŏd, *or* ē'fŏd, *s.* An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPIC, ĕp'ĭk, *a.* Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, ĕp-ĕ-sē'dē-ŭm, *s.* An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICENE, ĕp'ĕ-sēne, *a.* Common; of both [kinds.

EPICURE, ĕp'ĕ-kūre, *s.* A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ĕ-kū-rē'ăn, *s.* One who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ĕ-kū-rē'ăn, *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ĕp'ĕ-kū-rizm, *s.* Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICURISM, ĕp'ĕ-kū-rizm, *s.* The principles of Epicurus.

EPICYCLE, ĕp'ĕ-si-kl, *s.* A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependant on a greater, as the moon on the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ĕp-ĕ-sī'klŏĭd, *s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, ĕp-ĕ-dĕm'ĕ-kăl, } *a.* That
EPIDEMICK, ĕp-ĕ-dĕm'ĭk, } falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, ĕp-ĕ-dĕr'mĭs, *s.* The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, ĕp'ĕ-grăm, *s.* A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, ĕp-ĕ-grăm-măt'ĕ-kăl, }
EPIGRAMMATICK, ĕp-ĕ-grăm-măt'ĭk, } *a.* Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ĕp-ĕ-grăm'mă-tĭst, *s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, ĕp'ĕ-lĕp-sē, *s.* A convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILEPTICK, ĕp-ĕ-lĕp'tĭk, *a.* Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, ĕp'ĕ-lŏg, *s.* The poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPINICION, ĕp-ĕ-nish'ē-ŏn, *s.* A song for victory; a festival to commemorate a victory (from the Greek ἐπὶ, *upon*, and νίκη, a *victory*).

Epiphany, ē-pĭf'fā-nē, *s.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

Epiphonema, ĕp-ē-fō-nē'mā, *s.* An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

Epiphora, ē-pĭf'fō-rā, *s.* An inflammation of any part.

Epiphysis, ē-pĭf'ē-sĭs, *s.* Accretion, the parts added by accretion.

Episcopacy, ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sē, *s.* The government of bishops, established by the apostles.

Episcopal, ē-pĭs'kō-pāl, *a.* Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

Episcopate, ē-pĭs'kō-pāte, *s.* A bishoprick.

Episode, ĕp'ē-sōde, *s.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

Episodical, ĕp-ē-sŏd'ē'kăl, } *a.* Contained
Episodick, ĕp-ē sŏd'ĭk, } in an episode.

Epispastick, ĕp-ē-spăs'tĭk, *a.* Drawing, blistering.

Epistle, ē-pĭs'sl, *s.* A letter.

Epistolary, ē-pĭs'tō-lăr-ē, *a.* Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.

Epistler, ē-pĭs'lŭr, *s.* A scribbler of letters.

Epistolize, ē-pĭs'tō-līze, *v. n.* To write letters.

Epitaph, ĕp'ē-tăf, *s.* An inscription upon a tombstone.

Epithalamium, ĕp-ē-*th*ā-lā'mē-ŭm, *s.* A nuptial song upon marriage.

Epithem, ĕp'ē-*th*ĕm, *s.* A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithet, ĕp'ē-*th*ĕt, *s.* An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

Epitome, ē-pĭt'ō-mē, *s.* Abridgment, abbreviature.

To Epitomise, ē-pĭt'ō-mīze, *v. a.* To abstract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.

Epitomiser, ē-pĭt'ō-mī-zŭr, } *s.* An a-
Epitomist, ē-pĭt'ō-mĭst, } bridger, an abstracter.

Epoch, ĕp'ŏk, *or* ē'pŏk, } *s.* The time at
Epocha, ĕp'ō-kā, } which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

Epode, ĕp'ōde, *or* ē'pōde, *s.* The stanza after the strophe and antistrophe.

Epopee, ĕp-ō-pē', *s.* An epick or heroick poem.

Epulation, ĕp-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* A feast.

Epulotick, ĕp-ū-lŏt'ĭk, *s.* A cicatrizing medicament.

Equability, ē-kwā-bĭl'ē-te, *s.* Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.

Equable, ē'kwā-bl, *a.* Equal to itself, even, uniform.

Equably, ē'kwā-blē, *ad.* Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

Equal, ē'kwăl, *a.* Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable; advantageous alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

Equal, ē'kwăl, *s.* One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.

To Equal, ē'kwăl, *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully.

Equalisation, ē-kwăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn, *s.* State of equality.

To Equalise, ē'kwăl-ize, *v. a.* To make even; to be equal to.

Equality, ē-kwăl'ē-tē, *s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.

Equally, ē'kwăl-lē, *ad.* In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

Equangular, ē-qwăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Consisting of equal angles.

Equanimity, ē-kwā-nĭm'ē-tē, *s.* Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

Equanimous, ē-kwăn'ē-mŭs, *a.* Even, not dejected.

Equation, ē-kwā'shŭn, *s.* The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

Equator, ē-kwā'tŭr, *s.* A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

Equatorial, ē-kwā-tō'rē-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

Equestrian, ē-kwĕs'trē-ăn, *a.* Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

Equery, ē-kwēr'ē, *s.* Master of the horse.

Equicrural, ē-kwē-krōō'răl, *a.* Having the legs of an equal length.

Equidistance, ē-kwē-dĭs'tăns, *s.* Equal distance or remoteness.

Equidistant, ē-kwē-dĭs'tănt, *a.* At the same distance.

Equidistantly, ē-kwē-dĭs'tănt-lē, *ad.* At the same distance.

Equiformity, ē-kwē-fôr'mē-tē, *s.* Uniform equality.

Equilateral, ē-kwē-lăt'ĕr-ăl, *a.* Having all sides equal.

To Equilibrate, ē-kwē-lī'brāte, *v. a.* To balance equally.

Equilibration, ē-kwē-lī-brā'shŭn, *s.* Equipoise.

Equilibrious, ē-kwē-lĭb'rē-ŭs, *a.* Equally poised.

Equilibrist, ē-kwĭl'ē-brĭst, *s.* One who balances a thing equally.

EQUILIBRIUM, ē-kwē-lib'rē-ŭm, *s.* Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, ē-kwē-nĕs'sĕs-sâr-ē, *a.* Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwē-nŏk'shăl, *s.* The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwē-nŏk'shăl, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē-kwē-nŏk'shăl-ē, *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, ē'kwē-nŏks, *s.* Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ē-kwē-nū'mē-rănt, *a.* Having the same number.

To EQUIP, ē-kwĭp', *v. a.* To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ĕk'kwē-pâge, *s.* Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, ē-kwē-pĕn'dĕn-sē, *s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, ē-kwĭp'mĕnt, *s.* The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage. [weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOISE, ē'kwē-pŏize, *s.* Equality of

EQUIPOLLENCE, ē-kwē-pŏl'lĕnse, *s.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, ē-kwē-pŏl'lĕnt, *a.* Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ânse, } EQUIPONDERANCY, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ânsē, } *s.* Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ânt, *a.* Being of the same weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-âte, *v. n.* To weigh equal to anything.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ē-kwē-pŏn'dē-ŭs, *a.* Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ĕk'kwē-tă-bl, *a.* Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial. [partially.

EQUITABLY, ĕk'kwē-tă-blē, *ad.* Justly, im-

EQUITATION, ĕk-kwē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Riding; management of a horse.

EQUITY, ĕk'kwē-tē, *s.* Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnse, } *s.* Equa-

EQUIVALENCY, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕn-sē, } lity o. power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt, *a.* Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt, *s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVALENTLY, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt-lē, *ad.* In an equal manner.

EQUIVOCAL, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl, *a.* Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl-ē, *ad.* Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ē-kwĭv'vō-kâte, *v. n.* To use words of double meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, ē-kwĭv-vō-kā'shŭn, *s* Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ē-kwĭv'vō-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who uses ambiguous language, or mental reservation.

ERA, ē'ra, *s.* The account of time from any particular date or epoch. [radiance.

ERADIATION, ē-rā-dē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Emission of

To ERADICATE, ē-răd'ē-kâte, *v. a.* To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ē-răd-ē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of tearing up by the root, destruction · the state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ē-răd'ē-kā-tĭv, *a.* That cures radically. [out; to expunge.

To ERASE, ē-râse', *v. a.* To destroy, to rub

ERASEMENT, ē-râse'mĕnt, *s.* Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.

ERASTIANISM, ē-răst'yŭn-izm, *s.* The doctrine or principles of *Erastus*, a physician of Switzerland, who held that excommunication, in a christian state was lodged in the hands of the civil magistrate.

ERASURE, ē-râz'ûre, *s.* A scratching out.

ERE, âre, *ad.* Before, sooner than.

ERELONG, âre-lŏng', *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, âre-nŏû', *ad.* Before this time.

EREWHILE, âre-hwīle', } *ad.* Some time

EREWHILES, âre-hwīlz', } ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt', *v. a.* To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt, to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt', *v. n.* To rise upright.

ERECT, ē-rĕkt', *a.* Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTED, ē-rĕkt'ĕd, *a.* Aspiring; noble.

ERECTION, ē-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.

ERECTNESS, ē-rĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Uprightness of posture.

EREMITE, ĕr'ē-mite, *s.* One who lives in a wilderness, a hermit.

EREMITICAL, ĕr-ē-mĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Religiously solitary. [forth.

EREPTATION, ē-rĕp-tā'shŭn, *s.* A creeping

ERÉPTION, è-rĕp'shŭn, *s.* A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, ĕr'gŏt, *s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint; a disease in corn.

ERINGO, è-rĭng'gō, *s.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, è-rĭs'tè-kăl, *a.* Controversial, relating to dispute.

ERMINE, ĕr'mĭn, *s.* An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ĕr'mĭnd, *a.* Clothed with ermine.

To ERODE, è-rōde', *v. a.* To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ĕr-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving or bestowing.

EROSION, è-rō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

EROTICK, è-rŏt'ĭk, } *a.* Relating to
EROTICAL, è-rŏt'è-kăl, } love.

To ERR, ĕr. *v. n.* To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.

ERRAND, ĕr'rând, *s.* A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.

ERRABLE, ĕr'rā-bl, *a.* Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ĕr-rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Liableness to err.

ERRANT, ĕr'rânt, *a.* Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

ERRANTRY, ĕr'rânt-rè, *s.* An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight-errant.

ERRATA, ĕr-rā'tă. The plural of *Erratum.* The faults of the printer or author, inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, ĕr-rât'ĭk, *a.* Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

ERRATICALLY, ĕr-rât'è-kăl-è, *ad.* Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, ĕr-rō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by errour.

ERRONEOUSLY, ĕr-rō'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* By mistake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō'nè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, ĕr'rŭr, *s.* Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course. Better written *error.*

ERST, ĕrst, *ad.* First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnse, } *s.* The
ERUBESCENCY, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕn-sè, } act of growing red, redness. [somewhat red.

ERUBESCENT, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Reddish,

To ERUCT, è-rŭkt', *v. a.* To belch, to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTATION, è-rŭk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of belching; belch, the matter vented.

ERUDITE, ĕr-ū-dīte', *a.* Learned.

ERUDITION, ĕr-ū-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Learning, knowledge. [the nature of copper.

ERUGINOUS, è-rū'jè-nŭs, *a.* Partaking of

ERUPTION, è-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of a hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.

ERUPTIVE, è-rŭp'tĭv, *a.* Bursting forth.

ERYSEPELAS, ĕr-è-sĭp'è-lăs, *s.* An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ĕs-kā-lāde', *s.* The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP, skŏl'lŭp, *s.* A shell fish whose shell is indented.

To ESCAPE, è-skāpe' *v. a.* To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.

To ESCAPE, è-skāpe', *v. n.* To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, è-skāpe', *s.* Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.

ESCHALOT, shăl'lŏt', *s.* A plant.

ESCHAR, ĕs'kăr, *s.* A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ĕs-kă-rŏt'ĭk, *a.* Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT, ĕs-tshēte', *s.* Any lands or other profits that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

To ESCHEAT, ĕs-tshēte', *v. a.* To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ĕs-tshē'tŭr, *s.* An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the country whereof he is escheator.

To ESCHEW, ĕs-tshōō', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid, to shun. [place to place.

ESCORT, ĕs-kŏrt', *s.* Convoy, guard from

To ESCORT, ĕs-kŏrt', *v. a.* To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ĕs-krŭ-tōre', *s.* A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ĕs'kŭ-āje, *s.* A kind of knight's service.

ESCULAPIAN, ĕs-kŭ-lā'pè-ăn, *a.* Medical.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kŭ-lĕnt, *a.* Good for food, eatable. [food.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kŭ-lĕnt, *s.* Something fit for

ESCUTCHEON, ĕs-kŭtsh'ĭn, *s.* The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial. [rious.

ESOTERICK, è-sō-tĕr'rĭk, *a.* Secret, mysteESPALIER, ĕs-pāl'yĕr, *s.* Trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPECIAL, è-spĕsh'ăl, *a.* Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, è-spĕsh'ăl-è, *ad.* Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ĕs-pè-rânse', *s.* *French.* Hope.

ESPIAL, ĕs-pī'ăl, *s.* A spy, a scout.

Espionage, ĕs-pē'ŏ-nâje, *s. French.* The practice of a spy.

Espianade, ĕs-plā-pâde', *s.* The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

Espousals, ĕs-spŏŭ'zâls, *s.* (Without a singular). The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

Espousal, ĕ-spŏŭ'zâl, *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. tection.

Espousal, ĕ-spoŭ'zâl, *s.* Adoption, pro-

To Espouse, ĕ-spŏŭze', *v. a.* To contract or betroth to another, to marry; to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To Espy, ĕ-spī', *v. a.* To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

Esquire, ĕ-skwire', *s.* The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To Essay, ĕs-sâ', *v. n.* To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.

Essay, ĕs'sâ, *s.* Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy, free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

Essayer, ĕs'sâ-yŭr, *a.* Essayist.

Essayist, ĕs'sâ-ĭst, *s.* One who makes essays.

Essence, ĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition, collected into a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

To Essence, ĕs'sĕnse, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent.

Essential, ĕs-sĕn'shâl, *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of anything; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilely elaborated.

Essential, ĕs-sĕn'shâl, *s.* Existence; first of constituent principles; the chief point.

Essentiality, ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'lĕ-tē, *s.* Nature; constituent principles.

Essentially, ĕs-sĕn'shâl-lē, *ad.* By the constitution of nature.

Essoine, ĕs-sŏĭn', *s.* Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

To Establish, ĕ-stăb'lish, *v. a.* To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immoveably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

Establishment, ĕ-stăb'lish-mĕnt, *s.* Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

Estate, ĕ-stâte', *s.* The general interest, the publick: condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

To Esteem, ĕ-stēēm', *v. a.* To set a value, whether high or low, upon anything; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

Esteem, ĕ-stēēm', *s.* High value, reverential regard.

Esteemer, ĕ-stēēm'ŭr, *s.* One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon anything.

Estimable, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-bl, *a.* Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour. [of particular regard.

Estimable, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-bl, *s.* A thing worthy

Estimableness, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of deserving regard.

To Estimate, ĕs'tĕ-mâte, *v. a.* To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of anything by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.

Estimate, ĕs'tĕ-mâte, *s.* Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

Estimation, ĕs'tĕ-mâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

Estimative, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

Estimator, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-tŭr, *s.* A settler of rates.

Estival, ĕs'tĕ-vâl, *a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To Estrange, ĕ-strânje', *v. a.* To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

Estrangement, ĕ-strânje'mĕnt, *s.* Alienation, distance, removal.

Estrapade, ĕs-trâ-pâde', *s.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, but rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

Estrepement, ĕ-strēēp'mĕnt, *s.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

Estrich, ĕs'tritsh, *s.* The largest of birds; properly *Ostrich.*

Estuary, ĕs'tshŭ-ă-rē, *s.* An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To Estuate, ĕs'tshŭ-âte, *v. a.* To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

Estuation, ĕs-tshŭ-â'shŭn, *s.* The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.

Esurient, ĕ-zū'rē-ĕnt, *a.* Hungry, voracious.

Esurine, ĕzh'ŭ-rine, *a.* Corroding, eating.

Etc. ĕt-sĕt'ĕ-ră, &c. A contraction of the Latin words, *Et cetera*, which signifies *And so of the rest.*

To Etch, ĕtsh, *v. a.* A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

Etching, ĕtsh'ĭng, *s.* An impression of an etched copper-plate.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr'nâl, *a.* Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr'nâl, *s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

To ETERNALISE, ē-tĕr'nâl-līze, *v. a.* To make eternal.

ETERNALIST, ē-tĕr'nâl-lĭst, *s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

ETERNALLY, ē-tĕr'nâl-lè, *ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ē-tĕrn', *a.* Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ē-tĕr'nè tè, *s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ē-tĕr'nīze, *v. a.* To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ē'*th*ĕr, *s.* An element more fine and subtile than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ē-*th*ē'rè-âl, *a.* Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ē-*th*ē'rè-ŭs, *a.* Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ĕ*th*'è-kâl, *a.* Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ĕ*th*'è-kâl-è, *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ĕ*th*'ĭk, *a.* Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ĕ*th*'ĭks, *s.* (Without the singular.) The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

ETHNICISM, ĕ*th*'nè-sĭzm, *s.* Heathenism.

ETHNICK, ĕ*th* nĭk, *a.* Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETHNICKS, ĕ*th*'nĭks, *s.* Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, ĕ*th*-ō-lŏdje'è-kâl, *a.* Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, ē-tè-ŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* An account of the causes of anything, generally a distemper.

ETIQUETTE, ĕt-è-kĕt', *s.* The polite form or manner of doing anything; the ceremonial of good manners.

ETUI, ĕt-wè, *s. French.* A case for tweezers and such instruments.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ĕt-è-mō-lŏdje'è-kâl, *a.* Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ĕt-è-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst, *s.* One who searches out the original of words.

To ETYMOLOGIZE, ĕt-è-mŏl'lŏ-jīze, *v. a.* To give the etymology of a word.

ETYMOLOGY, ĕt-è-mŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ē-vâ'kāte, *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ē-vâk'ŭ-āte, *v. a.* To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, ē-vâk'ŭ-ânt, *s.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION, ē-vâk-ŭ-â'shŭn, *s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick; discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ē-vâde', *v. a.* To elude, to avoid; to escape or elude by sophistry.

To EVADE, ē-vâde', *v. n.* To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasion.

EVAGATION, ĕv-â-gâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of wandering, deviation.

EVANESCENCE, ĕv-â-nĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Disappearance.

EVANESCENT, ĕv-â-nĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, ĕv-ân-jĕl'è-kâl, *a* Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.

EVANGELISM, ē-vân'jè-lĭsm, *s.* The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

EVANGELIST, ē-vân'jè-lĭst, *s.* A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.

To EVANGELIZE, ē-vân'jè-līze, *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel or law of Jesus.

EVANID, ē-vân'ĭd, *a.* Faint, weak, evanescent.

EVAPORABLE, ē-vâp'ŏ-râ-bl, *a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-vâp'ŏ-râte, *v. n.* To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-vâp'ŏ-râte, *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

EVAPORATION, ē-vâp-ŏ-râ'shŭn, *s.* The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steam, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

EVASION, ē-vâ'zhŭn, *s.* Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ē-vâ'sĭv, *a.* Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.

EUCHARIST, yŭ'kâ-rĭst, *s.* The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCHARISTICAL, yŭ-kâ-rĭs'tè-kâl, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, yŭ-kŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* A formulary of prayers.

EUCRACY, yŭ'krâ-sè, *s.* An agreeable, well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EUDIOMETER, yŭ-dè-ŏm'mè-tŭr, *s.* An instrument to test the purity of the air.

EVE, ēve, } *s.* The close of the day; the
EVEN, ē'vn, } vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

EVEN, ē'vn, *a.* Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without anything owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.

To EVEN, ē'vn, *v. a.* To make even; to make out of debt: to make level.

EVEN, ē'vn, *ad.* A word of strong assertion, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.

EVENER, ē'vn-ŭr, *s.* One that reconciles or makes even.

EVENHANDED, ē'vn-hăn'dĕd, *a.* Impartial, equitable.

EVENING, ē'vn-ĭng, *s.* The close of the day, the beginning of the night.

EVENLY, ē'vn-lè, *ad.* Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS, ē'vn-nĕs, *s.* State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.

EVENT, ē-vĕnt', *s.* An incident, anything that happens; the consequence of an action.

To EVENTERATE, ē-vĕn'tĕ-rāte, *v. a.* To rip up, to open the belly.

EVENTFUL, ē-vĕnt'fûl, *a.* Full of incidents.

EVENTIDE, ē'vn-tīde, *s.* The time of evening.

To EVENTILATE, ē-vĕn'tĕ-lāte, *v. a.* To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.

EVENTUAL, ē-vĕn'tshû-ăl, *a.* Happening in consequence of anything, consequential.

EVENTUALLY, ē-vĕn'tshû-ăl-lè, *ad.* In the event, in the last result.

EVER, ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement. As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into E'er.

EVERBUBBLING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb'bl-ĭng, *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭr'nĭng, *a.* Unextinguished. [enduring without end.

EVERDURING, ĕv-ŭr-dû'rĭng, *a.* Eternal,

EVERGREEN, ĕv'ŭr-grēēn, *a.* Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, ĕv'ŭr-grēēn, *s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. [held in honour.

EVERHONOURED, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn'nŭrd, *a.* Always

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lâs'tĭng, *a.* Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lâs'tĭng, *s.* Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, ĕv-ŭr-lâs'tĭng-lè, *ad.* Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ĕv-ŭr-lâs'tĭng-nĕs, *s.* Eternity, perpetuity. [out end.

EVERLIVING, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv'ĭng, *a.* Living with-

EVERMORE, ĕv-ŭr-môre', *ad.* Always. eternally. [to subvert.

To EVERSE, ē-vĕrse', *v. a.* To overthrow,

To EVERT, ē-vĕrt', *v. a.* To destroy.

EVERY, ĕv'ŭr-è, *a.* Each one of all.

EVERYDAY, ĕv'ŭr-è-dà, *a.* Usual, happening every day.

EVESDROPPER, ēvz'drŏp-pŭr, *s.* Some mean fellow that sculks about the house in the night to listen.

To EVESTIGATE, ē-vĕs'tè-gāte, *v. a.* To search out.

EUGH, yŏŏ, *s.* The yew tree.

To EVICT, ē-vĭkt', *v. a.* To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, ē-vĭk'shŭn, *s.* Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, ĕv'ē-dĕnse, *s.* The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, ĕv'ē-dĕnse, *v. a.* To prove, to make discovery of.

EVIDENT, ĕv'ē-dĕnt, *a.* Plain, apparent, notorious. [evidence.

EVIDENTIAL, ĕv-ē-dĕn'shăl, *a.* Affording

EVIDENTLY, ĕv'ē-dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ē'vl, *a.* Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.

EVIL, ē'vl, *s.* Wickedness; a crime; injury, mischief, malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease

EVIL, ē'vl, *ad.* Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, ē-vl-ăf-fĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

EVILDOER, ē-vl-dōō'ŭr, *s.* Malefactor.

EVILEYED, ē'vl-īde, *a.* Having a malignant look; figuratively, evil intention.

EVILFAVOURED, ē-vl-fā'vŭrd, *a.* Ill countenanced. [Deformity.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, ē-vl-fā'vŭrd-nĕs, *s.*

EVILMINDED, ē-vl-mīnd'ĕd, *a.* Malicious mischievous.

EVILNESS, ē'vl-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, ē-vl-spē'kĭng, *s.* Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, ē-vl-wĭsh'ĭng, *a.* Wishing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, ē-vl-wŭrk'ŭr, *s.* One who does ill. [show.

To EVINCE, ē-vĭnse', *v. a.* To prove, to

EVINCIBLE, ē-vĭn'sē-bl, *a.* Capable of proof, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, ē-vĭn'sē-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, ē-vĭs'sē-rāte, *v. a.* To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, ĕv'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.

To EVITATE, ĕv'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To avoid, to shun. [avoiding.

EVITATION, ĕv ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of

EULOGIUM, yū-lō'jē-ŭm, } *s.* Praise, enco-
EULOGY, yū'lō-jē, } mium.

To EULOGIZE, yū'lō-jize, *v. a.* To commend; to praise.

EUNUCH, yū'nŭk, *s.* One that is castrated.

EVOLATION, ĕv-ō-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of flying away.

To EVOKE, ē-vōke', *v. a.* To call forth.

EVOCATION, ĕv-ō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of calling out.

To EVOLVE, ē-vŏlv', *v. a.* To unfold, to disentangle. [disclose itself.

To EVOLVE, ē-vŏlv', *v. n.* To open itself, to

EVOLUTION, ĕv-ō-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacticks, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. [vomiting out.

EVOMITION, ĕv-ō-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of

EUPEPSY, yū'pĕp-sē, *s.* A good concoction, an easy digestion.

EUPEPTIC, yū-pĕp'tĭk, *a.* Easy of digestion.

EUPHONICAL, yū-fŏn'ē-kăl, *a.* Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, yū'fō-nē, *s.* An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBIUM, yū-fōr'bē-ŭm, *s.* A plant, a gum. [bright.

EUPHRASY, yū'frā-sē, *s.* The herb Eye-

EURIPUS, yū-rī'pŭs, *s.* (From *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day). Perpetual fluctuation.

EUROCLYDON, yū-rŏk'lē-dŏn, *s.* A wind which blows between East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, yū-rō-pē'ăn, *a.* Belonging to Europe.

EURUS, yū'rŭs, *s.* The east wind.

EURYTHMY, yū'rĭ*th*-mē, *s.* Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA, yū-*th*ā-nā'zhē-ā, } *s.*
EUTHANASY, yū-*th*ăn'ā-sē, } An easy death.

EVULGATION, ĕ-vŭl-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ē-vŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of plucking out.

EWE, yū, *s.* The she sheep.

EWER, yū'ŭr, *s.* A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, yū'rē, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, ĕks, *or* ĕgs. A Latin preposition, often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*.

To EXACERBATE, ĕgz-ăs'ĕr-bāte, *v. a.* To imbitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, ĕgz-ăs-ĕr-bā'shŭn, *s.* Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity. [act of heaping up.

EXACERVATION, ĕgz-ăs-sĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* The

EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt', *a.* Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

To EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt', *v. a.* To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt', *v. n.* To practise extortion.

EXACTER, ĕgz-ăk'tŭr, *s.* Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, ĕgz-ăkt'shŭn, *s.* Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTITUDE, ĕgz-ăk'tē-tūde, *s.* Exactness; nicety. [nicely.

EXACTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'lē, *ad.* Accurately,

EXACTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'nĕs, *s.* Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

EXACTOR, ĕgz-ăkt'ŭr, *s.* An extortioner; he that demands by authority; one severe in demands.

To EXAGGERATE, ĕgz-ădje'ĕ-rāte, *v. a.* To heighten by representation.

EXAGGERATION, ĕgz-ădje-ĕ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of heaping together; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXAGITATE, ĕgz-ădje'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, ĕgz-ădje-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of shaking.

To EXALT, ĕgz-ălt', *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, ĕgz-ăl-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity.

EXALTEDNESS, ĕgz-ălt'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of greatness; conceited greatness.

EXALTER, ĕgz-ăl'tŭr, *s.* One that raises on high; one that highly extols.

EXAMEN, ĕgz-ā'mĕn, *s.* Examination, disquisition. [is to be examined.

EXAMINANT, ĕgz-ăm'mē-nănt, *s.* One who

EXAMINATE, ĕgz-ăm'ē-nāte, *s.* The person examined.

EXAMINATION, ĕgz-ăm-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of examining by questions or experiment. [miner, an inquirer.

EXAMINATOR, ĕgz-ăm'ē-nā-tŭr, *s.* An exa-

To EXAMINE, ĕgz-ăm'ĭn, *v. a.* To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make inquiry into, to search into, to scrutinize.

EXAMINER, ĕgz-ăm'ē-nŭr, *s.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries anything.

EXAMPLE, ĕgz-ăm'pl, *s.* Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of

others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ĕk-sâng'gwè-ŭs, *a.* Having no blood.

EXANIMATE, ĕgz-ân'ê-mate, *a.* Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, ĕgz-ân-ê-mā'shun, *s.* Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ĕgz-ân'ê-mŭs, *a.* Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, ĕks-ân-*th*ĕm'â-tâ, *s.* Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, ĕks-ân-*th*ĕm'â-tŭs, *a.* Pustulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, ĕks-ânt'late, *v. a.* To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, ĕks-ânt-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of drawing out.

EXARCH, ĕgz'ârk, *s.* A viceroy; formerly the emperor's representative in Italy.

EXARTICULATION, ĕks-âr-tik-ŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ĕgz-ăs'-pêr-âte, *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to imbitter.

EXASPERATER, egz-ăs'pêr-â-tŭr, *s.* He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ĕgz-ăs-pê-rā'shŭn, *s.* Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation; irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, ĕgz-âwk'tò-râte, *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ĕgz-âwk-tò-rā'shŭn, *s.* Dismission from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ĕks-kân-dĕs'sĕnse, } *s.*
EXCANDESCENCY, eks-kân-dĕs'sĕn-sè, }
Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ĕks-kân-tā'shŭn, *s.* Disenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCARNATE, ĕks-kâr'nate, *v. a.* To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ĕks-kâr-nê-fê-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE, ĕks'kâ-vate, *v. a.* To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, ĕks-kâ-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sèèd', *v. a.* To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sèèd', *v. n.* To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ĕk-sèèd'ĭng, *s.* That which passes the usual limits.

EXCEEDING, ĕk-sèèd'ing, *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ĕk-sèèd'ing-lè, *ad.* To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl', *v. a.* To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl', *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnse, } *s.* Dignity,
EXCELLENCY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕn-sè, } high rank; the state of excelling in anything; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt, *a.* Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt', *v. a.* To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt', *v. n.* To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt', *prep.* Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, ĕk-sĕp'tĭng, *prep.* Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted, or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-â-bl, *a.* Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'shŭs, *a.* Peevish, froward.

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, ĕk-sĕp'shŭs-nĕs, *s* Peevishness.

EXCEPTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, ĕk-sĕpt'lĕs, *a.* Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ĕk-sĕp'tŭr, *s.* Objector.

To EXCERN, ĕk-sĕrn', *v. a.* To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

EXCERPTION ĕk-sĕrp'shŭn, *s.* The act of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCESS, ĕk-sĕs', *s.* More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv, *a.* Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCESSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, ĕks-tshânje', *v. a.* To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, ĕks-tshânje', *s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, ĕks-tshân'jŭr, *s.* One who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, ĕks-tshĕk'ŭr, *s.* The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISABLE, ĕk-sī'zâ-bl, *a.* Liable to excise duty.

Excise, ĕk-sīze′, *s.* A tax levied upon commodities.

To Excise, ĕk-sīze′, *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing.

Exciseman, ĕk-sīze′măn, *s.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates their excise.

Excision, ĕk-sĭzh′ŭn, *s.* Extirpation, destruction.

Excitability, ĕk-sī-tà-bĭl′ĕ-tē, *s.* Proneness to be excited.

Excitation, ĕg-sē-tā′shŭn, *s.* The act of exciting or putting into motion.

Excitative, ĕk-sī′tà-tĭv, *a.* Having power to excite.

To Excite, ĕk-sīte′, *v. a.* To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

Excitement, ĕk-sīte′mĕnt, *s.* The motive by which one is stirred up.

Exciter, ĕk-sī′tŭr, *s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To Exclaim, ĕks-klāme′, *v. n.* To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

Exclaimer, ĕks-klā′mŭr, *s.* One that makes vehement outcries.

Exclamation, ĕks-klā-mā′shŭn, *s.* Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus (!).

Exclamatory, ĕks-klăm′ā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To Exclude, ĕks-klūde′, *v. a.* To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

Exclusion, ĕks-klū′zhŭn, *s.* The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

Exclusive, ĕks-klū′sĭv, *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.

Exclusively, ĕks-klū′sĭv-lè, *ad.* Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

To Excoct, ĕks-kŏkt′, *v. a.* To boil up.

To Excogitate, ĕks-kŏdje′ĕ-tāte, *v. a.* To invent, to strike out by thinking.

To Excommunicate, ĕks-kŏm-mū′nè-kāte, *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

Excommunication, ĕks-kŏm-mū-nè-kā′shŭn, *s.* An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To Excoriate, ĕks-kŏ′rè-āte, *v. a.* To flay, to strip off the skin.

Excoriation, ĕks-kŏ-rè-ā′shŭn, *s.* Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.

Excortication, ĕks-kŏr-tè-kā′shŭn, *s.* Pulling the bark off anything.

Excrement, ĕks′krè-mĕnt, *s.* That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.

Excremental, ĕks-krè-mĕn′tăl, *a.* That is voided as excrement.

Excrementitious, ĕks-krè-mĕn-tĭsh′ŭs, *a.* Containing excrement, consisting of matter excreted from the body.

Excrescence, ĕks-krĕs′sĕnse, } *s.* Some-
Excrescency, ĕks-krĕs′sĕn-sè, } what growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

Excrescent, ĕks-krĕs′sĕnt, *a.* That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. [animal substance.

Excretion, ĕks-krè′shŭn, *s.* Separation of

Excretive, ĕks′krè-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of ejecting excrements.

Excretory, ĕks′krè-tŭr-è, *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. [to torment.

Excruciable, ĕks-krōō′shè-â-bl, *a.* Liable

To Excruciate, ĕks-krōō′shè-āte, *v. a.* To torture, to torment.

Excubation, ĕks-kū-bā′shŭn, *s.* The act of watching all night.

To Exculpate, ĕks-kŭl′pāte, *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.

Exculpation, ĕks-kŭl-pā′shŭn, *s.* Clearing from blame.

Excursion, ĕks-kŭr′shŭn, *s.* The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.

Excusable, ĕks-kū′zà-bl, *a.* Pardonable.

Excursively, ĕks-kŭr′sĭv-lè, *ad.* In a wandering unsettled manner.

Excursive, ĕks-kŭr′sĭv, *a.* Rambling, wandering, deviating.

Excusableness, ĕks-kū′zà-bl-nĕs, *s.* Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

Excusation, ĕks-kū-zā′shŭn, *s.* Excuse, plea, apology.

Excusatory, ĕks-kū′zà-tŭr-è, *a.* Pleading excuse, apologetical.

To Excuse, ĕks-kūze′, *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Excuse, ĕks-kūse′, *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused

Excuseless, ĕks-kūse′lĕs, *a.* That for which no excuse can be given.

Excuser, ĕks-kū′zŭr, *s.* One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To Excuss, ĕks-kŭs′, *v. a.* To seize and detain by law. [law.

Excussion, ĕks-kŭsh′ŭn, *s.* Seizure by

Execrable, ĕk′sè-krà-bl, *a.* Hateful, detestable, accursed.

EXECRABLY, ĕk'sĕ-krȧ-blĕ, *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ĕk'sĕ-krȧte, *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ĕk-sĕ-krȧ'shŭn, *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, ĕk'sĕ kūte, *v. a.* To put into act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

EXECUTION, ĕk-sĕ-kū'shŭn, *s.* Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ĕk-sĕ-kū'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tŭr, *s.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTORY, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tŏ-rĕ, *a.* Performing official duties.

EXECUTORSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ĕkz-ĕk'ū-trĭks, *s.* A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, ĕks-ĕ-jē'sĭs, *s.* An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ĕks-ĕ-jĕt'ĕ-kȧl, *a.* Explanatory, expository.

EXEMPLAR, ĕks-ĕm'plȧr, *s.* A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ĕgz'ĕm-plȧr-ĕ-lĕ, *ad* In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ĕgz'ĕm-plȧr-ĕ-nĕs, *s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ĕgz'ĕm-plȧr-ĕ, *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

EXEMPLIFICATION, ĕgz-ĕm-plĕ-fĕ-kȧ'shŭn, *s.* A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'plĕ-fī, *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy. [to grant immunity from.

To EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt', *v. a.* To privilege,

EXIMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt', *a.* Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ĕgz-ĕm'shŭn, *s.* Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ĕgz-ĕm-tish'ŭs, *a.* Separable, that may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn'tĕr-ȧte, *v. a.* To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ĕgz-ĕn-tĕr'ȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ĕgz-ē'kwē-ȧl, *a.* Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, ĕks'ē-kwĭz, *s.* (Without a singular). Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'sĕnt, *a.* Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size, *s.* Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice to acquire skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size, *v. a.* To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size, *v. n.* To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ĕks'ĕr-sī-zŭr, *s.* He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, ĕkz-ĕr-sĕ-tȧ'shŭn, *s.* Exercise; practice, use.

To EXERT, ĕgz-ĕrt', *v. a.* To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ĕgz-ĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of exerting, effort. [through.

EXESION, ĕgz-ē'shŭn, *s.* The act of eating

EXESTUATION, ĕgz-ĕs-tshū-ȧ'shŭn, *s.* The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ĕks-fō'lē-ȧte, *v. n.* To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, ĕks-fō-lē-ȧ'shŭn, *s.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ĕks-fō'lē-ȧ-tĭv, *a.* That has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ĕgz-hȧ'lȧ-bl, *a.* That may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ĕks-hȧ-lȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, ĕgz-hȧle', *v. a.* To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

EXHALEMENT, ĕgz-hȧle'mĕnt, *s.* Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ĕgs-hȧwst', *v. a.* To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTIBLE, ĕgz-hȧwst'ē-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

EXHAUSTION, ĕgz-hȧws'tshŭn, *s.* The act of drawing out or draining.

EXHAUSTLESS, ĕgz-hȧwst'lĕs, *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, ĕgz-hib'ĭt, *v. a.* To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ĕgz-hib'ĭt-ŭr, *s.* He that offers anything.

EXHIBITION, ĕks-hĕ-bish'ŭn, *s.* The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

To EXHILARATE, ĕgz-hĭl'â-rāte, *v. a.* To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ĕgz-hĭl-â-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving gayety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ĕgz-hôrt', *v. a.* To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ĕks-hôr-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATIVE, ĕgz-hôr'tâ-tĭv, *a.* Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation.

EXHORTATORY, ĕgs-hôr'tâ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Tending to exhort. [horts.

EXHORTER, ĕgz-hôr'tŭr, *s.* One who ex-

EXHUMATION, ĕgz-hū-mā'shŭn, *s.* Removing out of the grave.

To EXICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'kāte, *v. a.* To dry.

EXICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn, *s.* Act of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv, *a.* Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ĕk'sē-jĕnse, } *s.* Demand,
EXIGENCY, ĕk'sē-jĕn-sē, } want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ĕk'sē-jĕnt, *a.* Pressing, requiring immediate aid.

EXIGENT, ĕk'sē-jĕnt, *s.* Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ĕks-ē-gū'ē-tē, *s.* Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'ū-ŭs, *a.* Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ĕks'īle, *s.* Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, ĕg-zīle', *a.* Small, slender, not full.

To EXILE, ĕg-zīle', *v. a.* To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ĕg-zīle'mĕnt, *s.* Banishment.

EXILITION, ĕks-ē-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Slenderness, smallness. [nent.

EXIMIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'ē-ŭs, *a.* Famous, emi-

To EXIST, ĕg-zĭst', *v. n.* To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse, } *s.* State of
EXISTENCY, ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sē, } being, actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt, *a.* In being, in possession of being.

EXISTIMATION, ĕg-zĭs-tē-mā'shŭn, *s.* Opinion; esteem.

EXIT, ĕks'ĭt, *s.* The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ĕgz-ĭsh'yăl, } *a.* Destructive,
EXITIOUS, ĕgz-ĭsh'yŭs, } fatal, moral.

EXODUS, ĕks'ō-dŭs, } *s.* Departure, jour-
EXODY, ĕks'ō-dē, } ney from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Isralites from Egypt. [use.

EXOLETE, ĕks'ō-lēte, *a.* Obsolete, out of

To EXOLVE, ĕgz-ŏlv', *v. a.* To loose, unbind; to free from a debt.

EXOMPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'fâ-lŏs, *s.* A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE, ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āte, *v. a.* To unload, to disburden.

EXONERATION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of disburdening.

EXONERATIVE, ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-ā-tĭv, *a.* Freeing from a charge or burden.

EXOPTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'tā-bl, *a.* Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, ĕks'ō-rā-bl, *a.* To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ĕgz-ôr'bē-tânse, } *s.* Enor-
EXORBITANCY, ĕgz-ôr'bē-tăn-sē, } mity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, ĕgz-ôr'bē-tânt, *a.* Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

EXORBITANTLY, ĕgz-ôr'bē-tânt-lē, *ad.* Beyond all bound.

To EXORCISE, ĕks'ôr-sīze, *v. a.* To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, ĕks'ôr-sīzŭr, *s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits

EXORCISM, ĕks'ôr-sĭzm, *s.* The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony, by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ĕks'ôr-sĭst, *s.* One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIAL, ĕgz-ôr-dē-âl, *a.* Introductory.

EXORDIUM, ĕgz-ôr'dē-ŭm, *s.* A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, ĕks-ôr-nā'shŭn, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXOSSATED, ĕgz-ŏs'sā-tĕd, *a.* Deprived of bones. [bones, boneless.

EXOSSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏsh'shē-ŭs, *a.* Wanting

EXOSTOSIS, ĕks-ŏs-tō'sĭs, *s.* Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTERICK, ĕks-ō-tĕr'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the lectures of Aristotle on rhetorick, and the more superficial parts of learning, which any one had liberty to hear; as opposed to the more serious parts of doctrine and instructions, to which none but his friends were admitted.

EXOTIC, ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk, *a.* Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ĕk-spănd', *v. a.* To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, ĕk-spânse', *s.* A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ĕk-spăn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Capacity of extension, possibility to be extended. [be extended.

EXPANSIBLE, ĕk-spăn'sē-bl, *a.* Capable to

EXPANSION, ĕks-păn'shŭn, *s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, ĕks-păn'sĭv, *a.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATIATE, ĕk-spā'shē-āte, *v. n.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPATRIATE, ĕks-pā'trē-āte, *v. a.* To banish from one's native country; to leave it.

EXPATRIATION. ĕks-pā-trē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Compulsory or voluntary leaving one's country.

To EXPECT, ĕk-spĕkt', *v. a.* To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ĕk-spĕk'tā-bl, *a.* To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ĕk-spĕk'tânse, } *s.* The act
EXPECTANCY, ĕk-spĕk'tân-sē, } or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-spĕk'tânt, *a.* Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-spĕk'tânt, *s.* One who waits in expectation of anything.

EXPECTATION, ĕk-spĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of anything good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ĕk-spĕk'tŭr, *s.* One who has hope of something; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ĕks-pĕk'tō-rāte, *v. a.* To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, ĕks-pĕk-tō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ĕks-pĕk'tō-rā-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ĕks-pē'dē-ênse, } *s.* Fitness,
EXPEDIENCY, ĕks-pē'dē-ên-sē, } propriety, suitableness to an end; expedition, adventure, haste, despatch.

EXPEDIENT, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt, *or* ĕx-pē'jē-ĕnt, *a.* Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt, *s.* That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt-lē, *ad.* Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dīte, *v. n.* To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to despatch, to issue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dīte, *a.* Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear, nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ĕks-'pē-dīte-lē, *ad.* With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITION, ĕks-pē-dish'ŭn, *s.* Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, ĕks-pē-dish'ŭs, *a.* Speedy, quick, swift.

EXPEDITIVE, ĕks'pē-dē-tĭv, *a.* Performing with speed.

To EXPEL, ĕks-pĕl', *v. a.* To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, ĕks-pĕl'lŭr, *s.* One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ĕks-pĕnd', *v. a.* To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, ĕks-pĕnse', *s.* Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ĕks-pĕnse'fŭl, *a.* Costly, chargeable. [cost.

EXPENSELESS, ĕks-pĕnse'lĕs, *a.* Without

EXPENSIVE, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv, *a.* Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Addition to expense, extravagance, costliness.

EXPERIENCE, ĕks-pē-rē'ĕnse, *s.* Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, ĕks-pē-rē'ĕnse, *v. a.* To try, to practise; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst, *part. a.* Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕn-sŭr, *s.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'ē-mĕnt, *s.* Trial of anything, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect. [make experiments.

To EXPERIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'ē-mĕnt, *v. n.* To

EXPERIMENTAL, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALIST, ĕks pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl-ĭst, *s.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl-ē, *ad.* By experience, by trial

EXPERIMENTER, ĕks-pĕr'ē-mĕn-tŭr, *s.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ĕks-pĕrt', *a.* Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ĕks-pĕrt'lē, *ad.* In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ĕks-pĕrt'nĕs, *s.* Skill, readiness. [expiated.

EXPIABLE, ĕks'pē-ā-bl, *a.* Capable to be

To EXPIATE, ĕks'pē-āte, *v. a.* To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ĕks-pē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of expiating or atoning for any crime, the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ĕks'pē-ā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Having the power of expiation.

Expilation, ĕks-pē-lā'shŭn, *s.* Robbery.

Expiration, ĕks-pē-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the conclusion of any limited time.

To Expire, ĕk-spīre', *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.

To Expire, ĕk-spīre', *v. n.* To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.

To Explain, ĕks-plāne', *v. a.* To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

Explainable, ĕks-plāne'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Explainer, ĕks-plāne'ŭr, *s.* Expositor, interpreter, commentator.

Explanation, ĕks-plâ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Explanatory, ĕks-plăn'â-tŭr-ē, *a.* Containing explanations.

Expletive, ĕks'plē-tĭv, *s.* Something used only to take up room.

Expletory, ĕks'plē-tō-rē, *a.* Filling up; taking up room.

Explicable, ĕks'plē-kâ-bl, *a.* Explainable, possible to be explained.

To Explicate, ĕks'plē-kāte, *v. a.* To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

Explication, ĕks-plē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding; the act of explaining, interpretation; explanation; the sense given by an explainer. [tendency to explain.

Explicative, ĕks'plē-kā-tĭv, *a.* Having a

Explicator, ĕks'plē-kā-tŭr, *s.* Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

Explicit, ĕks-plĭs'ĭt, *a.* Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

Explicitly, ĕks-plĭs'ĭt-lē, *ad.* Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To Explode, ĕks-plōde', *v. a.* To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

Exploder, ĕks-plō'dŭr, *s.* A hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.

Exploit, ĕks-plōĭt', *s.* A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt. [out.

To Explorate, ĕks-plō'rāte, *v. a.* To search

Exploration, ĕks-plō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Search, examination.

Explorator, ĕks-plō-rā'tŭr, *s.* One who searches; an examiner.

Exploratory, ĕks-plōr'â-tŭr-ē, *a.* Searching, examining.

To Explore, ĕks-plōre', *v. a.* To try, to search into, to examine by trial. [trial.

Explorement, ĕks-plōre'mĕnt, *s.* Search,

Explosion, ĕks-plō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of driving out anything with noise and violence.

Explosive, ĕks-plō'sĭv, *a.* Driving out with noise and violence.

To Export, ĕks-pōrt', *v. a.* To carry out of a country. [in traffick.

Export, ĕks'pōrt, *s.* Commodity carried out

Exportation, ĕks-pōr-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To Expose, ĕks-pōze', *v. a.* To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

Exposition, ĕks-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

Expositor, ĕks-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr, *s.* Explainer, expounder, interpreter. [atory.

Expository, ĕks-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Explan-

To Expostulate, ĕks-pŏs-tshŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

Expostulation, ĕks-pŏs-tshŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

Expostulator, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr, *s.* One that debates with another without open rupture.

Expostulatory, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Containing expostulation.

Exposure, ĕks-pō'zhŭre, *s.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.

To Expound, ĕks-pŏŭnd', *v. a.* To explain, to clear, to interpret. [interpreter.

Expounder, ĕks-pŏŭn'dŭr, *s.* Explainer,

To Express, ĕks-prĕs', *v. a.* To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Express, ĕks-prĕs', *a.* Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

Express, ĕks-prĕs', *s.* A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

Expressible, ĕks-prĕs'sē-bl, *a.* That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

Expression, ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act or power of representing anything; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out anything by a press.

Expressive, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation.

Expressively, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In a clear and representative way.

Expressiveness, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The power of expression, or representation by words.

Expressly, ĕks-prĕs'lē, *ad.* In direct terms, not by inclination.

EXPRESSURE, ĕks-prĕsh'ŭre, *s.* Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To EXPROBRATE, ĕks-prō'brāte, *v. a.* To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ĕks-prō-brā'shŭn, *s.* Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

EXPROBRATIVE, ĕks-prō'brā-tĭv, *a.* Upbraiding.

To EXPROPRIATE, ĕks-prō'prē-āte, *v. a.* To relinquish one's property.

To EXPUGN, ĕks'pūne', *v. a.* To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNABLE, ĕks-pŭg'nā-bl, *a.* That may be conquered.

EXPUGNATION, ĕks-pŭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To EXPULSE, ĕks-pŭlse', *v. a.* To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ĕks-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ĕks-pŭl'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, ĕks-pŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Absolution.

To EXPUNGE, ĕks-pŭnje', *v. a.* To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ĕks-pŭr-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, ĕks-pŭr'gā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, ĕks'kwē-zĭt, *a.* Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, ĕks'kwē-zĭt-lē, *ad.* Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, ĕks'kwē-zĭt-nĕs, *s.* Nicety, perfection.

To EXSCIND, ĕk-sĭnd, *v. a.* To cut off.

EXSCRIPT, ĕk'skrĭpt, *s.* A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ĕk-sĭk'kănt, *a.* Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'kāte, *v. a.* To dry.

EXSICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, ĕk-spū-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, ĕk-sŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, ĕk-sū-dā'shŭn, *s.* A sweating, an extillation.

EXSUFFLATION, ĕk-sŭf-flā'shŭn, *s.* A blast working underneath.

To EXSUFFOLATE, ĕk-sŭf'fō-lāte, *v. a.* To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

To EXSUSCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'sē-tāte, *v. a.* To rouse up, to stir up.

EXTANCY, ĕk'stăn-sē, *s.* Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, ĕk'stănt, *a.* Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, ĕk-stăt'ē-kăl, } *a.* Rapturous.
EXTATICK, ĕk-stăt'ĭk, }

EXTEMPORAL, ĕks-tĕm'pō-răl, *a.* Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, ĕks-tĕm'pō-răl-ē, *ad.* Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ĕks-tĕm-pō-rā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, ĕks-tĕm'pō-rār-ē, *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, ĕks-tĕm'pō-rē, *ad.* Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, ĕks-tĕm'pō-rē-nĕs, *s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, ĕks-tĕm'pō-rize, *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, ĕks-tĕnd', *v. a.* To stretch out, to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration: to impart, to communicate, to seize by a course of law.

EXTENDER, ĕks-tĕn'dŭr, *s.* The person or instrument by which anything is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ĕks-tĕn'dē-bl, *a.* Capable of extension.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ĕks-tĕnd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, ĕks-tĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, ĕks-tĕn'sē-bl, *a.* Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ĕks-tĕn'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ĕks-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-lē, *ad.* Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Largeness, diffusiveness; wideness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, ĕks-tĕn'sŏr, *s.* The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, ĕks-tĕnt', *s.* Space or degree to which anything is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.

To EXTENUATE, ĕks-tĕn'ū-āte, *v. a.* To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, ĕks-tĕn-ū-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr, *a.* Outward, external, not intrinsick.

EXTERIORLY, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr-lē, *ad.* Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nāte, *v. a.* To root out, to tear up, to drive away to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, ĕks-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nā-tŭr, *s.* The person or instrument by which anything is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Devoting to utter destruction.

To EXTERMINE, ĕks-tĕr'mĭn, *v. a.* To exterminate.

EXTERN, ĕks-tĕrn', *a.* External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent; not intrinsick.

EXTERNAL, ĕks-tĕr'nâl, *a.* Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, ĕks-tĕr'nâl-lē, *ad.* Outwardly. [from.

To EXTIL, ĕk-stĭl', *v. n.* To drop or distil

EXTILLATION, ĕk-stĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, ĕk-stĭm'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To prick, to incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULATION, ĕk-stĭm-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, ĕk-stĭngkt', *a.* Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, ĕk-stĭngk'shŭn, *s.* The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction, excision, suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh, *v. a.* To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl, *a.* That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ŭr, *s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Extinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To EXTIRP, ĕk-stĕrp', *v. a.* To eradicate, to root out. [out, to exscind.

To EXTIRPATE, ĕk-stĕr'pāte, *v. a.* To root

EXTIRPATION, ĕk-stĕr-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, ĕk-stĕr'pā-tŭr, *s.* One who roots out, a destroyer.

To EXTOL, ĕk-stōl', *v. a.* To praise, to magnify, to celebrate. [magnifier.

EXTOLLER, ĕks-tōl'lŭr, *s.* A praiser, a

EXTORSIVE, ĕks-tŏr'sĭv, *a.* Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ĕks-tŏr'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, ĕks-tŏrt', *v. a.* To draw by force; to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

To EXTORT, ĕks-tŏrt', *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence.

EXTORTER, ĕks-tŏr'tŭr, *s.* One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, ĕks-tŏr'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity; force by which anything is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ĕks-tŏr'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* One who practises extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, ĕks-tŏr'shŭs, *a.* Oppressive, grinding; unjust.

To EXTRACT, ĕks-trâkt', *v. a.* To draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, ĕks'trâkt, *s.* The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from anything; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ĕks-trâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original; lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, ĕks-trâk'tŭr, *s.* The person or instrument by which anything is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ĕks-trâ-jū-dĭsh'âl, *a.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ĕks-trâ-jū-dĭsh'âl-ē, *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ĕks-trâ-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ĕks-trâ-mŭn'dâne, *a.* Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Belonging to a different substance: foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ĕks-trŏr'dē-nâr-ē-lē, *ad.* In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ĕks-trŏr'dē-nâr-ē-nĕss, *s.* Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, ĕks-trŏr'dē-nâr-ē, *a.* Different from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ĕks-trâ-pâr-ō'kē-âl, *a.* Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ĕks-trâ-prō-vĭn'shâl, *a.* Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ĕks-trâ-rĕg'ū-lâr, *a.* Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ĕks-trâv'â-gânse, } *a.* Ex-
EXTRAVAGANCY, ĕks-trâv'â-gân-sē, } cursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt, *a.* Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt-lē, *ad.* In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt-nĕs, *s.* Excess, excursion beyond limits.

tûbe, tŭb, bûll. . . .öil. . . .pŏŭnd. . . .*th*in, THIS.

To EXTRAVAGATE, ĕks-trăv'â-gâte, *v. n.* To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ĕks-trăv'vâ sâ-tĕd, *a.* Forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, ĕks-trâ-vâ-sâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, ĕks-trâv'ê-nâte, *a.* Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ĕks-trâ-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ĕks-trâwt', *part.* Extracted.

EXTREME, ĕks-trême', *a.* Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, ĕks-trême', *s.* Utmost point, highest degree of anything; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ĕks-trême'lê, *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ĕks-trĕm'ê-tê, *s.* The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress. [be set free.

EXTRICABLE, ĕks'trê-kâ-bl, *a.* Which may

To EXTRICATE, ĕks-trê kâte, *v. a.* To disembarrass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ĕks-trê-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ĕks-trĭn'sê-kâl, *a.* External, outward; not intrinsick.

EXTRINSICALLY, ĕks-trĭn'sê-kâl-ê, *ad.* From without. [ternal.

EXTRINSICK, ĕks-trĭn'sĭk, *a.* Outward, ex-

To EXTRUCT, ĕk-strŭkt', *v. a.* To build, to raise, to form into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR, ĕk-strŭk'tŭr, *s.* A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ĕks-trôôde', *v. a.* To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, ĕks-trôô'zhŭn, *s.* The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, ĕks-tû'bê-rânse, *s.* Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ĕgz-û'bê-rânse, *s.* Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ĕgz-û'bê-rânt, *a.* Overabundant, superfluously plenteous; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ĕgz-û'bê-rânt-lê, *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

To EXUBERATE, ĕgz-û'bê-râte, *v. n.* To abound in the highest degree. [dry.

EXUCCOUS, ĕk-sŭk'kŭs, *a.* Without juice,

EXUDATION, ĕk-sû-dâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of emitting by sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, ĕk-sû'dâte } *v. n.* To sweat

To EXUDE, ĕk-sûde', } out, to issue by sweat.

EXULCERATE, ĕgz-ŭl'sê-râte, *v. a.* To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ĕkz-ŭl-sê-râ'shŭn, *s.* The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, ĕkz-ŭl'sê-râ-tŭr-ê, *a.* Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT, ĕgz-ŭlt', *v. n.* To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl'tânse, *s.* Transport, joy, triumph.

EXULTANT, ĕgz-ŭl'tânt, *a.* Rejoicing; triumphing.

EXULTATION, ĕkz-ŭl-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Joy, triumph, rapturous delight. [flow.

To EXUNDATE, ĕgz-ŭn'dâte, *v. n.* To over-

EXUNDATION, ĕks-ŭn-dâ'shŭn, *s.* Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ĕk-sû'pĕr-â-bl, *a.* Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ĕk-sû'pê-rânse, *s.* Overbalance, greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'sê-tâte, *v. a.* To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSTION, ĕgz-ŭs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ĕgz-ŭ'vê-ê, *s.* Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is used by animals.

EYAS, ĭ'âs, *s.* A young hawk just taken from the nest.

EYASMUSKET, ĭ'âs-mŭs-kĕt, *s.* A young unfledged male musket hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, ĭ, *s.* (The obsolete plural *Eync*; now *Eyes*). The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; anything formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.

To EYE, ĭ, *v. a.* To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, ĭ, *v. n.* To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, ĭ'bâwl, *s.* The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, ĭ'brîte, *s.* An herb. [the eye.

EYEBROW, ĭ'brŏŭ, *s.* The hairy arch over

EYEDROP, ĭ'drŏp, *s.* A tear.

EYEGLANCE, ĭ'glânse, *s.* Quick notice of the eye. [assist the sight.

EYEGLASS, ĭ'glâs, *s.* Spectacles, glass to

EYELESS, ĭ'lĕs, *s.* Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.

EYELET, ĭ'lĕt, *s.* A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation.

EYELID, ĭ'lĭd, *s.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.

EYESERVANT, ĭ'sĕr-vânt, *s.* A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, ĭ'sĕr-vĭs, *s.* Service performed only under inspection.

EYESHOT, ĭ'shŏt, *s.* Sight, glance, view.

EYESIGHT, ĭ'site, *s.* Sight of the eye.

EYESORE, ĭ'sôre, *s.* Something offensive to the sight.

EYESPOTTED, ī'spŏt-ĕd, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. [eye.
EYESTRING, ī'string, *s.* The string of the
EYETOOTH, ī'tōō*th*, *s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang. [or token.
EYEWINK, ī'wĭngk, *s.* A wink, as a hint
EYEWITNESS, ī'wĭt-nĕs, *s.* An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.
EYOT, ī'yŭt, *s.* A little island.
EYRE, âre, *s.* The court of justices itinerants.
EYRY, â'rè, *s.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

FABACEOUS, fā-bā'shē-ŭs, *a.* Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, fā'bl, *s.* A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.
To FABLE, fā'bl, *v. n.* To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.
To FABLE, fā'bl, *v. a.* To feign, to tell a falsity.
FABLED, fā'bld, *a.* Celebrated in fables.
FABLER, fā'bl-ŭr, *s.* A dealer in fiction.
To FABRICATE, fāb'rè-kāte, *v. a.* To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.
FABRICATION, fāb-rè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of building. [constructs.
FABRICATOR, fāb'rè-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who
FABRICK, fāb'rĭk, *or* fā'brĭk, *s.* A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.
To FABRICK, fāb'rĭk, *v. a.* To build, to form, to construct.
FABULIST, fāb'ū-list, *s.* A writer of fables.
FABULOSITY, fāb-ū-lŏs'è-tè, *s.* Lyingness, fulness of stories. [fables.
FABULOUS, fāb'ū-lŭs, *a.* Feigned, full of
FABULOUSLY, fāb'ū-lŭs-lè, *ad.* In fiction.
FABULOUSNESS, fāb'ū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Invention of fables.
FAÇADE, fā-sād', *s.* Front of a building.
FACE, fāse, *s.* The visage; the countenance; the surface of anything; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.
To FACE, fāse, *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.
To FACE, fāse, *v. a.* To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies.
FACELESS, fāse'lĕs, *a.* Without a face.
FACEPAINTER, fāse'pāne-tŭr, *s* A drawer of portraits.
FACEPAINTING, fāse'pāne-tĭng, *s.* The art of drawing portraits. [lively.
FACETIOUS, fā-sē'shŭs, *a.* Gay, cheerful,
FACETIOUSLY, fā-sē'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully.
FACETIOUSNESS, fā-sē'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Cheerful wit, mirth.
FACILE, fās'sĭl, *a.* Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded. [influenced.
FACILENESS, fās'sĭl-nĕs, *s.* Easiness to be
To FACILITATE, fā-sĭl'è-tāte, *v. a.* To make easy, to free from difficulty.
FACILITY, fā-sĭl'è-tè, *s.* Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; dexterity, vicious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.
FACINEROUS, fās-ĕ-nē'rè-ŭs, *a.* Wicked.
FACING, fā'sing, *s.* An ornamental covering.
FACINOROUS, fā-sĭn'ō-rŭs, *a.* Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.
FACINOROUSNESS, fā-sĭn'ō-rŭs-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness in a high degree.
FACSIMILE, fāk-sĭm'è-lè, *s.* An exact copy.
FACT, fākt, *s.* A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.
FACTION, fāk'shŭn, *s.* A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension. [man.
FACTIONARY, fāk'shŭn-ār-è, *s.* A party
FACTIONIST, fāk-shŭn'ĭst, *s.* One who promotes faction.
FACTIOUS, fāk'shŭs, *a.* Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.
FACTIOUSLY, fāk'shŭs-lè, *ad.* In a manner criminally dissentious.
FACTIOUSNESS, fāk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Inclination to publick dissension.
FACTITIOUS, fāk-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
FACTIVE, fāk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to make. [a substitute.
FACTOR, fāk'tŭr, *s.* An agent for another,
FACTORAGE, fāk'tŭr-āje, *s.* Commission paid to a factor.
FACTORY, fāk'tŭr-è, *s.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.
FACTOTUM, fāk-tō'tŭm, *s.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.
FACTURE, fāk'tshŭre, *s.* The act or manner of making anything.
FACULTY, fāk'ŭl-tè, *s.* The power of doing anything, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do anything; faculty, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
FACUND, fāk'ŭnd, *a.* Eloquent.
FACUNDITY, fāk-ŭn'dè-tè, *s.* Eloquence.
To FADDLE, fād'dl, *v. n.* To trifle, to toy, to play.
To FADE, fāde, *v. n.* To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vege-

table; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

To Fade, fâde, *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To Fadge, fădje, *v. n.* To suit; to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.

Fadingness, fâ-ding-nĕs, *s.* Proneness to fade. [ments and settlings.

Fæces, fē'sēz, *s.* Excrements, lees, sedi-

To Fag, făg, *v. a.* To grow weary, to faint with weariness.

Fag, făg, *s.* One who works hard; a boy at school who acts as servant to another.

Fagend, făg-ĕnd', *s.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of anything.

Fagot, făg'ŭt, *s.* A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing. [dle.

To Fagot, făg'ŭt, *v. a.* To tie up, to bun-

To Fail, fāle, *v. n.* To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay; to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect, to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To Fail, fāle, *v. a.* To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to. [cience, want.

Fail, fāle, *s* Miscarriage; omission; defi-

Failance, fāle'ânse, *s.* Omission; fault.

Failing, fā'ling, *s.* Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

Failure, fāle'yŭre, *s.* Deficience, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

Fain, fāne, *a.* Glad, merry, cheerful; fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

Fain, fāne, *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.

To Faint, fânt, *v. n.* To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To Faint, fânt, *v. a.* To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

Faint, fânt, *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

Fainthearted, fânt-hârt'ĕd, *a.* Cowardly, timorous.

Faintheartedly, fânt-hârt'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Timorously.

Faintheartedness, fânt-hârt'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Cowardice, timorousness.

Fainting, fânt'ing, *s.* Deliquium, temporary loss of animal motion. [faint.

Faintish, fânt'ish, *a.* Beginning to grow

Faintishness, fânt'ish-nĕs, *s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

Faintling, fânt'ling, *a.* Timorous, feeble-minded.

Faintly, fânt'lè, *ad.* Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

Faintness, fânt'nĕs, *s.* Languor, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.

Fainty, fânt'è, *a.* Weak, feeble, languid.

Fair, fâre, *a.* Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable; prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.

Fair, fâre, *ad.* Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.

Fair, fâre, *s.* A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.

Fair, fâre, *s.* An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. [fair.

Fairing, fâre'ing, *s.* A present given at a

Fairish, fâre'ish, *a.* Passable; so so.

Fairly, fâre'lè, *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinistrous interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

Fairness, fâre'nĕs, *s.* Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.

Fairspoken, fâre'spō-kn, *a.* Civil in language and address.

Fairy, fâ'rè, *s.* A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.

Fairy, fâ'rè, *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

Fairystone, fâ'rè-stōne, *s.* A stone found in gravel pits.

Faith, fâ*th*, *s.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour; social confidence; sincerity; honesty, veracity; promise given.

Faithbreach, fâ*th*'brètsh, *s.* Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

Faithful, fâ*th*'fûl, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.

Faithfully, fâ*th*'fûl-è, *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God, with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly, confidently, steadily.

Faithfulness, fâ*th*'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

Faithless, fâ*th*'lĕs, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā*th*'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, făl-kāde', *s.* A horse is said to make falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, făl'kā-tĕd, *a.* Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, făl-kā'shŭn, *s.* Crookedness.

FALCHION, făl'shŭn, *s.* A short crooked sword, a cimeter.

FALCON, fâw'kn, *s.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, fâw'kn-ŭr, *s.* One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, făl'kō-nĕt, *s.* A sort of ordnance.

FALCONRY, fâw'kn-rē, *s.* The art of training hawks.

FALDSTOOL, fâld'stōōl, *s.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fâll, *v. n.* Pret. *I fell.* Compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from a high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned. To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose; to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration; to sink, not to stand; to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide; to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate, to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do anything, to make an assault; To fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To FALL, fâll, *v. a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yean, to bring forth.

FALL, fâll, *s.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound: close to musick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf: anything that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, făl-lā'shŭs, *a.* Producing mistakes; sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, făl-lā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, făl-lā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, făl'lă-sē, *s.* Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, făl-lē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, făl'lē-bl, *a.* Liable to errour.

FALLINGSICKNESS, făl-lĭng-sĭk'nĕs, *s.* The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is, without any warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, făl'lō, *a.* Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, făl'lō, *s.* Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again, ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, făl'lō, *v. n.* To plough in order to a second ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, făl'lō-nĕs, *s.* Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSARY, făl'să-rē, *s.* } *s.* A falFALSIFICATOR, făl'sē-fĭk-ā-tŭr, } sifier of evidence.

FALSE, fâlse, *a.* Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fâlse-hârt'ĕd, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fâlse'hŭd, *s.* Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

FALSELY, fâlse'lē, *ad.* Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fâlse'nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violating of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorousness.

FALSIFIABLE, făl'sē-fī-ă-bl, *a.* Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, făl-sē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of counterfeiting anything so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, făl'sē-fī-ŭr, *s.* One that counterfeits, one that makes anything to seem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, făl'sē-fī, *v. a.* To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fâl'sè-fî, *v. n.* To tell lies.

FALSITY, fâl'sè-tè, *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an errour.

To FALTER, fâl'tûr, *v. n.* To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERING, fâl'tûr-ing, *s.* Feebleness; deficiency.

FALTERINGLY, fâl'tûr-ing-lè, *ad.* With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fâme, *s.* Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fâmd, *a.* Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fâme'lès, *a.* Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'yâr, *a.* Domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed; unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mîl'yâr, *s.* An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fâ-mîl-yè-âr'è-tè, *s.* Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony; acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mîl'yâr-îze, *v. a.* To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mil'yâr-lè, *ad.* Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fâ-mèèl', *ad. Fr.* In a family way.

FAMILY, fâm'è-lè, *s.* Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fâm'în, *s.* Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fâm'îsh, *v. a.* To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of anything necessary.

To FAMISH, fâm'îsh, *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fâm'îsh-mênt, *s.* Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fâ-mŏs'è-tè, *s.* Renown.

FAMOUS, fâ'mŭs, *a.* Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fâ'mŭs-lè, *ad.* With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fân, *s.* An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; anything spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; anything by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fân, *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICAL, fâ-nât'tè-kâl, *a.* Enthusiastick, wild.

FANATICALLY, fâ-nât'tè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a wild enthusiatick way.

FANATICISM, fâ-nât'è-sîzm, *s.* Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'îk, *a.* Enthusiastick, superstitious.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'îk, *s.* An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fân'sè-fûl, *a.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination, not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fân'sè-fûl-è, *ad.* According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fân'sè-fûl-nès, *s.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fân'sè, *s.* Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fân'sè, *v. n.* To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fân'sè, *v. a.* To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYFREE, fân'sè-frè, *a.* Free from love's power.

FANCYMONGER, fân'sè-mŭng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fân'sè-sik, *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fâne, *s.* A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fân-fâ-rôn', *s. French.* A bully, a Hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ô-nâde', *s.* A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fâng, *v. a.* To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng, *s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; anything like a long tooth.

FANGED, fângd, *a.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instrument in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fâng'gl, *s.* Silly attempt, trifling scheme.

FANGLED, fâng'gld, *a.* It is scarcely used but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fâng'lès, *a.* Toothless; without teeth.

FANNEL, fân'nêl, *s.* A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest.

FANNER, fân'nûr, *s.* One that plays a fan.

FANNING, fân'ning, *s.* Ventilation.

FANTASIED, fân'tâ-sîd, *a.* Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fân'tâsm, *s.* *See* PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'tè-kâl, *a.* Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICK, fân-tâs'tîk, *a.* Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fân-tâs'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* By the power of imagination; capriciously, humourously, whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâs'tè-kâl nès, *s.* Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tâs'tîk-nès, *s.* Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

Fantasy, fān'tā-sè, *s.* Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

Fap, fāp, *a.* Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

Far, fār, *ad.* To a great extent: to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion: to a great height; to a certain degree.

Far, fār, *a.* Distant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

Far-fetch, fār-fētsh', *s.* A deep stratagem.

Far-fetched, fār-fētsht', *a.* Brought from places remote; studiously sought, elaborately strained.

Far-piercing, fār-pēėr'sĭng, *a.* Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Far-shooting, fār-shōōt'ĭng, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

To Farce, fārse, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

Farce, fārse, *s.* A dramatick representation written without regularity, and bordering on caricature.

Farcical, fār'sè-kăl, *a.* Belonging to a farce.

Farcy, fār'sè, *s.* The leprosy of horses.

To Fard, fārd, *v. a.* To paint, to colour.

Fardel, fār'dĕl, *s.* A bundle, a little pack.

To Fare, fāre, *v. n.* To go, to pass, to travel: to be in any state, good or bad; to happen to anyone well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

Fare, fāre, *s.* Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

Farewell, (fāre'wĕl', *or* fār-wĕl',) (fār'wĕl, *or* fār-wĕl',) *int.* The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell, fāre-wĕl', *s.* Leave, act of departure.

Farinaceous, fār-è-nā'shŭs, *a.* Mealy, tasting like meal.

Farm, fārm, *s.* Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To Farm, fārm, *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

Farmer, fār'mŭr, *s.* One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

Farmost, fār'mōst, *a.* Most distant.

Farness, fār'nĕs, *s.* Distance, remoteness.

Farraginous, fār-rādje'è-nŭs, *a.* Formed of different materials.

Farrago, fār-rā'gō, *s.* A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

Farrier, fār'rè-ŭr, *s.* A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

Farriery, fār'rè-ŭr-rè, *s.* The business of a farrier.

Farrow, fār'rō, *s.* A little pig.

To Farrow, fār'rō, *v. a.* To bring pigs.

Fart, fārt, *s.* Wind from behind.

To Fart, fārt, *v. a.* To break wind behind.

Farther, fār'thĕr, *ad.* At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.

Farther, fār'thĕr, *a.* More remote, longer, tending to a greater distance.

Furtherance, fār'thĕr-ânse, *s.* Encouragement, promotion.

Farthermore, fār-thĕr-mōre', *ad.* Besides, over and above, likewise.

To Farther, fār'thĕr, *v. a.* To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

Farthest, fār'thĕst, *ad.* At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

Farthest, fār'thĕst, *a.* Most distant, remotest.

Farthing, fār'thĭng, *s.* The fourth of a penny; copper money.

Farthingale, fār'thĭng-gāl, *s.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

Farthingsworth, fār'thĭngz-wŭrth, *s.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

Fasces, fās'sēz, *s.* Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

Fascia, fāsh'è-ā, *s.* A fillet, a bandage.

Fasciated, fāsh'è-ā-tĕd, *a.* Bound with fillets.

Fasciation, fāsh-è-ā'shŭn, *s.* Bandage.

To Fascinate, fās'sè-nāte, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

Fascination, fās-sè-nā'shŭn, *s.* The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

Fascine, fās-sēne', *s.* A fagot.

Fascinous, fās'sè-nŭs, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.

Fashion, fāsh'ŭn, *s.* Form, make, state of anything with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To Fashion, fāsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashionable, fāsh'ŭn-ā-bl, *a.* Approved by custom, established by custom, made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

Fashionableness, fāsh'ŭn-ā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Modish elegance.

Fashionably, fāsh'ŭn-ā-blè, *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance

Fashionist, fāsh'ŭn-ĭst, *s.* A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

Fashionmonger, fash'ŭn-mŭn-gŭr, *s.* One who studies fashions.

To FAST, fâst', *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, fâst, *s.* Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, fâst, *a.* Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.

FAST, fâst, *ad.* Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fâs'sn, *v. a.* To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fâs'sn, *v. n.* To fix himself.

FASTENER, fâs'sn-ûr, *s.* One that makes fast or firm. [makes fast.

FASTENING, fâs'sn-îng, *s.* That which

FASTER, fâst'ûr, *s.* He who abstains from food.

FASTHANDED, fâst'hând-êd, *a.* Avaricious, closehanded, covetous. [fulness.

FASTIDIOSITY, fâs-tîd-ê-ŏs'ê-tê, *s.* Disdain-

FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tîd'ê-ŭs, *or* fâs-tîd'jê-ŭs, *a.* Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a fault.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tîd'ê-ŭs-lê, *or* fâs-tîd'jê-ŭs-lê, *ad.* Disdainfully, squeamishly.

FASTING, fâst'îng, *s.* Religious mortification.

FASTING-DAY, fâst'îng-dâ, *s.* Day of mortification by abstinence.

FASTNESS, fâst'nês, *s.* Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.

FASTUOUS, fâs'tshû-ŭs, *a.* Proud, haughty.

FAT, fât, *a.* Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich. [flesh.

FAT, fât, *a.* The unctuous part of animal

FAT, fât, *s.* A vessel in which anything is put to ferment or be soaked.

To FAT, fât, *v. a.* To make fat, to fatten.

To FAT, fât, *v. n.* To grow fat, to grow full-fleshed.

FATAL, fâ'tâl, *a.* Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.

FATALISM, fâ'tâl-lîzm, *s.* The doctrine held by a fatalist.

FATALIST, fâ'tâl-lîst, *s.* One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATALITY, fâ-tâl'ê-tê, *s.* Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fâ'tâl-lê, *ad.* Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate. [sity.

FATALNESS, fâ'tâl-nês, *s.* Invincible neces-

FATE, fâte, *s.* Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.

FATED, fâ'têd, *a.* Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fâ'thêr, *s.* He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'thêr-în-lâw, *s.* The father of one's husband or wife.

To FATHER, fâ'thêr, *v. a.* To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.

FATHERHOOD, fâ'thêr-hûd, *s.* The character of a father. [father.

FATHERLESS, fâ'thêr-lês, *a.* Without a

FATHERLINESS, fâ'thêr-lê-nês, *s.* The tenderness of a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, *a.* Paternal, like a father. [of a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, *ad.* In the manner

FATHOM, fâth'ŭm, *s.* A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, fâth'ŭm, *v. a.* To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS, fâth'ŭm-lês, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fâ-tîd'ê-kâl, *a.* Prophetick, having the power to foretel. [tal.

FATIFEROUS, fâ-tîf'fê-rŭs, *a.* Deadly, mor-

FATIGABLE, fât'ê-gâ-bl, *a.* Easily wearied.

To FATIGATE, fât'ê-gâte, *v. a.* To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fâ-têèg', *s.* Weariness, lassitude, the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

To FATIGUE, fâ-têèg', *v. a.* To tire, to weary.

FATKIDNEYED, fât'kîd-nîd, *a.* Fat.

FATLING, fât'ling, *s.* A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

FATNER, fât'tn-ûr, *s.* More properly FATTENER. That which gives fatness.

FATNESS, fât'nês, *s.* The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.

To FATTEN, fât'tn, *v. a.* To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.

To FATTEN, fât'tn, *v. n.* To grow fat, to be pampered.

FATTISH, fât'tîsh, *a.* Inclined to be fat.

FATUITY, fâ-tû'ê-tê, *s.* Foolishness, weakness of mind.

FATUOUS, fâtsh'û-ŭs, *a.* Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

Fatty, fåt'tè, *a.* Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

Fatwitted, fåt'wĭt-ĕd, *a.* Heavy, dull.

Faucet, fâw'sĕt, *s.* A pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. [sword.

Faulchion, fàl'shŭn, *a.* A crooked

Faulcon, fâw'kn, *s.* See Falcon.

Fault, fàlt, *s.* Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

Faultfinder, fàlt'find-ûr, *s.* A censurer.

Faultful, fàlt'fûl, *a.* Full of crime.

Faultily, fàlt'tè-lè, *ad.* Not rightly, improperly. [ousness, delinquency.

Faultiness, fàl'tè-nĕs, *s.* Badness, vici-

Faultless, fàlt'lĕs, *a.* Without fault, perfect.

Faulty, fàl'tè, *a.* Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

Faun, fâwn, *s.* A kind of rural deity.

Fautor, fâw'tŏr, *s.* Favourer, countenan-

Fautress, fâw'trĕs, *s.* A woman that favours or shows countenance.

Favillous, fâ-vĭl'lŭs, *a.* Consisting of ashes.

To Favour, fâ'vûr, *v. a.* To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

Favour, fâ'vûr, *s.* Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity; mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; anything worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

Favourable, fâ'vûr-â-bl, *a.* Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient, beautiful, well-favoured.

Favourableness, fâ'vûr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Kindness, benignity. [with favour.

Favourably, fâ'vûr-â-blè, *ad.* Kindly,

Favoured, fâ'vûrd, *part. a.* Regarded with kindness; featured, with well or ill

Favouredly, fâ'vûrd-lè, *ad.* With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

Favourer, fâ'vûr-ûr, *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.

Favourite, fâ'vûr-ĭt, *s.* A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.

Favourite, fâ'vûr-ĭt, *a.* Beloved; much regarded.

Favouritism, fâ'vûr-ĭt-ĭzm, *s.* Exercise of power by favourites.

Favourless, fâ'vûr-lĕs, *a.* Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious. [cer.

Fawn, fâwn, *s.* A young deer.

To Fawn, fâwn, *v. n.* To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

Fawner, fâw'nûr, *s.* One that fawns one that pays servile courtship.

Fawning, fâw'nĭng, *s.* Servile flattery; cringing.

Fawningly, fâw'nĭng-lè, *ad.* In a cring ing servile way.

Fay, fâ, *s.* A fairy, an elf; faith. [tise.

To Feague, fèèg, *v. a.* To whip, to chas-

Fealty, fè'âl-tè, *s.* Duty due to a superior lord.

Fear, fère, *s.* Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.

To Fear, fère, *v. a.* To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To Fear, fère, *v. n.* To live in horror, to be afraid, to be anxious.

Fearful, fère'fûl, *or* fêr'fûl, *a.* Timorous, afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.

Fearfully, fère'fûl-lè, *or* fêr'fûl-lè, *ad.* Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

Fearfulness, fère'fûl-nĕs, *or* fêr'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.

Fearlessly, fère'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without terror. [from fear.

Fearlessness, fère'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Exemption

Fearless, fère'lĕs, *a.* Free from fear, intrepid. [practicable.

Feasibility, fè-zè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* A thing

Feasible, fè'zè-bl, *a.* Practicable, that may be effected. [lity.

Feasibleness, fè'zè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Practicabi-

Feasibly, fè'zè-blè, *ad.* Practicably.

Feast, fèèst, *s.* An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To Feast, fèèst, *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.

To Feast, fèèst, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.

Feaster, fèèst'ûr, *s.* One that feasts deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

Feastful, fèèst'fûl, *a.* Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

Feasting, fèèst'ĭng, *s.* An entertainment.

Feastrite, fèèst'rite, *s.* Custom observed in entertainments.

Feat, fète, *s.* Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

Feat, fète, *a.* Ready, skilful, ingenious, nice, neat. [dexterous.

Feateous, fè'tè-ŭs, *or* fè'tshè-ŭs, *a.* Neat,

Feateously, fè'tè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Neatly, dexterously.

Feather, fĕth'ûr, *s.* The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fĕth'ŭr, *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's nest, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fĕth'ŭr-bĕd, *s.* A bed stuffed [with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fĕth'ŭr-drī-vŭr, *s.* One who cleanses feathers.

FEATHERED, fĕth'ŭrd, *a.* Clothed with feathers, fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fĕth'ŭr-ĕdje, *s.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fĕth'ŭr-ĕdjd, *a.* Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fĕth'ŭr-fû, *s.* A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fĕth'ŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fĕth'ŭr-sĕl-lŭr, *s.* One who sells feathers. [feathers.

FEATHERY, fĕth'ŭr-ē, *a.* Clothed with

FEATLY, fēte'lē, *ad.* Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fēte'nĕs, *s.* Neatness, dexterity.

FEATURE, fē'tshūre, *s.* The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.

FEATURED, fē'tshūrd, *a.* Having handsome features; good or bad in shape or feature; like in countenance.

To FEAZE, fēze, *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fĕb'rē-fūje, *s.* Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fĕb'rĭl, *a.* Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fĕb'rū-ă-rē, *s.* The name of the second month in the year.

FECES, fē'sēz, *s.* Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fĕk'ū-lĕnse, } *s.* Muddiness,
FECULENCY, fĕk'ū-lĕn-sē, } quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fĕk'ū-lĕnt, *a.* Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fĕk'ŭnd, *a.* Fruitful, prolifick.

FECUNDATION, fĕk-kŭn-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making prolifick.

To FECUNDIFY, fē-kŭn'dē-fī, *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fē-kŭn'dē-tē, *s.* Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fĕd. Pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

FEDARY, fĕd'ă-rē, *s.* A partner, or a dependant. [league or contract.

FEDERAL, fĕd'ĕr-ăl, *a.* Relating to a

FEDERARY, fĕd'ĕr-ă-rē, *s.* A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fĕd'ĕr-āte, *a.* Leagued.

FEDERATION, fĕd-ē-rā'shŭn, *s.* A league.

FEDERATIVE, fĕd'ĕr-rā-tĭv, *a.* Having power to form a league.

FEE, fēē, *s.* All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

To FEE, fēē, *v. a.* To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire. [sickly.

FEEBLE, fēē'bl, *a.* Weakly, debilitated,

FEEBLEMINDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ĕd, *a.* Weak of mind. [becility, infirmity.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nĕs, *s.* Weakness, im-

FEEBLY, fē'blē, *ad.* Weakly, without strength.

To FEED, fēēd, *v. a.* To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish; to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fēēd, *v. n.* To take food, to prey; to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fēēd, *s.* Food, that which is eaten; pasture.

FEEDER, fēēd ŭr, *s.* One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

FEEDING, fēēd'ĭng, *s.* Pasture.

FEEFARM, fēē'fărm, *s.* Tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord.

To FEEL, fēēl, *v. n.* Pret. *Felt.* Part. pass. *Felt.* To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To FEEL, fēēl, *v. a.* To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fēēl, *s.* The sense of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fēēl'ŭr, *s.* One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng, *part. a.* Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng, *s.* The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

FEELINGLY, fēēl'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

FEET, fēēt, *s.* The plural of Foot.

FEETLESS, fēēt'lĕs, *a.* Without feet.

To FEIGN, fāne, *v. a.* To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences; to dissemble, to conceal.

To FEIGN, fāne, *v. n.* To relate falsely, to imagine from the invention. [truly.

FEIGNEDLY, fāne'ĕd-lē, *ad.* In fiction, not

FEIGNER, fāne'ŭr, *s.* Inventer, contriver of fiction. [artful contrivance.

FEIGNING, fāne'ĭng, *s.* False appearance;

FEINT, fānt, *s.* A false appearance; a mock assault.

To FELICITATE, fē-lĭs'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fē-lĭs'ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fē-lĭs'ē-tŭs, *a.* Happy.

FELICITY, fē-lĭs'ē-tē, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness. [to a cat.

FELINE, fē'līne, *a.* Like a cat, pertaining

FELL, fĕl, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fĕl, *s.* The skin, the hide.

To FELL, fĕl, *v. a.* To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fĕl. The pret. of To fall.

FELLER, fĕl'lŭr, *s.* One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ŭs, *a.* Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fĕl'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A dealer [in hides.

FELLNESS, fĕl'nĕs, *s.* Cruelty, savageness.

FELLOE, fĕl'lō, *s.* The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fĕl'lō, *s.* An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fĕl'lō, *v. a.* To suit with, to [pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl-lō-kŏm'ŭn-ŭr, *s.* A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lō-krē'tshūre, *s.* One that has the same Creator.

FELLOW-FEELING, fĕl-lō-fēēl'ĭng, *s.* Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lō-âre', *s.* Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl-lō-hĕlp'ŭr, *s.* Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl-lō-lā'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lō-sĕr'vânt, *s.* One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl-lō-sōl'jŭr, *s.* One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lō-stū'dĕnt, *s.* One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl-lō-sŭf'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who shares the same evils.

FELLOWLIKE, fĕl'lō-like, } *a.* Like a com-
FELLOWLY, fĕl'lō lè, } panion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fĕl'lō-shĭp, *s.* Companionship, association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fĕl'lè, *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fē-lō-dē-sē', *s.* In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, fĕl'ŭn, *s.* One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, fĕl'ŭn, *a.* Cruel, traitorous, inhu-[man.

FELONIOUS, fē-lō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fē-lō'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a felonious way.

FELONY, fĕl'ŭn-è, *s.* A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fĕlt. The pret. of *Feel.*

FELT, fĕlt, *s.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, fē-lŭk'ā, *s.* A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fē'mâle, *s.* A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fē'mâle, *a.* Not masculine, belonging to a she. [nature.

FEMINALITY, fĕm-è-nâl'ē-tè, *s.* Female

FEMININE, fĕm'ē-nĭn, *a.* Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emasculated.

FEMINIZE, fĕm'mē-nize, *v. a.* To make womanish. [thigh.

FEMORAL, fĕm'ō-rål, *a.* Belonging to the

FEN, fĕn, *s.* A marsh, low, flat and moist ground; a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fĕn'bĕr-rè, *s.* A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fĕnse, *s.* Guard, security, outwork, defence; enclosure, mound hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

To FENCE, fĕnse, *v. a.* To enclose, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fĕnse, *v. n.* To practise the art of manual defence, to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCEFUL, fĕnse'fûl, *a.* Giving protection.

FENCELESS, fĕnse'lĕs, *a.* Without enclosure, open.

FENCER, fĕn'sŭr, *s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fĕn'sè-bl, *a.* Capable of defence.

FENCINGMASTER, fĕn'sĭng-mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fĕn'sing-skōōl, *s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fĕnd, *v. a.* To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fĕnd, *v. n.* To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fĕn'dŭr, *s.* A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; anything laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fĕn-ĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fĕn'nĕl, *s.* A plant of strong scent.

FENNY, fĕn'nè, *a.* Marshy, boggy; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fĕn'nè-stōnz, *s.* A plant.

FENSUCKED, fĕn'sŭkt, *a.* Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fūde, *s.* Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fū-dål, *a.* Held of another.

FEODARY, fū dâ-rè, *s.* One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOF, fĕf, *v. a.* To put in possession, to invest with right.

FEOFFEE, fĕf'fēē, *s.* One put in possession.
FEOFFER, fĕf'fŭr, *s.* One who gives possession of any thing.
FEOFFMENT, fĕf'mĕnt, *s.* The act of granting possession. [tility.
FERACITY, fĕ-rās'ĕ-tē, *s.* Fruitfulness, fer-
FERAL, fē'rāl, *a.* Funeral, mournful.
FERIAL, fē'rē-ăl, *a.* Respecting common days of the week: sometimes holidays.
FERIATION, fē-rē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of keeping holiday.
FERINE, fē'rine, *a.* Wild, savage.
FERINENESS, fē-rine'nĕs, *s.* Barbarity, savageness. [wildness.
FERITY, fĕr'ĕ-tē, *s.* Barbarity, cruelty.
To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt', *v. a.* To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.
To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt', *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.
FERMENT, fĕr'mĕnt, *s.* That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.
FERMENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'ă-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'ăl, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.
FERMENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.
FERMENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'tă-tĭv, *a.* Causing fermentation.
FERN, fĕrn, *s.* A plant.
FERNY, fĕrn'ē, *a.* Overgrown with fern.
FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'shŭs, *a.* Savage, fierce.
FEROCITY, fē-rŏs'ĕ-tē, *s.* Savageness, fierceness.
FERREOUS, fĕr'rē-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.
FERRET, fĕr'rĭt, *s.* A quadruped of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits: a kind of narrow riband.
To FERRET, fĕr'rĭt, *v. a.* To drive out of lurking places.
FERRETER, fĕr'rĭt-ŭr, *s.* One that hunts another in his privacies. [a ferry.
FERRIAGE, fĕr'rē-ĭdje, *s.* The fare paid at
FERRUGINOUS, fĕr-rū'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
FERRULE, fĕr'rĭl, *s.* An iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.
To FERRY, fĕr'rē, *v. a.* To carry over in a boat.
FERRY, fĕr'rē, *s.* A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferry-boat passes.
FERRYMAN, fĕr'rē-măn. *s.* One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
FERTILE, fĕr'tĭl, *a.* Fruitful, abundant.
FERTILENESS, fĕr'tĭl-nĕs, *s.* Fruitfulness, fecundity.
FERTILITY, fĕr-tĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Abundance, fruitfulness.
To FERTILIZE, fĕr'tĭl ĭze, *v. a.* To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.
FERTILY, fĕr'tĭl-ē, *ad.* Properly *Fertilely*, Fruitfully, plenteously.
FERVENCY, fĕr'vĕn-sē, *s.* Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
FERVENT, fĕr'vĕnt, *a.* Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.
FERVENTLY, fĕr'vĕnt-lē, *ad.* Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.
FERVENTNESS, fĕr'vĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Ardour; zeal.
FERVID, fĕr'vĭd, *a.* Hot, burning, boiling, vehement, eager, zealous.
FERVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd'ĕ-tē, *s.* Heat, zeal, ardour. [mind, zeal.
FERVIDNESS, fĕr'vĭd-nĕs, *s.* Ardour of
FERULA, fĕr'ū-lă, *s.* An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
FERVOUR, fĕr'vŭr, *s.* Heat, warmth; heat of mind, zeal.
FESCENNINE, fĕs'sĕn-nine, *a.* Belonging to a kind of of wanton obscure poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings.
FESCUE, fĕs'kū, *s.* A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
FESTAL, fĕs'tăl, *a.* Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous.
To FESTER, fĕs'tŭr, *v. n.* To rankle, to corrupt. to grow virulent.
FESTINATE, fĕs'tĕ-nāte, *a.* Hasty, hurried.
FESTINATELY, fĕs'tĕ-nāte-lē, *ad.* Hastily, speedily. [hurry
FESTINATION, fĕs'tĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Haste,
FESTIVAL, fĕs'tĕ-văl, *a.* Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
FESTIVAL, fĕs'tĕ-văl, *s.* Time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy.
FESTIVE, fĕs'tĭv, *a.* Joyous, gay.
FESTIVITY, fĕs-tĭv'ĕ-tē, *s.* Festival, time of rejoicing; gayety, joyfulness.
FESTOON, fĕs-tōōn', *s.* In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.
FESTUCINE, fĕs'tū-sĭn, *a.* Straw colour.
FESTUCOUS, fĕs-tū'kŭs, *a.* Made of straw.
To FETCH, fĕtsh, *v. a.* To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.
To FETCH, fĕtsh, *v. n.* To move with a quick return.
FETCH, fĕtsh, *s.* A stratagem by which anything is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
FETCHER, fĕtsh'ŭr, *s.* One that fetches.
FETID, fĕt'ĭd, *a.* Stinking, rancid.
FETIDNESS, fĕt'ĭd-nĕs, *s.* The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK, fĕt'lŏk, *s.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint.
FETTER, fĕt'tŭr, *s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *Fetters*. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fĕt'tŭr, *v. a.* To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie. [straint.
FETTERLESS, fĕt'tŭr-lĕs, *a.* Free from re-
To FETTLE, fĕt'tl, *v. n.* To do trifling business.
FETUS, fē'tŭs, *s.* Any animal in embryo, anything yet in the womb.
FEUD, fūde, *s.* Quarrel, contention.
FEUDAL, fū'dăl, *a.* Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.
FEUDAL, fū'dăl, *s.* A dependance, something held by tenure. [system.
FEUDALISM, fū'dăl-ĭzm, *s.* The feudal
FEUDATORY, fū'dă-tŭr-ē, *s.* One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.
FEVER, fē'vŭr, *s.* A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.
FEVERET, fē-vŭr-ĕt', *s.* A slight fever, febricula.
FEVERFEW, fē'vŭr-fū, *s.* An herb.
FEVERISH, fē'vŭr-ĭsh, *s.* Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold,; hot, burning.
FEVERISHNESS, fē'vŭr ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FEVEROUS, fē'vŭr-ŭs, *a.* Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers. [manner.
FEVEROUSLY, fē'vŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a feverish
FEVERY, fē'vŭr-è, *a.* Diseased with a fever.
FEW, fū, *a.* Not many, not a great number.
FEWEL, fū'ĭl, *s.* Combustible matter, as firewood, coal.
FEWNESS, fū'nĕs, *s.* Smallness of number.
FIAT, fī'ăt, *s.* An order; a decree.
FIB, fĭb, *s.* A lie, a falsehood.
To FIB, fĭb, *v. n.* To lie, to tell lies.
FIBBER, fĭb'bŭr, *s.* A teller of fibs.
FIBRE, fī'bŭr, *s.* A small thread or string.
FIBRIL, fī'brĭl, *s.* A small fibre or string.
FIBROUS, fī'brŭs, *a.* Composed of fibres or stamina.
FIBULA, fĭb'ū-lă, *s.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.
FICKLE, fĭk'kl, *a.* Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude. [uncertainty, unsteadiness.
FICKLENESS, fĭk'kl-nĕs, *s.* Inconstancy,
FICKLY, fĭk'kl-lè, *ad.* Without certainty or stability. [potter.
FICTILE, fĭk'tĭl, *a.* Manufactured by the
FICTION, fĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie. [nary
FICTIOUS, fĭk'shŭs, *a.* Fictitious, imagi-
FICTITIOUS, fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.
FICTITIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Falsely, counterfeitly.
FICTITIOUSNESS, fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Feigned representation.
FIDDLE, fĭd'dl, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick, a violin.
To FIDDLE, fĭd'dl, *v. n.* To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing. [cant word
FIDDLEFADDLE, fĭd'dl-făd'dl, *s.* Trifles. A
FIDDLER, fĭd'dl-ŭr, *s.* A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.
FIDDLESTICK, fĭd'dl-stĭk, *s.* The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.
FIDDLESTRING, fĭd'dl-strĭng, *s.* The string of a fiddle. [adherence.
FIDELITY, fē-dĕl'ē-tè, *s.* Honesty, faithful
To FIDGE, fĭdje, } *v. n.* To move nimbly
To FIDGET, fĭdj'ĭt, } and irregularly. A cant word.
FIDGET, fĭd'jĕt, *s.* Restless agitation.
FIDGETTY, fĭd'jĕt-tè, *a.* Restless; impatient. [doubting.
FIDUCIAL, fē-dū'shăl, *a.* Confident, un-
FIDUCIARY, fē-dū'shē-ā-rè, *s.* One who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works.
FIDUCIARY, fē-dū'shē-ā-rè, *a.* Confident, steady, undoubting.
FIEF, fēēf, *s.* A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superior.
FIELD, fēēld, *s.* Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield. [battle.
FIELDED, fēēl'dĕd, *a.* Being in a field of
FIELDBASIL, fēēld-bāz'ĭl, *s.* A plant.
FIELDBED, fēēld'bĕd, *s.* A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
FIELDFARE, fēl'fâre, *s.* A bird.
FIELDMARSHAL, fēēld-mär'shăl, *s.* Commander of an army in the field.
FIELDMOUSE, fēēld'mŏŭse, *s.* A mouse that burrows in banks.
FIELDOFFICER, fēēld-ŏf'fē-sŭr, *s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FIELDPIECE, fēēld'pēēse, *s.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
FIELDPREACHING, fēēld-prētsh-ĭng, *s.* Preaching in fields and open places.
FIELDY, fēēl'dè, *a.* Open like a field.
FIEND, fēēnd, *s.* An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; an infernal being.
FIENDFUL, fēēnd'fŭl, *a.* Full of evil.
FIENDLIKE, fēēnd'lĭke, *a.* Surpassingly wicked.
FIERCE, fēērse, *or* fērse, *a.* Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.

FIERCELY, fêêrse'lè, *or* fêrse'lè, *ad.* Violently, furiously.

FIERCENESS, fêêrse'nês, *or* fêrse'nês, *s.* Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.

FIERIFACIAS, fi-è-rè-fâ'shŭs, *s.* In law, a judicial writ from him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fi'êr-è-nês, *s.* Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fi'êr-è, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fife, *s.* A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, fif'tèèn, *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fif'tèèn*th*, *a.* The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fif*th*, *a.* The next after the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fif*th*'lè, *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fif'tè-ê*th*, *a.* The next after the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fif'tè, *a.* Five tens.

FIG, fig, *s.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, fig'ăp-pl, *s.* A fruit.

FIGLEAF, fig'lêfe, *s.* Figuratively, a flimsy covering.

FIGMARIGOLD, fig-mâr'è-gòld, *s.* A plant.

To FIGHT, fîte, *v. n.* Pret. *Fought.* Part. pass. *Fought.* To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend. [combat against.

To FIGHT, fîte, *v. n.* To war against, to

FIGHT, fîte, *s.* Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, fi'tûr, *s.* Warriour, duellist.

FIGHTING, fi'ting, *part. a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, fig'mênt, *s.* An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, fig'pêk-ûr, *s.* A bird. [clay.

FIGULATE, fig'û-lâte, *a.* Made of potter's

FIGURABLE, fig'û-râ-bl, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fig-û-râ-bil'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, fig'û-râl, *a.* Belonging to a figure.

FIGURATE, fig'û-râte, *a.* Of a certain and determinate form; resembling anything of a determinate form.

FIGURATED, fig'û-râ-têd, *a.* Representing some geometrical figure.

FIGURATION, fig-û-râ'shŭn, *s.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fig'û-râ-tîv, *a.* Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exornations.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'û-râ-tîv-lè, *ad.* By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fig'ûre, *s.* The figure of anything as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance, mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetorick, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, fig'ûre, *v. a.* To form into any determined shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal,

FIGURECASTER, fig'ûre-kâs-tûr, *s.* A pretender to astrology.

FIGWORT, fig'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

FILACEOUS, fê-lâ'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of threads.

FILACER, fil'â-sûr, *s.* An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, fil'â-mênt, *s.* A slender thread, a body slender and long like a thread.

FILAMENTOUS, fil-â-mên'tŭs, *a.* Like a slender thread.

FILBERT, fil'bûrt, *s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, filsh, *v. n.* To steal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, filsh'ûr, *s.* A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, file, *s.* A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.

To FILE, file, *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to sully, to pollute.

To FILE, file, *v. n.* To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILECUTTER, file'kût-ûr, *s.* A maker of files.

FILEMOT, fil'è-môt, *s.* A brown, or yellow-brown colour.

FILER, fi'lûr, *s.* One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fil'yâl, *a.* Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION, fil-è-â'shŭn, *s.* The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILIGREE-WORK, fil'lè-grêê-wûrk, *s.* Curiously wrought work, like little threads or grains, usually on gold or silver.

FILINGS, fi'lingz, *s.* Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fil, *v. a.* To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; To fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fil, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.

FILL, fil, *s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fil'ůr, *s.* Anything that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, fil'lit, *s.* A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

To FILLET, fil'lit, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

FILLIBEG, fil'lè-bĕg, *s.* A sort of petticoat worn by Highlanders instead of breeches.

To FILLIP, fil'lip, *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, fil'lip, *s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'lè, *s.* A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, film, *s.* A pellicle or thin skin.

To FILM, film, *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

FILMY, fil'mè, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

To FILTER, fil'tůr, *v. a.* To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.

FILTER, fil'tůr, *s.* A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it; a strainer.

FILTH, fil*th*, *s.* Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution. [grossly.

FILTHILY, fil*th*'è-lè, *ad.* Nastily, foully,

FILTHINESS, fil*th*'è-nĕs, *s.* Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, fil*th*'è, *a.* Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted. [percolate.

To FILTRATE, fil'tråte, *v. a.* To strain, to

FILTRATION, fil-trå'shůn, *s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, fim'brè-å-tĕd, *a.* Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, fin, *s.* The wing of a fish.

FIN-FOOTED, fin'fůt-ĕd, *a.* Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fi'nå-bl, *a.* That admits a fine.

FINAL, fi'nål, *a.* Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fi'nål-è, *ad.* Ultimately, in conclusion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fè-nånse', *s.* Revenue, income, profit. [finance.

FINANCIAL, fè-nån'shål, *a.* Relative to

FINANCIER, fin-nån'sèèr', *s.* One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fi'nå-rè, *s.* The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, finsh, *s.* A small bird; of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, find, *v. a.* To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; To find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; To find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, find'ůr, *s.* One that meets or falls upon anything; one that picks up anything lost. [viller.

FINDFAULT, find'fâlt, *s.* A censurer, a ca-

FINE, fine, *a.* Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined, keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful; dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity, accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fine, *s.* A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

To FINE, fine, *v. a.* To refine, to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fine, *v. n.* To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fine'drâw, *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fine'drâw-ůr, *s.* One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fine'fing-gůrd, *a.* Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fine'lè, *ad.* Beautifully, elegantly, keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fine'nĕs, *s.* Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour, artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures. [pearance.

FINERY, fi'nůr-è, *s.* Show, splendour of ap-

FINESSE, fè-nĕs', *s.* Artifice, stratagem.

FINER, fi'nůr, *s.* One who purifies metals.

FINESPOKEN, fine'spó-kn, *a.* Affectedly polite.

FINESPUN, fine'spůn, *a.* Artfully invented.

FINGER, fing'gûr, *s.* The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fing'gûr, *v. a.* To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick: to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGERING, fing'gûr-ing, *s.* Touching lightly; manner of touching an instrument.

FINGLEFANGLE, fing'gl-fâng'gl, *s.* A trifle.

FINICAL, fin'ê-kâl, *a.* Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fin'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fin'ê-kâl-nês, *s.* Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fin'ish, *v. a.* To bring to the end proposed, to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fin'ish-ûr, *s.* One that finishes.

FINISHING, fin'ish-ing, *s.* Completion; the last touch to a work of literature or art.

FINITE, fi'nite, *a.* Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fi'nite-lês, *a.* Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fi'nite-lê, *ad.* With certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fi'nite-nês, } *s.* Limitation,
FINITUDE, fin'ê-tûde, } confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fin'lês, *a.* Without fins.

FINLIKE, fin'like, *a.* Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, find, *a.* Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fin'nê, *a.* Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINOCHIO, fê-nôk'kê-ô, *s.* A species of fennel.

FINTOED, fin'tôde, *a.* Having a membrane between the toes.

FIR, fêr, *s.* The tree of which deal boards are made.

FIRE, fire, *s.* The element that burns; anything burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; anything that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

To FIRE, fire, *v. a.* To set on fire. to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

To FIRE, fire, *v. n.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge firearms.

FIREARMS, fire'ârmz, *s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fire'bâll, *s.* Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRAND, fire'brând, *s.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIREBRUSH, fire'brûsh, *s.* The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIRECROSS, fire'krôs, *s.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIREDRAKE, fire'drâke, *s.* A fiery serpent.

FIRELOCK, fire'lôk, *s.* A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with a flint

FIREMAN, fire'mân, *s.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIRENEW, fire-nû', *a.* New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIREPAN, fire'pân, *s.* A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRER, fire'ûr, *s.* An incendiary.

FIRESHIP, fire'ship, *s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fire-shûv'vl, *s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up.

FIRESIDE, fire-side', *s.* The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fire'stîk, *s.* A lighted stick or brand

FIRESTONE, fire'stône, *s.* A hearth-stone stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites

FIREWOOD, fire'wûd, *s.* Wood to burn, fuel.

FIREWORKS, fire'wûrks, *s.* Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or publick rejoicing.

FIRING, fi'ring, *s.* Fuel.

To FIRK, fêrk, *v. a.* To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fêr'kin, *s.* A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fêrm, *a.* Strong, not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken, the name or names under which any house or trade is established; a commercial word.

To FIRM, fêrm, *v. a.* To settle, to confirm, to establish; to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fêr'mâ-mênt, *s.* The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fêr-mâ-mên'tâl, *a.* Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMITUDE, fêr'mê-tûde, *a.* Stability; firmness.

FIRMITY, fêr'mê-tê, *s.* Strength; firmness.

FIRMLY, fêrm'lê, *ad.* Strongly, impenetrably; immoveably; steadily, constantly.

FIRMNESS, fêrm'nês, *s.* Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.

FIRST, fûrst, *a.* The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fûrst, *ad.* Before anything else; earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.

FIRST-GOT, fûrst'gôt, } *s.* The
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fûrst'bê-gôt'tn, } eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fûrst'frôôts, *s.* What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of anything; the earliest effects of anything.

Firstling, fûrst'ling, *s.* The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done. [order.

First-rate, fûrst'rāte, *a.* Of the highest

Fisc, fisk, *s.* Publick treasury.

Fiscal, fis'kăl, *s.* Exchequer, revenue.

Fiscal, fis'kăl, *a.* Belonging to the public treasury. [water.

Fish, fish, *s.* An animal that inhabits the

To Fish, fish, *v. n.* To be employed in catching fish; to endeavour at anything by artifice. [of fish.

To Fish, fish, *v. a.* To search water in quest

Fish-hook, fish'hŏŏk, *s.* A hook for catching fish. [fish.

Fishpond, fish'pŏnd, *s.* A small pool for

Fisher, fish'ŭr, *s.* One who is employed in catching fish.

Fisherboat, fish'ŭr-bōte, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.

Fisherman, fish'ŭr-măn, *s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. [catching fish.

Fishery, fish'ŭr-è, *s.* The business of

Fishful, fish'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with fish.

To Fishify, fish'ê-fī, *v. a.* To turn to fish.

Fishing, fish'ing, *s.* Commodity of taking fish.

Fishkettle, fish'kĕt-tl, *s.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

Fishmeal, fish'mēle, *s.* Diet of fish. [fish.

Fishmonger, fish'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A dealer in

Fishwife, fish'wīfe, } *s.* A wo-

Fishwoman, fish'wŭm-mŭn, } man that sells fish in the street.

Fishy, fish'ê, *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

Fissile, fis'sīl, *a.* Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

Fissility, fis-sĭl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

Fissure, fish'shŭre, *s.* A cleft, a narrow chasm, where a breach has been made.

Fist, fist, *s.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

Fisticuffs, fis'tê-kŭfs, *s.* Battle with the fist. [callous within.

Fistula, fis'tshŭ-lă, *s.* A sinuous ulcer

Fistular, fis'tshŭ-lăr, *s.* Hollow like a pipe. [nature of a fistula.

Fistulous, fis'tshŭ-lŭs, *a.* Having the

Fit, fit, *s.* A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

Fit, fit, *a.* Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.

To Fit, fit, *v. a.* To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with anything; to be adapted to, to suit anything; to fit out, to furnish, to equip; to fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.

To Fit, fit, *v. n.* To be proper, to be fit.

Fitch, fitsh, *s.* A small kind of wild pea.

Fitchat, fitsh'ĭt, } *s.* A stinking little

Fitchew, fit'tshōō, } beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

Fitful, fit'fŭl, *a.* Varied by paroxysms.

Fitly, fit'lè, *ad.* Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.

Fitness, fit'nĕs, *s.* Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.

Fitment, fit'mĕnt, *s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose.

Fitter, fit'tŭr, *s.* The person or thing that confers fitness for anything.

Fittingly, fit'ting-lè, *ad.* Properly; suitably.

Five, fīve, *a.* Four and one, half of ten.

Fiveleaved Grass, fīve'lēvd, *s.* Cinquefoil, a species of clover.

Fives, fīvz, *s.* A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.

To Fix, fiks, *v. a* To make fast; to settle, to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To Fix, fiks, *v. n.* To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

Fixation, fik-sā'shŭn, *s.* Stability, firmness; confinement, want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Fixedly, fik'sĕd-lè, *ad.* Certainly, firmly.

Fixedness, fik'sĕd-nĕs, *s.* Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

Fixidity, fik-sĭd'ê-tê, } *s.* Coherence of

Fixity, fik'sê-tê, } parts.

Fixture, fiks'tshŭre, *s.* Firmness, durable state; a piece of furniture fixed to a house. [state.

Fixure, fik'shŭre, *s.* Firmness, durable

Fizgig, fiz'gig, *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.

Flabby, flăb'bè, *a.* Soft, not firm.

Flabile, flăb'īl, *a.* Subject to be blown, airy. [stiff; lax, not tense.

Flaccid, flăk'sĭd, *a.* Weak, limber, not

Flaccidity, flăk-sĭd'ê-tê, *s.* Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

To Flag, flăg, *v. n.* To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

To Flag, flăg, *v. a.* To let fall, to suffer to drop; to lay with broad stones.

Flag, flăg, *s.* A water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, a species of stone used for smooth pavement.

Flag-broom, flăg'brōōm, *s.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

Flag-officer, flăg'ŏf-fê-sŭr, *s.* A commander of a squadron.

Flag-ship, flăg'ship, *s* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flâg'wûrm, *s.* A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, flâdje'ê-lêt, *s.* A small flute.

To FLAGELLATE, flâdje'êl-lâte, *v. a.* To whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATION, flâdje-êl-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The use of the scourge.

FLAGGINESS, flâg'gê-nês, *s.* Laxity, limberness.

FLAGGY, flâg'gê, *a.* Weak, lax, limber; insipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flâ-jish'ŭs, *a.* Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flâ-jish'ŭs-nês, *s.* Wickedness, villany.

FLAGON, flâg'ŭn, *s.* A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flâ'grân-sê, *s.* Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flâ'grânt, *a.* Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRANTLY, flâ'grânt-lê, *ad.* Ardently, notoriously.

FLAGRATION, flâ-grâ'shŭn, *s.* Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flâg'stâf, *s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flâle, *s.* The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flâke, *s.* Anything that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flâ'kê, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flâm, *s.* A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flâm, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flâm'bô, *s.* A lighted torch. Plural *Flambeaux.*

FLAME, flâme, *s.* Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To FLAME, flâme, *v. n.* To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze, to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flâme'kŭl-lŭrd, *a.* Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMELESS, flâme'lês, *a.* Without flame; without incense.

FLAMEN, flâ'mên, *s.* A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

FLAMMATION, flâm-mâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flâm-mâ-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flâm'mê-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of flames.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flâm-mîf'fê-rŭs, *a.* Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flâm-mîv'ô-mŭs, *a.* Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flâ'mê, *a.* Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flângk, *s.* The part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the latter part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flângk, *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.

FLANKER, flângk'ŭr, *s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, flân'nêl, *s.* A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, flâp, *s.* Anything that hangs broad and loose; the motion of anything broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, flâp, *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, flâp, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flâp'drâg-ŭn, *s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flâp'êêrd, *a.* Having loose and broad ears.

FLAPPER, flâp'pŭr, *s.* A fan; figuratively, one who tries to make another remember.

To FLARE, flâre, *v. n.* To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flâsh, *s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flâsh, *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flâsh, *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flâsh'ŭr, *s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flâsh'ê-lê, *ad.* With empty show.

FLASHY, flâsh'ê, *a.* Empty, not solid; showy; without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.

FLASK, flâsk, *s.* A bottle, a vessel; a powderhorn.

FLASKET, flâsk'ît, *s.* A vessel in which viands are served; a long shallow basket.

FLAT, flât, *a.* Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, dejected; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flât, *s.* A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in musick.

To FLAT, flăt, *v. a.* To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flăt, *v. n.* To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flăt'lŏng, *ad.* With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flăt'lē, *ad.* Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flăt'nĕs, *s.* Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flăt'tn, *v. a.* To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flăt'tn, *v. n.* To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

FLATTER, flăt'tûr, *s.* The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flăt'tûr, *v. a* To sooth with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flăt'tûr-rûr, *s.* One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERINGLY, flăt'tûr-îng-lè, *ad.* In an artfully obsequious manner.

FLATTERY, flăt'tûr-è, *s.* False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flăt'tĭsh, *a.* Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flătsh'û-lĕn-sè, *s.* Windiness, turgidness; emptiness; vanity.

FLATULENT, flătsh'û-lĕnt, *a.* Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flătsh-û-ŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Windiness, fulness of air.

FLATUOUS, flătsh'û-ŭs, *a.* Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flā'tŭs, *s.* Wind gathered in any cavities of the body; a breath, a puff.

FLATWISE, flăt'wīze, *ad.* With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flânt, *v. n.* To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, flânt, *s.* Anything loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, flā'vûr, *s.* Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance. [taste.

FLAVOURED, flā'vûrd, *a.* Having a fine

FLAVOUROUS, flā'vûr-ŭs, *a.* Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flâw, *s.* A crack or breach in anything; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flâw, *v. a.* To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.

FLAWLESS, flâw'lĕs, *a.* Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flâw'ē, *a.* Full of flaws.

FLAX, flăks, *s.* The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, flăks'kōm, *s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flăks'drĕs-sûr, *s.* He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flăk'sn, *a.* Made of flax; fair, long and flowing.

FLAXWEED, flăks'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

To FLAY, flā, *v. a.* To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

FLAYER, flā'ûr, *s.* He that strips the skin off anything.

FLEA, flē, *s.* A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flē, *v. a.* To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flē'bane, *s.* A plant.

FLEABITE, flē'bīte, } *s.* Red marks

FLEABITING, flē'bī-tĭng, } caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flē'bĭt-tn, *a.* Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.

FLEAK, flēke, *s.* A small lock, thread, or twist.

To FLEAK, flēke, *v. a.* To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple. [bleed cattle.

FLEAM, flēme, *s.* An instrument used to

FLEAWORT, flē'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

To FLECKER, flĕk'ûr, *v. a.* To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

FLED, flĕd. The *pret.* and *part.* of *Flee.*

FLEDGE, flĕdje, *a.* Full feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flĕdje, *v. a.* To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, flēē, *v. n.* Pret. *Fled.* To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, flēēse, *s.* As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

FLEECER, flēēse'ûr, *s.* One who strips or plunders.

To FLEECE, flēēse, *v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flēēst, *a.* Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flēē'sè, *ad.* Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flēēr, *v. n.* To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, flēēr, *s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flēēr'ûr, *s.* A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flēēt, *s.* A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET, flēēt, *s.* A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flēēt, *a.* Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

To FLEET, flēēt, *v. n.* To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To FLEET, flēēt, *v. a.* To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flēēt'lè, *ad.* Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, flēēt'nĕs, *s.* Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flĕsh, *s.* The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense: the Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To FLESH, flĕsh, *v. a.* To imitate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flĕsh'kŭl-ŭr, *s.* The colour [of flesh.

FLESH-FLY, flĕsh'flī, *s.* A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESH-HOOK, flĕsh'hŏŏk, *s.* A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLESHINESS, flĕsh'ī-nĕs, *s.* Plumpness; fatness.

FLESHLESS, flĕsh'lĕs, *a.* Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flĕsh'lè-nĕs, *s.* Carnal passions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flĕsh'lè, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flĕsh'mète, *s.* Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flĕsh'mĕnt, *s.* Eagerness gained by a successful imitation.

FLESHMONGER, flĕsh'mŭng'gŭr, *s.* One who deals in flesh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flĕsh'pŏt, *s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.

FLESHQUAKE, flĕsh'kwāke, *s.* A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flĕsh'è, *a.* Plump, full of flesh; [pulpous.

FLEW, flŭ. The *pret.* of To *Fly.*

FLEW, flŭ, *s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flūde, *a.* Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flĕks-ăn'ē-mŭs, *a.* Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flĕks-ē-bĭl'ē-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flĕks'ē-bl, *a.* Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flĕks'ē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness.

FLEXILE, flĕks'īl, *a.* Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.

FLEXION, flĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any point or quarter.

FLEXOR, flĕks'ŏr, *s.* The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flĕk'shū-ŭs, *a.* Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

FLEXURE, flĕk'shûre, *s.* The form or direction in which anything is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.

To FLICKER, flĭk'ŭr, *v. a.* To flutter, to play the wings; to fluctuate.

FLIER, flī'ŭr, *s.* A fugitive, a runaway, that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, flīte, *s.* The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removing from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley; a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.

FLIGHTINESS, flī'tè-nĕs, *s.* Irregularity of conduct.

FLIGHTY, flī'tè, *a.* Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMFLAM, flĭm'flăm, *s.* A whim; a trick; a petty fiction.

FLIMSINESS, flĭm'zè-nĕs, *s.* Looseness of [texture.

FLIMSY, flĭm'zè, *a.* Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To FLINCH, flĭnsh, *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flĭnsh'ŭr, *s.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling, *v. a.* Pret. *Flung.* Part. *Flung* or *Flong.* To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; To fling down, to demolish, to ruin; To fling off, to baffle in the chase.

To FLING, flĭng, *v. n.* To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, flĭng, *s.* A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, flĭng'ŭr, *s.* He who throws.

FLINT, flĭnt, *s.* A kind of stone used in firelocks; anything eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flĭnt'è, *a.* Made of flint, strong hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flip, *s.* A liquor much used in ships made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANCY, flĭp'păn-sè, *s.* Talkativeness, loquacity.

FLIPPANT, flĭp'pănt, *a.* Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative. [ing prating way.
FLIPPANTLY, flĭp'pănt-lè, *ad.* In a flow-
To FLIRT, flûrt, *v. a.* To throw anything with a quick elastick motion; to move with quickness.
To FLIRT, flûrt, *v. n.* To jeer, to gibe one, to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.
FLIRT, flûrt, *s.* A quick elastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert hussey, a coquette.
FLIRTATION, flûr-tā'shŭn, *s.* A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.
To FLIT, flĭt, *v. n.* To fly away; to remove, to flutter; to be flux or unstable.
To FLIT, flĭt, *v. a.* To remove from its place; to dispossess. [and cured.
FLITCH, flĭtsh, *s.* The side of a hog salted
FLITTER, flĭt'tûr, *s.* A rag; a tatter.
FLITTERMOUSE, flĭt'tûr-mŏûse, *s.* The bat.
FLITTING, flĭt'tĭng, *s.* An offence, a fault; a flying away.
FLIX, flĭks, *s.* Down, fur, soft hair.
To FLOAT, flōte, *v. n.* To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.
To FLOAT, flōte, *v. a.* To cover with water.
FLOAT, flōte, *s.* The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.
FLOATY, flō'tè, *a.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.
FLOCK, flŏk, *s.* A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.
To FLOCK, flŏk, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers.
To FLOG, flŏg, *v. a.* To lash, to whip.
FLOOD, flŭd, *s.* A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia. [with waters.
To FLOOD, flŭd, *v. a.* To deluge, to cover
FLOODGATE, flŭd'gāte, *s.* Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.
FLOOK, flŏŏk, *s.* The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
FLOOR, flōre, *s.* The pavement; the part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms. [with a floor.
To FLOOR, flōre, *v. a.* To cover the bottom
FLOORING, flō'rĭng, *s.* Bottom, floor.
To FLOP, flŏp, *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise. [flowers.
FLORAL, flō'răl, *a.* Relating to Flora, or to
FLORENCE, flŏr'ĕnse, *s.* A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.
FLORET, flō'rĕt, *s.* A small imperfect flower.
FLORIAGE, flō'rè-âge, *s.* Bloom; blossom.
FLORID, flŏr'ĭd, *a.* Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.
FLORIDITY, flō-rĭd'è-tè, *s.* Freshness of colour. [ing way.
FLORIDLY, flŏr'ĭd-lè, *ad.* In a showy strik-
FLORIDNESS, flŏr'ĭd-nĕs, *s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance. [of flowers.
FLORIFEROUS, flō-rĭf'fè-rŭs, *a.* Productive
FLORIN, flŏr'ĭn, *s.* A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four-pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings.
FLORIST, flō'rĭst, *s.* A cultivator of flowers.
FLORULENT, flŏr'ù-lĕnt, *a.* Flowery, blossoming. [flowers.
FLOSCULOUS, flŏs'kŭ-lŭs, *a.* Composed of
To FLOTE, flōte, *v. a.* To skim.
To FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse, *v. n.* To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation. [flounces.
To FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse, *v. a.* To deck with
FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse, *s.* Anything sewed to the garment, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.
FLOUNDER, flŏŭn'dûr, *s.* The name of a small flat fish.
To FLOUNDER, flŏŭn'dûr, *v. n.* To struggle with violent and irregular motions.
FLOUR, flŏŭr, *s.* The edible part of the corn, or any grain reducible to powder.
To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭsh, *v. n.* To be in vigour; not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.
To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭsh, *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needlework; to move anything in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.
FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭsh, *s.* Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.
FLOURISHER, flŭr'rĭsh-ûr, *s.* One that is in prime or in prosperity.
FLOURISHINGLY, flŭr'rĭsh-ĭng-lè, *ad.* Ostentatiously; in a florid style of speaking.
To FLOUT, flŏŭt, *v. a.* To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.
To FLOUT, flŏŭt, *v. n.* To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.
FLOUT, flŏŭt, *s.* A mock, an insult.
FLOUTER, flŏŭ'tûr, *s.* One who jeers.
FLOUTINGLY, flŏŭt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a mocking manner.
To FLOW, flō, *v. n.* To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly,

to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flō, *v. a.* To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō, *s.* The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flŏū'ŭr, *s.* The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of anything.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flŏū'ŭr-dē-lūse', *s.* A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flŏū'ŭr, *v. n.* To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flŏū'ŭr, *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flŏū'ŭr-ĕt, *s.* A flower, a small flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flŏū'ŭr-gär-dn, *s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flŏū'ŭr-ē-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech. [plant.

FLOWERING-BUSH, flŏū'ŭr-ĭng-bŭsh, *s.* A

FLOWERLESS, flŏū'ŭr-lĕs, *s.* Without a flower.

FLOWERY, flŏū'ŭr-ē, *a.* Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flūke, *s.* A flounder.

FLOWN, flōne. *Part.* of *Fly* or *Flee.* Gone away, escaped, puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flŭk'tshŭ-ănt, *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flŭk'tshŭ-āte, *v. n.* To roll to and again, as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flŭk'tshŭ-ā'shŭn, *s.* The alternate motion of the water, uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū, *s.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCE, flū'ĕnse, *s.* Copiousness; readiness.

FLUENCY, flū'ĕn-sè, *s.* The quality of flowing, smoothness, readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'ĕnt, *a.* Liquid, flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'ĕnt, *s.* Stream, running water. [separable, not solid.

FLUID, flū'ĭd, *a.* Having parts easily

FLUID, flū'ĭd, *s.* In physick, an animal juice; anything that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū-ĭd'ē-tè, *s.* The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'ĭd-nĕs, *s.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flŭm'ŭr-è, *s.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flŭng. *Part.* and *pret.* of *Fling.*

FLUOR, flū'ŏr, *s.* A fluid state: catamenia.

FLURRY, flŭr'rè, *s.* A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLURRY, flŭr'rè, *v. a.* To agitate; to alarm.

To FLUSH, flŭsh, *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin. [den; to elate, to elevate.

To FLUSH, flŭsh, *v. a.* To colour, to red-

FLUSH, flŭsh, *a.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flŭsh, *s.* Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

FLUSHING, flŭsh'ĭng, *s.* Sudden colour in the face.

To FLUSTER, flŭs'tŭr, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking. [bustle.

To FLUSTER, flŭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To be in a

FLUSTER, flŭs'tŭr, *s.* Sudden impulse.

FLUTE, flūte, *s.* A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flūte, *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of anything.

FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr, *s.* Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind, confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vè-ăt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flŭks, *s.* The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flŭks, *a.* Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts. [to evacuate by spitting.

To FLUX, flŭks, *v. a.* To melt, to salivate.

FLUXILITY, flŭks-ĭl'ē-tè, *s.* Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY, flī, *v. n.* Pret. *Flew* or *Fled.* Part. *Fled* or *Flown.* To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to fly at, to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explo-

sion; to break, to shiver; to run away, to attempt to escape; To fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burst into a passion; to break out into license, to start violently from any direction; To let fly, to discharge.

To Fly, flī, *v. a.* To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

Fly, flī, *s.* A small winged insect; that part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

To Flyblow, flī'blō, *v. a.* To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

Flyboat, flī'bōte, *s.* A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

Flycatcher, flī'kătsh-ŭr, *s.* One that hunts flies.

Flyer, flī'ŭr, *s.* One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings, the fly of a jack.

To Flyfish, flī'fish, *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

Foal, fōle, *s.* The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

To Foal, fōle, *v. a.* To bring forth a foal.

Foalbit, fōle'bĭt, *s.* A plant.

Foam, fōme, *s.* The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.

To Foam, fōme, *v. n.* To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated. [frothy.

Foamy, fō'mē, *a.* Covered with foam,

Fob, fŏb, *s.* A small pocket.

To Fob, fŏb, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.

Focal, fō'kăl, *a.* Belonging to the focus.

Focus, fō'kŭs, *s.* The point where the rays are collected by a burning-glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays cross and meet each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

Fodder, fŏd'dŭr, *s.* Dry food stored for cattle against winter.

To Fodder, fŏd'dŭr, *v. a.* To feed with dry food. [cattle.

Fodderer, fŏd'dŭr-rŭr, *s.* He who fodders

Foe, fō, *s.* An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill wisher.

Foeman, fō'măn, *s.* Enemy in war.

Foetus, fē'tŭs, *s.* The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

Fog, fŏg, *s.* A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass.

Foggily, fŏg'gĕ-lē, *ad.* Mistily, darkly, cloudily

Fogginess, fŏg'gĕ-nĕs, *s.* The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.

Foggy, fŏg'gē, *a.* Misty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull.

Foh, fōh! *interj.* An interjection of abhorrence.

Foible, fŏĕ-bl, *s.* A weak side, a blind side.

To Foil, fŏil, *v. a.* To put to the worst, to defeat.

Foil, fŏil, *s.* A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.

Foiler, fŏil'ŭr, *s.* One who has gained advantage over another.

To Foin, fŏin, *v. n.* To push in fencing.

Foison, fŏĕ'zn, *s.* Plenty, abundance.

To Foist, fŏist, *v. a.* To insert by forgery.

Fold, fōld, *s.* The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To Fold, fōld, *v. a.* To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to enclose, to include, to shut.

To Fold, fōld, *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. [folds.

Folding, fōld'ĭng, *s.* Keeping sheep in

Foliaceous, fō-lē-ā'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of lamina or leaves. [leaves.

Foliage, fō-lē-ăje, *s.* Leaves, tufts of

To Foliate, fō'lē-āte, *v. a.* To beat into lamina or leaves.

Foliation, fō-lē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

Foliature, fō'lē-ā-tshŭre, *s.* The state of being hammered into leaves.

Folio, fō'lē-ō, *s.* A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. [nations, mankind.

Folk, fōke, *s.* People, in familiar language,

Follicle, fŏl-lē-kl, *s.* A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsula, a seed-vessel.

To Follow, fŏl'lō, *v. a.* To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.

To Follow, fŏl'lō, *v. n.* To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

Follower, fŏl'lō-ŭr, *s.* One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copier.

Folly, fŏl'lē, *s.* Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom

To FOMENT, fō-mĕnt', *v. a.* To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish.

FOMENTATION, fō-mĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts. [a supporter.

FOMENTER, fō-mĕn'tŭr, *s.* An encourager,

FOND, fŏnd, *a.* Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.

To FONDLE, fŏn'dl, *v. a.* To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker.

FONDLER, fŏn'dl-ŭr, *s.* One who fondles.

FONDLING, fŏn'dl-ing, *s.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fŏnd'lè, *ad.* Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, fŏnd'nĕs, *s.* Foolishness; weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.

FONT, fŏnt, *s.* A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fōōd, *s.* Victuals, provision for the mouth; anything that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fōōd'fŭl, *a.* Fruitful, full of food.

FOODLESS, fōōd'lĕs, *s.* Without food, not affording food.

FOOL, fōōl, *s.* One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

To FOOL, fōōl, *v. n.* To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fōōl, *v. a.* To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat. [birth.

FOOLBORN, fōōl'bŏrn, *a.* Foolish from the

FOOLERY, fōōl'ŭr-è, *s.* Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly. [rashness.

FOOLHARDINESS, fōōl-hăr'dè-nĕs, *s.* Mad

FOOLHARDY, fōōl-hăr'dè, *a.* Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fōōl'trăp, *s.* A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fōōl'ish, *a.* Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fōōl'ish-lè, *ad.* Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fōōl'ish-nĕs, *s.* Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fŭt, *s.* Plur. *Feet.* The part upon which we stand; that by which anything is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fŭt, *v. n.* To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fŭt, *v. a.* To spurn, to kick; to tread. [the foot

FOOTBALL, fŭt'bâll, *s.* A ball driven by

FOOTBOY, fŭt'bŏè, *s.* A low menial, an attendant in livery. [foot-passengers.

FOOTBRIDGE, fŭt'brĭdje, *s.* A bridge for

FOOTCLOTH, fŭt'klŏ*th*, *s.* A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fŭt'hōld, *s.* Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fŭt'ing, *s.* Ground for the foot, foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning; establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTLICKER, fŭt'lĭk-ŭr, *s.* A slave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fŭt'man, *s.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fŭt'măn-shĭp, *s.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fŭt'pâse, *s.* Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fŭt'pâd, *s.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fŭt'pâ*th*, *s.* Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fŭt'pōst, *s.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fŭt'stâll, *s.* A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fŭt'stĕp, *s.* Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark, example.

FOOTSTOOL, fŭt'stōōl, *s.* Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fŏp, *s.* A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation; one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fŏp'ŭr-è, *s.* Folly, impertinence, affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fŏp'pish, *a.* Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fŏp'pish-lè, *ad.* Vainly, ostentatiously. [showy vanity.

FOPPISHNESS, fŏp'pish-nĕs, *s.* Vanity,

FOPPLING, fŏp'ling, *s.* A petty fop.

FOR, fŏr, *prep.* Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after Oh, an expression of desire; on account of, in solution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding, to the use of; in consequence of; in recompense of.

FOR, fŏr, *conj.* The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To FORAGE, fŏr'āje, *v. n.* To wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To FORAGE, fŏr'āje, *v. a.* To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fŏr'āje, *s.* Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAGER, fŏr'āje-ŭr, *s.* A marauder; a provider of food; an animal which feeds.

FORAMINOUS, fō-rām'ē-nŭs, *a.* Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre', *v. n.* Pret. *I Forbore*, anciently *Forbare*. Part. *Forborn*. To cease from anything, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre', *v. n.* To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fŏr-bāre'ānse, *s.* The care of avoiding or shunning anything; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fŏr-bā'rŭr, *s.* An intermitter, intercepter of anything.

To FORBID, fŏr-bĭd', *v. a.* Pret. *I Forbade*. Part. *Forbidden*, or *Forbid*. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'dânse, *s.* Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'dn-lè, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fŏr-bĭd'dŭr, *s.* One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fŏr-bĭd'dĭng, *part. a.* Raising abhorrence.

FORCE, fŏrse, *s.* Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validness, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

To FORCE, fŏrse, *v. a.* To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish: to violate by force; To force out; to extort.

FORCEDLY, fŏr'sĕd-lè, *ad.* Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fŏrse'fŭl, *a.* Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fŏrse'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, fŏrse'lĕs, *a.* Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fŏr'sĕps, *s.* Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery to extract anything out of wounds.

FORCER, fŏre'sŭr, *s.* That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fŏre'sè-bl, *a.* Strong, mighty, violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid, binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fŏre'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fŏre'sè-blè, *ad.* Strongly, powerfully, impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fŏr'sè-pā-tĕd, *a.* Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

FORD, fŏrd, *s.* A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To FORD, fŏrd, *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fŏrd'â-bl, *a.* Passable without swimming.

FORE, fŏre, *a.* Anteriour, that comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, fŏre, *ad.* Anteriourly; Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fŏre-ârm', *v. a.* To provide for an attack or resistance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fŏre-bōde', *v. n.* To prognosticate, to foretell; to foreknow.

FOREBODEMENT, fŏre-bōde'mĕnt, *s.*

FOREBODING, fŏre-bō'dĭng, *s.* Foreseeing misfortune.

FOREBODER, fŏre-bōde'ŭr, *s.* A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a foreknower.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kâst', *v. a.* To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kâst', *v. n.* To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fŏre-kâst', *s.* Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fŏre-kâst'ŭr, *s.* One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fŏre'kâs-sl, *s.* In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fŏre-tshō'zn, *part.* Pre elected.

FORECITED, fŏre-sī'tĕd, *part.* Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fŏre-klōze', *v. a.* To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fŏre'dĕk, *s.* The anteriour part of the ship.

To FOREDESIGN, fŏre-dè-sīn', *v. a.* To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fŏre-dōō', *v. a.* To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.

To FOREDOOM, fŏre-dōōm', *v. a.* To predestinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fŏre'ĕnd, *s.* The anteriour part

FOREFATHER, fŏre-fâ'*th*ŭr, *s.* Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fŏre-fĕnd', *v. a.* To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure

FOREFINGER, fŏre'fĭng-gŭr, *s.* The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fŏre'fŭt, *s.* Plural *Forefeet*. The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fŏre-gō', *v. a.* To quit, to give up, to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fŏre-gō'ŭr, *s.* Ancestor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fŏre'grŏŭnd, *s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fôre'hând, *s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fôre'hând, *a.* Done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fôre'hând-ĕd, *a.* Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fôr'hĕd, *s.* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fôre-hôld'ing, *s.* Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fôr'in, *a.* Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote, not allied; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fôr'in-ûr, *s.* A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fôr'in-nĕs, *s.* Remoteness, want of relation to something.

To FOREIMAGINE, fôre-im-mâd'jin, *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJUDGE, fôre-jûdje', *v. a.* To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW, fôre-nô', *v. a.* To have prescience of, to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fôre-nô'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fôre-nôl'idje, *s.* Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fôre'lând, *s.* A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.

To FORELAY, fôre-lâ', *v. a.* To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.

To FORELIFT, fôre-lift, *v. a.* To raise aloft any anteriour part.

FORELOCK, fôre'lŏk, *s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fôre'mân, *s.* The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop or manufactory.

FOREMENTIONED, fôre-mĕn'shûnd, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fôre'môst, *a.* First in place; first in dignity.

FOREMOSTLY, fôre'môst-lè, *ad.* Among the foremost.

FORENAMED, fôre-nâmd', *a.* Nominated before.

FORENOON, fôre'nôôn, *s.* The time of the day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, fôre-nô'tis, *s.* Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fô-rĕn'sik, *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, fôre-ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To predestinate, to predeterminate, to preordain.

FOREPART, fôre'pârt, *s.* The anteriour part.

FOREPAST, fôre-pâst', *a.* Past, beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fôre-pôz-zĕst', *a.* Preoccupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, fôre'rângk, *s.* First rank, front.

FORERECITED, fôre-rè-sî'tĕd, *a.* Mentioned [or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, fôre-rûn', *v. a.* To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, fôre-rûn'nûr, *s.* A harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing anything.

To FORESAY, fôre-sâ', *v. a.* To predict, to [prophesy.

To FORESEE, fôre-sèè', *v. a.* To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.

To FORESHADOW, fôre-shâd-dô, *v. a.* To foresignify; to typify.

To FORESHAME, fôre-shâme', *v. a.* To shame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, fôre'ship, *s.* The anteriour part of the ship.

To FORESHORTEN, fôre-shôr'tn, *v. a.* To shorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, fôre-shô', *v. a.* To predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, fôre'site, *s.* Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, fôre-site'fûl, *a.* Prescient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, fôre-sig'nè-fî, *v. a.* To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.

FORESKIN, fôre'skin, *s.* The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fôre'skĕrt, *s.* The loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, fôre-slô', *v. a.* To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, fôre-spêke', *v. n.* To predict, to foresay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, fôre-spĕnt', *a.* Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, fôre-spûr'ûr, *s.* One that [rides before.

FOREST, fôr'rĕst, *s.* A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

FORESTED, fôr'rĕs-tĕd, *a.* Supplied with [trees.

To FORESTALL, fôre-stâwl' *v. a.* To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.

FORESTALLER, fôre-stâwl'ûr, *s.* One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTBORN, fôr'rĕst-bôrn, *a.* Born in a wild.

FORESTER, fô'rĕs-tûr, *s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, fôre-tâste', *v. a.* To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, fôre'tâste, *s.* Anticipation of.

To FORETELL, fôre-tĕl', *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.

FORETELLER, fôre-tĕl'lûr, *s.* Predictor, foreshower.

To FORETHINK, fōre-*thingk'*, *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of. [trive beforehand.

To FORETHINK, fōre-*thingk'*, *v. a.* To con-

FORETHOUGHT, fōre-*thawt'*, *Part pret.* of the verb *Forethink.*

FORETHOUGHT, fōre'*thawt*, *s.* Prescience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'kn, *v. a.* To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'kn, *s.* Prevenient sign, prognostick.

FORETOOTH, fōre'tōōth, *s.* The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth, one of the incisors.

FORETOP, fōre-tŏp, *s.* That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, fōre-vŏŭtsh'ĕd, *part.* Affirmed before, formerly told.

FOREWARD, fōre'wård, *s.* The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, fōre'wårn, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against anything beforehand.

To FOREWISH, fōre-wĭsh', *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

FOREWORN, fōre-wōrn', *part.* Worn out, wasted by time or use.

FORFEIT, fôr'fĭt, *s.* Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, fôr'fĭt, *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, fôr-fĭt, *a.* Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, fôr'fĭt-â-bl, *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which anything may be lost.

FORFEITURE, fôr'fĭt-yūre, *s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine. [forbid.

To FORFEND, fôr-fĕnd', *v. a.* To prevent, to

FORGAVE, fôr-gāve', the pret. of *Forgive.*

FORGE, fôrje, *s.* The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where anything is made or shaped.

To FORGE, fôrje, *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.

FORGER, fôrd'jûr, *s.* One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits anything.

FORGERY, fôre'jûr-è, *s.* The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, fôr-gĕt', *v. a.* Pret. *Forgot.* Part. *Forgotten* or *Forgot.* To lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

FORGETFUL, fôr-gĕt'fûl, *a.* Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, fôr-gĕt'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, fôr-gĕt'tûr, *s.* One that forgets; a careless person.

FORGETTINGLY, fôr-gĕt'tĭng-lè. *ad.* Without attention.

To FORGIVE, fôr-gĭv', *v. a.* Pret. *Forgave.* Part. pass. *Forgiven.* To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fôr-gĭv'nĕs, *s.* The act of forgiving, pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fôr-gĭv'ûr, *s.* One who pardons.

FORGOT, fôr-gŏt', } Part. pass. of *For-*

FORGOTTEN, fôr-gŏt'tn, } *get.* Not remembered.

FORK, fôrk, *s.* An instrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To FORK, fôrk, *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, fôr'kĕd, *a.* Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, fôr'kĕd-lè, *ad.* In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fôr'kĕd-nĕs, *s.* The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fôrk'hĕd, *s.* Point of an arrow.

FORKY, fôr'kè, *a.* Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, fôr-lôrn', *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable.

FORLORNNESS, fôr-lôrn'nĕs, *s.* Misery, solitude.

FORM, fôrm, *or* fŏrm, *s.* The external appearance of anything, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.

To FORM, fôrm, *v. a.* To make; to model, to scheme, to plan; to arrange, to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, fôr'mål, *a.* Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, fôr'mål-ĭst, *s.* One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fôr-mål'ĕ-tè, *s.* Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

To FORMALIZE, fôr'må-lize, *v. a.* To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fôr'mål-lè, *ad.* According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fôr'mâ-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of giving form, plastick.

FORMER, fôrm'ûr, *s.* He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fôr'mûr, *a.* Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.

FORMERLY, fôr'mûr-lè, *ad.* In times past

FORMFUL, fôrm'fûl, *a.* Creative of forms; imaginative.

FORMIDABLE, fôr'mê-dâ-bl, *a.* Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fôr'mè-dâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fôr'mê-dâ-blè, *ad.* In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fôrm'lês, *a.* Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULA, fôr'mù-lâ, *s.* A prescribed form.

FORMULARY, fôr'mù-lâr-è, *s.* A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fôr'mûle, *s.* A set or prescribed model.

To FORNICATE, fôr'nè-kâte, *v. n.* To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, fôr-nè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fôr'nè-kâ-tûr, *s.* One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fôr'nè-kâ-três, *s.* A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

To FORRAY, fôr'râ, *v. a.* To ravage a country.

FORRAY, fôr'râ, *s.* An inroad; a ravaging.

To FORSAKE, fôr-sâke', *v. a.* Pret. *forsook.* Part. pass. *Forsook* or *Forsaken.* To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKER, fôr-sâ'kûr, *s.* Deserter, one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, fôr-sôô*th'*, *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre', *v. a.* Pret. *Forsweore.* Part. *Forsworn.* To renounce upon oath, to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as, to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre', *v. n.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fôr-swâr'ûr, *s.* One who is perjured.

FORT, fôrt, *s.* A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fôrt'êd, *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fôr*th*, *ad.* Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view: on to the end.

FORTH, fôr*th*, *prep.* Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fôr*th*-kŭm'ĭng, *a.* Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, fôr*th*-ish'shù-ĭng, *a.* Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôr*th*-rîte', *ad.* Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fôr*th*-with', *ad.* Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

FORTIETH, fôr'tè-ĕ*th*, *a.* The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fôr'tè-fî-â-bl, *a.* That may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fôr'tè-fi-ûr, *s.* One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fôr'tè-fî, *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fôr'tĭn, *s.* A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fôr'tè-tûde, *s.* Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fôrt'nite, *s.* The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fôr'três, *s.* A stronghold, a fortified place.

To FORTRESS, fôr'três, *v. a.* To guard; to fortify.

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tù'è-tŭs, *a.* Accidental, casual.

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tù'è-tŭs-lè, *ad.* Accidentally, casually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tù'è-tŭs-nês, *s.* Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fôr'tshù-nâte, *a.* Lucky, happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, fôr'tshù-nâte-lè, *ad.* Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fôr'tshù-nâte-nês, *s.* Happiness, good luck, success.

FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *s.* The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living, event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *v. n.* To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.

FORTUNED, fôr'tshûnd, *a.* Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fôr'tshŭn-bŏŏk, *s.* A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fôr'tshŭn-hŭn-tûr, *s.* A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

FORTUNELESS, fôr-tshŭn-lês, *a.* Luckless; without property.

FORTUNETELLER, fôr'tshŭn-tĕl-lûr, *s.* One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fôr'tè, *a.* Four times ten.

FORUM, fô'rŭm, *s. Latin.* A court of justice; a market; any publick place.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *ad.* Towards, onward, progressively.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *a.* Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature; early ripe, quick, ready, hasty.

To FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *v. a.* To hasten to quicken; to patronise, to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr'wâr-dûr, *s.* He who promotes anything. [hastily.
FORWARDLY, fôr'wârd-lè, *ad.* Eagerly,
FORWARDNESS, fôr'wârd-nĕs, *s.* Readiness to act; quickness, earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.
FORWARDS, fôr'wârdz, *ad.* Straight before, progressively.
FOSSE, fŏs, *s.* A ditch, a moat.
FOSSEWAY, fŏs'wà, *s.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
FOSSIL, fŏs'sil, *a.* Dug out of the earth.
FOSSIL, fŏs'sĭl, *s.* That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.
FOSSILIST, fŏs'sil-ĭst, *s.* One who studies, or collects, fossils.
To FOSTER, fŏs'tûr, *v. a.* To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage, to cherish, to forward. [nursing.
FOSTERAGE, fŏs'tûr-ĭdje, *s.* The charge of
FOSTERBROTHER, fŏs'tûr-brŭth-ûr, *s.* One bred at the same pap.
FOSTERCHILD, fŏs'tûr-tshild, *s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
FOSTERDAM, fŏs'tûr-dâm, *s.* A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.
FOSTEREARTH, fŏs'tûr-ẽr*th*, *s.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.
FOSTERER, fŏs'tûr-ûr, *s.* A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.
FOSTERFATHER, fŏs'tûr-fâ-*th*ûr, *s.* One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own. [nurse.
FOSTERMOTHER, fŏs-tûr-mŭth-ûr, *s.* A
FOSTERSON, fŏs'tûr-sŭn, *s.* One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature. [*Fight.*
FOUGHT, fâwt. The *pret.* and *part.* of
FOUGHTEN, fâw'tn. The *pass. part.* of *Fight.*
FOUL, fôûl, *a.* Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust, coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation; cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.
To FOUL, fôûl, *v. a.* To daub, to bemire, to make filthy. [or hateful visage.
FOULFACED, fôûl'fâste, *a.* Having an ugly
FOULLY, fôûl'lè, *ad.* Filthily, nastily, odiously.
FOULMOUTHED, fôûl'môûthd, *a.* Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.
FOULNESS, fôûl'nĕs, *s.* Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.
FOULSPOKEN, fôûl-spô'kn, *a.* Contumelious; slanderous.
FOUND, fôûnd. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Find.*
To FOUND, fôûnd, *v. a.* To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.
To FOUND, fôûnd, *v. a.* To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.
FOUNDATION, fôûn-dâ'shŭn, *s.* The basis or lower part of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.
FOUNDATIONLESS, fôûn-dâ'shŭn-lĕs, *a.* Groundless; baseless.
FOUNDER, fôûn'dûr, *s.* A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom anything has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter in moulds.
To FOUNDER, fôûn'dûr, *v. a.* To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.
To FOUNDER, fôûn'dûr, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.
FOUNDEROUS, fôûn'dûr-ûs, *a.* Painful to travel over.
FOUNDLING, fôûnd'lĭng, *s.* A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.
FOUNDRESS, fôûn'drĕs, *s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins anything; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
FOUNDRY, fôûn'drè, *s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting-house.
FOUNT, fôûnt, } *s.* A well, a spring;
FOUNTAIN, fôûn'tĭn, } a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.
FOUNTAINLESS, fôûn'tin-lĕs, *a.* Without a fountain.
FOUNTFUL, fôûnt'fûl, *a.* Full of springs.
FOUR, fôre, *a.* Twice two.
FOURBE, fôôrb, *s. French.* A cheat, a trick ing fellow.
FOURFOLD, fôre'fôld, *a.* Four times told.
FOURFOOTED, fôre'fût-ĕd, *a.* Quadruped.
FOURSCORE, fôre'skôre, *a.* Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years. [gular.
FOURSQUARE, fôre'skwâre, *a.* Quadran-
FOURTEEN, fôre'tèèn, *a.* Four and ten.
FOURTEENTH, fôre'tèèn*th*, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH, fôr*th*, *a.* The ordinal of four, the first after the third.
FOURTHLY, fôr*th*'lè, *ad.* In the fourth place.
FOURWHEELED, fôre'whèèld, *a.* Running upon twice two wheels.
FOWL, fôûl, *s.* A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fŏŭl, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. [pursues birds.
FOWLER, fŏŭ'lŭr, *s.* A sportsman who
FOWLING, fŏŭl'ing, *s* The art of catching birds. [for birds.
FOWLINGPIECE, fŏŭl'ing-pèèse, *s.* A gun
FOX, fŏks, *s.* A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE, fŏks'kàse, *s.* A fox's skin.
FOXCHASE, fŏks'tshàse, *s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
FOXGLOVES, fŏks'glŭvz, *s.* A plant.
FOXHUNTER, fŏks'hŭnt-ŭr, *s.* A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.
FOXSHIP, fŏks'shĭp, *s.* The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
FOXTRAP, fŏks'trăp, *s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes. [to infringe.
To FRACT, frăkt, *v. a.* To break, to violate,
FRACTION, frăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
FRACTIONAL, frăk'tshŭn-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a broken number.
FRACTIOUS, frăk'shŭs, *a.* Peevish; fretful.
FRACTURE, frăk'tshŭre, *s.* Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone. [a bone.
To FRACTURE, frăk'tshŭre, *v. a.* To break
FRAGILE, frădj'ĭl, *a.* Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
FRAGILITY, fră-jĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liableness to fault.
FRAGMENT, frăg'mĕnt, *s.* A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
FRAGMENTARY, frăg'mĕn-tăr-è, *a.* Composed of fragments. [crash.
FRAGOR, frà'gŏr, *s.* A noise, a crack, a
FRAGRANCE, frà'grănse, } *s.* Sweetness of
FRAGRANCY, frà'grăn-sè, } smell, pleasing scent. [smell.
FRAGRANT, frà'grănt, *a.* Odorous, sweet of
FRAGRANTLY, frà'grănt-lè, *ad.* With sweet scent. [a rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL, frăle, *s.* A basket made of rushes;
FRAIL, frăle, *a.* Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction. [bility.
FRAILNESS, frăle'nĕs, *s.* Weakness, insta-
FRAILTY, frăle'tè, *s.* Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.
FRAISE, frăze, *s.* A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME, frăme, *v. a.* To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
FRAME, frăme, *s.* Anything made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion. [triver, schemer.
FRAMER, frăme'ŭr, *s.* Maker, former, con-
FRANCHISE, frăn'tshĭz, *s.* Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction. [chise, to make free.
To FRANCHISE, frăn'tshĭz, *v. a.* To enfran-
FRANGIBLE, frăn'jè-bl, *a.* Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
FRANK, frăngk, *a.* Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without condition, without payment, not restrained.
FRANK, frăngk, *s.* A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
To FRANK, frăngk, *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
FRANKINCENSE, frăngk'ĭn-sènse, *s.* An odorous kind of resin.
FRANKLIN, frăngk'lĭn, *s.* A steward, a bailiff of land. [kindly, readily.
FRANKLY, frăngk'lè, *ad.* Liberally, freely,
FRANKNESS, frăngk'nĕs, *s.* Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
FRANTICK, frăn'tĭk, *a.* Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
FRANTICKLY, frăn'tĭk-lè, *ad.* Madly, outrageously.
FRANTICKNESS, frăn'tĭk-nĕs, *s.* Madness, fury of passion.
FRATERNAL, frà-tĕr'năl, *a.* Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
FRATERNALLY, frà-tĕr-năl-è, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY, frà-tĕr'nĕ-tè, *s.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
FRATERNIZATION, frà-tĕr-nè-zà'shŭn, *s.* A sort of brotherhood.
To FRATERNIZE, frà-tĕr'nize, *v. n.* To agree as brothers. [a brother.
FRATRICIDE, frăt'rè-side, *s.* The murder of
FRAUD, frawd, *s.* Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice. [ful, trickish.
FRAUDFUL, frawd'fŭl, *a.* Treacherous, art-
FRAUDFULLY, frawd'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Deceitfully, artfully.
FRAUDULENCE, frăw'dù-lĕnse, } *s.* Deceit-
FRAUDULENCY, frăw'dù-lĕn-sè, } fulness trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRAUDULENT, frăw'dù-lĕnt, *a.* Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
FRAUDULENTLY, frăw'dù-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
FRAUGHT, frawt, *part. pass.* Laden, charged; filled, stored, thronged.
FRAY, frà, *s.* A broil, a battle, a combat.
To FRAY, frà, *v. a.* To rub, to wear away by rubbing; to fright.
FREAK, frèke, *s.* A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
To FREAK, frèke, *v. a.* To variegate.

Freakish, frēke'ĭsh, *a.* Capricious, humoursome.

Freakishly, frēke'ĭsh-lē, *ad.* Capriciously, humoursomely.

Freakishness, frēke'ĭsh nĕs, *s.* Capriciousness, whimsicalness.

Freckle, frĕk'kl, *s.* A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration. [lated.

Freckled, frĕk'kld, *a.* Spotted, macu-

Freckly, frĕk-klē, *a.* Full of freckles.

Free, frēē, *a.* At liberty; uncompelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing anything without vassalage; without expense.

To Free, frēē, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from anything ill; to exempt.

Freebooter, frēē-bōō'tŭr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

Freebooting, frēē-bōō'tĭng, *s.* Robbery, plunder. [berty.

Freeborn, frēē'bŏrn, *a.* Inheriting li-

Freechapel, frēē-tshăp'ĕl, *s.* A chapel of the king's foundation.

Freecost, frēē'kŏst, *s.* Without expense.

Freedman, frēēd'măn, *s.* A slave manumitted.

Freedom, frēē'dŭm, *s.* Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing anything.

Freefooted, frēē-fŭt'ĕd, *a.* Not restrained in the march.

Freehearted, frēē-hâr'tĕd, *a.* Liberal, unrestrained.

Freehold, frēē'hōld, *s.* That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freeholder, frēē'hōl-dŭr, *s.* One who has a freehold.

Freely, frēē'lē, *ad.* At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

Freeman, frēē'măn, *s.* One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

Freemason, frēē-mā'sn, *s.* One of a numerous society who professes having a secret to keep.

Freeminded, frēē-mīnd'ĕd, *a.* Unconstrained, without load of care.

Freeness, frēē'nĕs, *s.* The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

Freeschool, frēē'skōōl, *s.* A school in which learning is given without pay.

Freespoken, frēē-spō'kn, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Freestone, frēē'stōne, *s.* Stone commonly used in building.

Freethinker, frēē-*thĭ*ngk'ŭr, *s.* A libertine, a contemner of religion.

Freewill, frēē-will, *s.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness. [not enslaved.

Freewoman, frēē'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman

To Freeze, frēēze, *v. n.* To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To Freeze, frēēze, *v. a.* Pret. *Froze.* Part. *Frozen* or *Froze.* To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To Freight, frāte, *v. a.* Pret. *Freighted*, Part. *Fraught*, *Freighted.* To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden.

Freight, frāte, *s.* Anything with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

Freighter, frāte'ŭr, *s.* He who freights a vessel. [durated clay.

French Chalk, frĕnsh'tshâwk', *s.* An in-

To Frenchify, frĕnsh'ē-fī, *v. a.* To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

Frenetick, frē-nĕt'ĭk, *or* frĕn'ē-tĭk, *a.* Mad, distracted. [to madness.

Frenzical, frĕn'zē-kăl, *a.* Approaching

Frenzy, frĕn'zē, *s.* Madness, distraction of mind. [course, assembly.

Frequence, frē'kwĕnse, *s.* Crowd, con-

Frequency, frē'kwĕn-sē, *s.* Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise anything, concourse, full assembly.

Frequent, frē'kwĕnt, *a.* Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise anything; full of concourse.

To Frequent, frē-kwĕnt', *v. a.* To visit often, to be much in any place.

Frequentable, frē-kwĕnt'â-bl, *a.* Conversable, accessible.

Frequentation, frē-kwĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Habit of frequenting.

Frequentative, frē-kwĕn'tâ-tĭv, *a.* A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequenter, frē-kwĕnt'ŭr, *s.* One who often resorts to any place.

Frequently, frē'kwĕnt-lē, *ad.* Often, commonly, not rarely.

Fresco, frĕs'kō, *s.* Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Fresh, frĕsh, *a.* Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from saltness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.

To Freshen, frĕsh'shn, *v. a.* To make fresh. [fresh.

To Freshen, frĕsh'shn, *v. n.* To grow

FRESHET, frĕsh'ĭt, *s.* A pool of fresh water.
FRESHLY, frĕsh'lè, *ad.* Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily. [fresh.
FRESHNESS, frĕsh'nĕs, *s.* The state of being
FRET, frĕt, *s.* A frith or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of mind, commotion of the temper, passion.
To FRET, frĕt, *v. a.* To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.
To FRET, frĕt, *v. n.* To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.
FRETFUL, frĕt'fûl, *a.* Angry, peevish.
FRETFULLY, frĕt'fûl-lè, *ad.* Peevishly.
FRETTING, frĕt'ting, *s.* Mental agitation.
FRETFULNESS, frĕt'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Peevishness.
FRETTY, frĕt'tè, *a.* Adorned with raised work.
FRIABILITY, frì-â-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Capacity of being reduced to powder.
FRIABLE, frì'â-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.
FRIAR, frì'ûr, *s.* A religious, a brother of some regular order.
FRIARLIKE, frì'ûr-like, *a.* Monastick, unskilled in the world.
FRIARLY, frì'ûr-lè, *ad.* Like a friar, or man untaught in life.
FRIARY, frì'ûr-è, *s.* A monastery or convent of friars.
To FRIBBLE, frĭb'bl, *v. n.* To trifle.
FRIBBLER, frĭb'bl-ûr, *s.* A trifler.
FRICASSEE, frĭk-â-sè', *s.* A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with rich sauce.
To FRICASSEE, frĭk'â-sè, *v. a.* To dress in fricassee; figuratively, to dress up.
FRICATION, frì-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing one thing against another.
FRICTION, frĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.
FRIDAY, frì'dè, *s.* The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.
FRIEND, frĕnd, *s* One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation. [wanting support.
FRIENDLESS, frĕnd'lĕs, *a.* Wanting friends,
FRIENDLINESS, frĕnd'lè-nĕs, *s.* A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.
FRIENDLY, frĕnd'lè, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.
FRIENDSHIP, frĕnd'ship, *s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness; assistance, help.
FRIEZE, frèèze, *s.* A coarse warm cloth.
FRIEZE, frèèze, } *s.* In architecture, a
FRIZE, frèèze, } large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
FRIGATE, frĭg'ât, *s.* A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.
FRIGEFACTION, frĭd-jè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of making cold.
To FRIGHT, frite, *v. a.* To terrify, to disturb with fear.
FRIGHT, frite, *s.* A sudden terror.
To FRIGHTEN, frì'tn, *v. a.* To terrify, to shock with dread.
FRIGHTFUL, frite'fûl, *a.* Terrible, dreadful, full of terror. [horribly.
FRIGHTFULLY, frite'fûl-lè, *ad.* Dreadfully,
FRIGHTFULNESS, frite'fûl-nĕs, *s.* The power of impressing terror.
FRIGID, frĭd'jĭd, *a.* Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.
FRIGIDITY, frè-jĭd'ĕ-tè, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY, frĭd'jĭd-lè, *ad.* Coldly, dully, without affection.
FRIGIDNESS, frĭd'jĭd-nĕs, *s.* Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK, frì-gò-rĭf'ĭk, *a.* Causing cold.
To FRILL, frĭl, *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills; to put a frill on.
FRINGE, frĭnje, *s.* Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
To FRINGE, frĭnje *v. a.* To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.
FRIPPERY, frĭp'ûr-è, *s.* The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags. [tible.
FRIPPERY, frĭp'ûr-è, *a.* Trifling; contemp-
FRISEUR, frè-zûre', *s.* A hair dresser.
To FRISK, frĭsk, *v. n.* To leap, to skip; to dance in frolick or gayety.
FRISK, frĭsk, *s.* Frolick, a fit of wanton gayety. [constant or settled.
FRISKER, frĭsk'ûr, *s.* A wanton, one not
FRISKINESS, frĭsk'ĕ-nĕs, *s.* Gayety, liveliness.
FRISKY, frĭsk'è, *a.* Gay, airy. [glass.
FRIT, frĭt, *s.* The calcined materials for
FRITH, frĭth, *s.* A strait of the sea; a kind of net.
FRITTER, frĭt'tûr, *s.* A sort of pancake; a small piece cut to be fried; a fragment.

To FRITTER, frĭt'tûr, *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLITY, frē-vŏl'ē-tē, *s.* Insignificancy.

FRIVOLOUS, frĭv'ō-lŭs, *a.* Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frĭv'ō-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Want of importance, triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frĭv'ō-lŭs-lē, *ad.* Triflingly, without weight.

To FRIZ, frĭz, } *v. a.* To curl in short
To FRIZZLE, frĭz'zl, } curls, like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frĭz'zl-ûr, *s.* One that makes short curls, properly *Frizzler*.

FRO, frō, *ad.* Backward, regressively; to and fro, backward and forward.

FROCK, frŏk, *s.* A dress, a coat for children; a kind of close coat for men.

FROG, frŏg, *s.* A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FROGBIT, frŏg'bĭt, *s.* An herb.

FROGFISH, frŏg'fĭsh, *s.* A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS, frŏg'grâs, *s.* A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, frŏg'lĕt-tĭs, *s.* A plant.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk, *a.* Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk, *s.* A wild prank, a flight of whim. [pranks.

To FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk, *v. n.* To play wild

FROLICKLY, frŏl'ĭk-lē, *ad.* Gayly, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm, *a.* Full of wild gayety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Wildness of gayety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm-lē, *ad.* With wild gayety.

FROM, frŏm, *prep.* Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession; descent or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from on high. [leaves.

FRONDIFEROUS, frŏn-dĭf'fē-rŭs, *a.* Bearing

FRONT, frŭnt *or* frŏnt, *s.* The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of anything, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.

To FRONT, frŭnt, *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face, to stand opposed or over against any place or thing.

To FRONT, frŭnt, *v. n.* To stand foremost.

FRONTAL, frŏnt'ăl, *s.* Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead; a little pediment; a frontlet.

FRONTATED, frŏn'tā-tĕd, *a.* The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line; used in opposition to cuspated.

FRONTBOX, frŭnt'bŏks, *s.* The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. [front.

FRONTED, frŭnt'ĕd, *a.* Formed with a

FRONTIER, frŏn'tshēēr, *or* frŏnt'yēēr, *s.* The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frŏn'tshēēr, *or* frŏnt'yēēr, *a* Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frŏn'tĭs-pēēse, *s.* That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye; an engraving facing the title of a book.

FRONTLESS, frŭnt'lĕs, *a.* Without blushes, without shame.

FRONTLET, frŏnt'lĕt, *s.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frŭnt'rōōm, *s.* An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, frōre, *a.* Frozen.

FROST, frŏst, *s.* The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frŏst'bĭt-tn, *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, frŏs'tĕd, *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. [excessive cold.

FROSTILY, frŏs'tē-lē, *ad.* With frost, with

FROSTINESS, frŏs'tē-nĕs, *s.* Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frŏst'nâle, *s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frŏst'wûrk, *s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, frŏs'tē, *a.* Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.

FROTH, frŏth, *s.* Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; anything not hard, solid, or substantial. [out spume.

To FROTH, frŏth, *v. n.* To foam, to throw

FROTHILY, frŏth'-ē-lē, *ad.* With foam, with spume; in an empty trifling manner.

FROTHINESS, frŏth'ē-nĕs, *s.* Emptiness; triflingness.

FROTHY, frŏth'ē, *a.* Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, frŏunse, *s.* A distemper in a hawk; a wrinkle, a plait.

To FROUNCE, frŏunse, *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frŏu'zē, *a.* Dim, cloudy; fetid, musty, rank-smelling.

FROWARD, frō'wârd, *a.* Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.

FROWARDLY, frō'wârd-lē, *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'wârd-nĕs, *s.* Peevishness, perverseness.

To FROWN, frōun, *v. a.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow in wrinkles. [displeasure.

FROWN, frōun, *s.* A wicked look, a look of

FROZEN, frō'zn. *Part. pass.* of *Freeze.*

FRUCTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing fruit. [fruitful, to fertilize.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tè-fī, *v. a.* To make

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tè-fī, *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frŭk-tè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frŭk'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frū'găl, *a.* Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious. [mony, good husbandry.

FRUGALITY, frū-găl'è-tè, *s.* Thrift, parsi-

FRUGALLY, frū'găl-è, *ad.* Parsimoniously, sparingly. [fruit.

FRUGIFEROUS, frū-jĭf'fĕr ŭs, *a.* Bearing

FRUIT, frōōt, *s.* The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frōōt'ĭdje, *s.* Fruit collectively; various fruits. [produces fruit.

FRUITBEARER, frōōt'bâr-ŭr, *s.* That which

FRUITBEARING, frōōt'bâr-ĭng, *a.* Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frōōt'ĕr-ŭr, *s.* One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, frōōt'ĕr-è, *s.* Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fŭl, *a.* Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in anything.

FRUITFULLY, frōōt'fŭl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolifick; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frōōt'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.

FRUITGROVES, frōōt'grōvz, *s.* Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frū-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, frū'è-tĭv, *a.* Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frōōt'lĕs, *a.* Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, frōōt'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frōōt'tīme, *s.* The autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'trè, *s.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frū-mĕn-tā'shŭs, *a.* Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frū'mĕn-tè, *s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk. [beat

To FRUMP, frŭmp, *v. a.* To mock, to brow-

To FRUSH, frŭsh, *v. a.* To break, bruise, or crush. [useless, unprofitable.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frŭs-trā'nè-ŭs *a.* Vain,

To FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte, *v. a.* To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte, *part. a.* Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frŭs-trā'shŭn, *s.* Disappointment, defeat. [disappointing.

FRUSTRATIVE, frŭs'trā-tĭv, *a.* Fallacious,

FRUSTRATORY, frŭs'trā-tŭr-è, *a.* That makes any procedure void.

FRUSTUM, frŭs'tŭm, *s.* A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, frī, *s.* The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frī, *v. a.* To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frī, *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frī, *s.* A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frī'ĭng-păn, *s.* The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

FRYTH, frĭth, *s.* (A less common spelling.) A frith, a wood; a plain between woods; a strait of the sea; a kind of net.

To FUB, fŭb, *v. a.* To put off.

FUB, fŭb, *s.* A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'kā-tĕd, *a.* Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fū kŭs, *s.* Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl, *v. n.* To drink to excess.

FUDGE, fŭdje, *int.* An interjection expressive of extreme contempt.

FUEL, fū'ĭl, *s.* The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'shŭs, *a.* Volatile, fleeting.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū-gās'è-tè, *s.* Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.

FUGITIVE, fū'jè-tĭv, *a.* Not tenable; unsteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'jè-tĭv, *s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'jè-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Volatility, instability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fūg, *s.* Flying musick.

FULCIMENT, fŭl'sè-mĕnt, *s.* That on which a body rests.

To FULFIL, fŭl-fĭl', *v. a.* To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience. [plishment, a fulfilling.

FULFILMENT, fŭl-fĭl'mĕnt, *s.* An accom-

Fulfraught, fûl-frâwt', *a.* Full stored.
Fulgency, fûl'jĕn-sè, *s.* Splendour.
Fulgent, fûl'jĕnt, } *a.* Shining.
Fulgid, fûl'jĭd, }
Fulgidity. fûl-jĭd'ĕ-tè, *s.* Splendour.
Fulgour, fûl'gŭr, *s.* Splendour, dazzling brightness. [flashes of light.
To Fulgurate, fûl'gŭ-rāte, *v. a.* To emit
Fulguration, fûl-gŭ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lightening.
Fuliginous, fû-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Sooty, smoky.
Fuliginously, fû-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a smoky state.
Full, fûl, *a.* Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with anything; well supplied with anything; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.
Full, fûl, *s.* Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
Full, fûl, *ad.* Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.
Fullblown, fûl'blōne, *a.* Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
Fullbottomed, fûl-bŏt'tŭmd, *a.* Having a large bottom.
Fullbut, fûl'bŭt, *ad.* Meeting suddenly and with some violence.
Fulleared, fûl-ēērd', *a.* Having the heads full of grain. [minent eyes.
Fulleyed, fûl-īde', *a.* Having large pro-
Fullfed, fûl-fĕd', *a.* Sated, fat, saturated.
Fullspread, fûl-sprĕd', *a.* Spread to the utmost extent. [all its parts.
Fullsummed, fûl-sŭmd', *a.* Complete in
To Full, fûl, *v. a.* To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
Fullage, fûl'lăje, *s.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
Fuller, fûl'lûr, *s.* One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.
Fullers Earth, fûl'lûrz-ĕrth, *s.* A kind of marl or clay used in fulling.
Fullery, fûl'lûr-rè, *s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
Fullingmill, fûl'lĭng-mĭl, *s.* A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.
Fully, fûl'lè, *ad.* Without vacuity; completely, without lack.
Fulminant, fûl'mè-nânt, *a.* Thundering, making a noise like thunder.
To Fulminate, fûl'mè-nāte, } *v. n.* To
To Fulmine, fûl'mĭn, } thunder; to make a loud noise or crack: to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
Fulmination, fûl-mè-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.
Fulminatory, fûl'mè-nā-tŭr-rè, *a.* Thundering, striking horrour.
Fulness, fûl'nĕs, *s.* The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
Fulsome, fûl'sŭm, *a.* Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.
Fulsomely, fûl'sŭm-lè, *ad.* Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.
Fulsomeness, fûl'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.
Fumage, fû'măje, *s.* Hearth-money.
Fumatory, fû'mâ-tŭr-è, *s.* An herb.
To Fumble, fŭm'bl, *v. n.* To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly. [awkwardly.
Fumbler, fŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One who acts
Fumblingly, fŭm'blĭng-lè, *ad.* In an awkward manner.
Fume, fûme, *s.* Smoke, vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; anything unsubstantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.
To Fume, fûme, *v. n.* To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.
To Fume, fûme, *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.
Fumette, fû-mĕt', *s.* The stink of meat
Fumid, fû'mĭd, *a*, Smoky, vapourous.
Fumidity, fû-mĭd'ĕ-tè, *s.* Smokiness, tendency to smoke.
To Fumigate, fû'mè-gāte, *v. n.* To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.
Fumigation, fû-mè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes. [rage.
Fumingly, fû'mĭng-lè, *ad.* Angrily, in a
Fumiter, fû'mè-tŭr, *s.* See *Fumatory*.
Fumous, fû'mŭs, } *a.* Producing fumes.
Fumy, fû'mè }
Fun, fŭn, *s.* Sport, high merriment
Funambulist, fû-năm'bû-lĭst, *s.* A rope dancer.
Function, fŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.
Functionary, fŭngk'shŭn-ā-rè, *s.* One who is in office.
Fund, fŭnd, *s.* Stock, capital, that by which any expense is supported; stock or bank of money. The funds means the sums borrowed by the state, on which it pays interest.

FUNDAMENT, fŭn'dâ-mĕnt, *s.* The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dâ-mĕn'tâl, *a.* Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dâ-mĕn'tâl, *s.* Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fŭn-dâ-mĕn'tâl-è, *ad.* Essentially, originally.

FUNEBRIAL, fû-nē'brè-âl, *a.* Belonging to funerals.

FUNERAL, fû'nèr-âl, *s.* The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fû'nèr-âl, *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, fû-nē'rè-âl, *a.* Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Unsolid excrescence.

FUNGOUS, fŭng'gŭs, *a.* Excrescent, spongy.

FUNGUS, fŭng'gŭs, *s.* Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants, not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fû'nĭ-kl, *s.* A small cord.

FUNICULAR, fû-nĭk'û-lâr, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fŭngk, *s.* A stink. A low word.

FUNNEL, fŭn'nĭl, *s.* An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUNNY, fŭn'nè, *a.* Comical.

FUNNY, fŭn'nè, *s.* A light wherry.

FUR, fûr, *s.* Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To FUR, fûr, *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FURWROUGHT, fûr-râwt', *a.* Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fû-râ'shŭs, *a.* Thievish.

FURACITY, fû-râs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fûr'bè-lō, *s.* Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To FURBELOW, fûr'bè-lō, *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fûr'bish, *v. a.* To burnish, to polish, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fûr'bish-ûr, *s.* One who polishes anything.

FURCATION, fûr-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fûr'fûr, *s.* Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'shŭs, *a.* Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, fû'rè ŭs, *a.* Mad, phrenetick: raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, fû'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fû'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Phrensy, madness, transport of passion.

To FURL, fûrl, *v. a.* To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fûr'lŏng, *s.* A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fûr'lō, *s.* A temporary dismission from a military service: leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fûr'mĕn-tè, *s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fûr'nĭs, *s.* An enclosed fire-place.

To FURNISH, fûr'nĭsh, *v. a.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fûr'nĭsh-ûr, *s.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fûr'nè-tshûre, *s.* Moveables, goods put into a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fûr'rè-ûr, *s.* A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fûr'rō, *s.* A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

To FURROW, fûr'rō, *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to divide into long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURROWWEED, fûr'rō-wēēd, *s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.

FURRY, fûr'rè, *a.* Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, fûr'thûr, *a. Forth, Further, Furthest.* At a great distance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fûr'thûr, *ad.* To a great distance.

To FURTHER, fûr'thûr, *v. a.* To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERER, fûr'thûr-ûr, *s.* Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'thûr-môre, *ad.* Moreover, besides.

FURTHEST, fûr'thĕst, *ad.* At the greatest distance.

FURTIVE, fûr'tĭv, *a.* Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fû'rŭngk-kl, *s.* A bile, an angry pustule.

FURY, fû'rè, *s.* Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûrz, *s.* Gorse, goss.

FURZY, fûr'zè, *a.* Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.

FUSCATION, fŭs-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of darkening.

FUSCOUS, fŭs'kŭs, *a.* Brown, of a dim or dark colour.

To Fuse, fūze, *v. a.* To melt, to put into fusion.

To Fuse, fūze, *v. n.* To be melted.

Fusee, fū-zēē', *s.* The cone, round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musket; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. [melted.

Fusible, fū'zē-bl, *a.* Capable of being

Fusibility, fū-zē-bil'ē-tē, *s.* Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

Fusil, fū'zil, *a.* Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

Fusil, fū-zēē', *s.* A firelock, a small neat musket; in heraldry, something like a spindle. [with a fusil.

Fusilier, fū-zil-lēēr', *s.* A soldier armed

Fusion, fū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of melting; the state of being melted. [word.

Fuss, fŭs, *s.* A tumult, a bustle. A cant

Fust, fŭst, *s.* The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

Fusted, fŭs'tĕd, *a.* Mouldy, stinking.

Fustian, fŭs'tshăn, *s.* A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

Fustian, fŭs'tshăn, *a.* Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.

Fustick, fŭs'tĭk, *s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To Fustigate, fŭs'tē-gāte, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

Fustilarian, fŭs-tē-lā'rē-ăn, *s.* A low fellow, a stinkard.

Fustiness, fŭs'tē-nĕs, *s.* Mouldiness, stink.

Fusty, fŭs'tē, *a.* Smelling mouldy.

Futile, fū'tīl, *a.* Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.

Futility, fū-tīl'ē-tē, *s.* Talkativeness; loquacity; trifilingness, want of weight, want of solidity.

Futtocks, fŭt'tŭks, *s.* The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

Future, fū'tshŭre, *a.* That will be hereafter, to come.

Future, fū'tshŭre, *s.* Time to come.

Futurely, fū'tshŭre-lē, *ad.* In time to come. [of being to be.

Futurition, fū-tshū-rĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The state

Futurity, fū-tū'rē-tē, *s.* Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition. [ticles.

To Fuzz, fŭz, *v. n.* To fly out in small par-

Fuzzball, fŭz'bâll, *s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes

To Fuzzle, fŭz'zl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

Fy, fī, *interjec.* Implying blame or disapprobation.

G.

Gab, gâb, *s.* Loquacity. [frock.

Gabardine, gâb-ăr-dēēn', *s.* A coarse

To Gabble, gâb'bl, *v. n.* To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.

Gabble, gâb'bl, *s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning. [ing fellow.

Gabbler, gâb'bl-ŭr, *s.* A prater, a chatter-

Gabel, gā'bĕl, *s.* An excise, a tax.

Gabion, gā'bē-ŭn, *s.* A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

Gable, gā'bl, *s.* The sloping roof of a building.

Gad, gâd, *s.* A wedge or ingot of steel; a style or graver.

To Gad, gâd, *v. n.* To ramble about without any settled purpose.

Gadder, gâd'dŭr, *s.* A rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.

Gaddingly, gâd'dĭng-lē, *ad.* In a rambling manner.

Gadfly, gâd'flī, *s.* A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.

Gaff, gâf, *s.* A harpoon, or large hook.

Gaffer, gâf'fŭr, *s.* A word of respect, now obsolete.

Gaffles, gâf'flz, *s.* Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend crossbows.

To Gag, gâg, *v. n.* To stop the mouth.

Gag, gâg, *s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Gage, gâdje, *s.* A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To Gage, gâdje, *v. a.* To depone as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.

Gaggle, gâg'gl, *v. n.* To make a noise like a goose.

Gaiety, gā'ē-tē, *s.* *See* Gayety.

Gaily, gā'lē, *ad.* Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously. *See* Gayly.

Gain, gāne, *s.* Profit, advantage; interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To Gain, gāne, *v. a.* To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure, to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

To Gain, gāne, *v. n.* To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.

Gainer, gāne'ŭr, *s.* One who receives profit or advantage.

Gainful, gāne'fŭl, *a.* Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gâne'fûl-è, *ad.* Profitably, advantageously. [ness.
GAINFULNESS, gâne'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Lucrative-
GAINGIVING, gâne'giv-ĭng, *s.* The same as misgiving, a giving against.
GAINLESS, gâne'lĕs, *a.* Unprofitable.
GAINLESSNESS, gâne'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Unprofitableness.
GAINLY, gâne'lè, *ad.* Handily, readily
To GAINSAY, gâne-sà', *v. a.* To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.
GAINSAYER, gâne-sà'ŭr, *s.* Opponent, adversary. [against.
'GAINST, gĕnst, *prep.* Poetically for
GAINSTAND, gâne-stând', *v. a.* To withstand; to oppose; to resist.
GAIRISH, gâ'rish, *a.* Gaudy, showy, extravagantly gay, flighty. *See* GARISH.
GAIRISHNESS, gâ'rish-nĕs, *s.* Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.
GAIT, gâte, *s.* March, walk; the manner and air of walking.
GAITERS, gâ'tŭrs, *s.* Spatterdashes.
GALA, gâ'lâ, *s.* A grand entertainment; splendid amusement.
GALAXY, gâl'âk-sè, *s.* The milky way.
GALBANUM, gâl'bâ-nŭm, *s.* A kind of gum.
GALE, gâle, *s.* A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.
GALEAS, gâl'yâs, *s.* A heavy, low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.
GALEATED, gâ'lè-â-tĕd, *a.* Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.
GALIOT, gâl'yŭt, *s.* A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase.
GALL, gâwl, *s.* The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its bitterness; the part which contains the bile; anything extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.
To GALL, gâwl, *v. a.* To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away: to tease, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischief.
To GALL, gâwl, *v. n.* To fret.
GALLANT, gâl'lânt, *a.* Gay, well-dressed; brave, high-spirited; fine, noble, specious. [ship.
GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *a.* Inclined to court-
GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *s.* A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.
To GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *v. a.* To pay attention to the ladies.
GALLANTLY, gâl'lânt-lè, *ad.* Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.
GALLANTLY, gâl-lânt'lè, *ad.* Like a wooer, or one who makes love.
GALLANTRY, gâl'lân-trè, *s.* Splendour of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women, vicious love, lewdness.
GALLERY, gâl'lŭr-è, *s.* A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.
GALLEY, gâl'lè, *s.* A vessel driven with oars.
GALLEYSLAVE, gâl'lè-slâve, *s.* A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.
GALLIARD, gâl'yârd, *s.* A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow, an active, nimble, sprightly dance.
GALLIARDISE, gâl'yâr-dîse, *s.* Merriment, exuberant gayety.
GALLICISM, gâl'lè-sizm, *s.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.
GALLIGASKINS, gâl-lè-gâs'kins, *s.* Large open hose.
GALLIMATIA, gâl-lè-mâ'shâ, *s.* Nonsense, talk without meaning.
GALLIMAUFRY, gâl-lè-mâw'frè, *s.* A hotchpotch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; an inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
GALLINACEOUS, gâl-lè-nâ'shŭs, *a.* Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.
GALLIPOT, gâl'lè-pŏt, *s.* A pot painted and glazed. [bitterness.
GALL-LESS, gâwl'lĕs, *a.* Without gall or
GALLON, gâl'lŭn, *s.* A liquid measure of four quarts.
GALLOON, gâl lôôn', *s.* A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
To GALLOP, gâl'lŭp, *v. n.* To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.
GALLOP, gâl'lŭp, *s.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
GALLOPER, gâl'lŭp-ŭr, *s.* A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.
GALLOWAY, gâl'lŏ-wâ, *s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
To GALLOW, gâl'lŏ, *v. a.* To terrify, to fright.
GALLOWS, gâl'lŭs, *s.* Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.
GALOCHE, gâ-lŏshe, *Pl.* GALOCHES, gâ-lŏ'shĭz, *s.* A wooden shoe, worn by the common people in France; a shoe worn over another.
GALVANISM, gâl'vân-ĭzm, *s.* A discovery made by *Galvani*, an Italian, who found that, by placing thin plates of metal in a pile, and interposing thin leaves of wet paper, electrical phenomena are produced. His original apparatus has been greatly improved, and rendered extremely powerful.
To GALVANIZE, gâl'vâ-nize, *v. a.* To apply the galvanic power.

GAMBADE, gâm-bâde', } *s.* In the plural,
GAMBADO, gâm-bâ'dō, } Spatterdashes, a kind of boots.

To GAMBLE, gâm'bl, *v. n.* To play extravagantly and continually.

GAMBLER, gâm'bl-ŭr, *s.* A knave whose practice is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gâm-bōōdje', *s.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gâm'bŭl, *v. n.* To dance, to skip, to frisk.

GAMBOL, gâm'bŭl, *s.* A skip, a leap for joy, a frolick, a wild prank. [horse.

GAMBREL, gâm'bril, *s.* The hind leg of a

GAME, gāme, *s.* Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gāme, *v. n.* To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money. [fight.

GAMECOCK, gāme'kŏk, *s.* A cock bred to

GAMEEGG, gāme'ĕg, *s.* An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gāme'kēēp-ŭr, *s.* A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed. [gay, sportive.

GAMESOME, gāme'sŭm, *a.* Frolicksome,

GAMESOMELY, gāme'sŭm-lè, *ad.* Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS, gāme'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESTER, gāme'stŭr, *s.* One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolicksome person; a prostitute. [gamesters.

GAMING, gāme'ing, *s.* The practice of

GAMMER, gâm'mŭr, *s.* The compellation of a woman, corresponding to *Gaffer*.

GAMMON, gâm'mŭn, *s.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at backgammon for winning the game.

GAMUT, gâm'ŭt, *s.* The scale of musical notes. [for *Begin*.

'GAN, gân. Poetically for *Began*, as *'Gin*,

GANDER, gân'dŭr, *s.* The male of the goose.

To GANG, gâng, *v. n.* To go, to walk; an old word not now used, except in Scotland or ludicrously.

GANG, gâng, *s.* A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gâng'glè-ŭn, *s.* A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gâng'grēne, *s.* A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gâng'grēne, *v. a.* To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gâng'grè-nŭs, *a.* Mortified, or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gâng'wā, *s.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gâng'wēēk, *s.* Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gânt'lōpe, } *s.* A military
GANTLET, gânt'lĕt, } punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GANZA, gân'zā, *s.* A kind of goose.

GAOL, jāle. *s.* A prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, jāle'dè-lĭv-ŭr-è, *s.* The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, clears out the prison.

GAOLER, jāle'ŭr, *s.* Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, gâp, *s.* An opening in a broken fence, breach; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacuity.

GAPTOOTHED, gâp'tōō*th*t, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gâp, *v. n.* To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

GAPER, gā'pŭr, *s.* One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gârb, *s.* Dress, clothes; exterior appearance. [offal.

GARBAGE, gâr'bĭdje, *s.* The bowels, the

GARBEL, gâr'bĭl, *s.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [*Garbage*.

GARBIDGE, gâr'bĭdje, *s.* Corrupted from

To GARBLE, gâr'bl, *v. n.* To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gâr'bl-ŭr, *s.* He who separates one part from another. [uproar.

GARBOIL, gâr'bŏĭl, *s.* Disorder, tumult,

GARD, gârd, *s.* Wardship, custody.

GARDEN, gâr'dn, *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful: Garden is often used in composition, to signify belonging to a garden; as, *garden*-tillage, *garden*-ware. [duce of gardens.

GARDENWARE, gâr'dn-wāre, *s.* The pro-

GARDENER, gâr'dn-ŭr, *s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gâr'dn-ing, *s.* The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gâr'gâ-rĭzm, *s.* A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gâr'gâ-rize, *v. a.* To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gâr'gl, *v. a.* To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gâr'gl, *s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARISH, gâ-rish, *a*, is the correct spelling of the word which Dr. Johnson gives under the head of GAIRISH.

GARLAND, gär'länd, *s.* A wreath or branches of flowers. [a garland.
To GARLAND, gär'länd, *v. a.* To deck with
GARLICK, gär'lik, *s.* A plant.
GARLICKEATER, gär'lik-é-tûr, *s.* A mean fellow.
GARMENT, gär'mĕnt, *s.* Anything by which the body is covered.
GARNER, gär'nûr, *s.* A place in which threshed corn is stored up. [garners.
To GARNER, gär'nûr, *v. a* To store as in
GARNET, gär'nĕt, *s.* A gem.
To GARNISH, gär'nish, *v. a.* To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.
GARNISH, gär'nish, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into gaol. A cant term.
GARNISHMENT, gär'nish-mĕnt, *s.* Ornament, embellishment. [ornament.
GARNITURE, gär'nè-tshûre, *s.* Furniture,
GAROUS, gä'rûs, *a.* Resembling pickle made of fish.
GARRAN, gär'rûn, *s.* A small horse, a hobby; a wretched horse.
GARRET, gär'rĕt, *s.* A room on the highest floor of the house.
GARRETTEER, gär-rĕt-tèèr', *s.* An inhabitant of a garret.
GARRISON, gär'rè sn, *s.* Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.
To GARRISON, gär'rè-sn, *v. a.* To secure by fortresses; to place troops in a fortress.
GARRULITY, går-rû'lè-tè, *s.* Incontinence of tongue: talkativeness. [ative.
GARRULOUS, gär'rû-lûs, *a.* Prattling, talk-
GARTER, gär'tûr, *s.* A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.
To GARTER, gär'tûr, *v. a.* To bind with a garter.
GARTH, gär*th*, (properly GIRTH), *s.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
GAS, gås, *s.* Any permanently elastic fluid, except the air. [bravado.
GASCONADE, gås-kŏ-nàde', *s.* A boast, a
To GASH, gåsh, *v. a.* To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.
GASH, gåsh, *s.* A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.
GASHFUL, gåsh'fûl, *a.* Full of gashes; looking terribly. [brecches.
GASKINS, gås'kinz, *s.* Wide hose, wide
GASOMETER, gå-zŏm'mè-tûr, *s.* An instrument to measure gas.
To GASP, gåsp, *v. n.* To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.
GASP, gåsp, *s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonics.
To GAST, gåst, *v. a.* To make aghast, to fright, to shock. [belly.
GASTRICK, gås'trik, *a.* Belonging to the
GASTRILOQUIST, gås-tril'ò-kwist, *s.* One who speaks from the belly.
GASTRILOQUY, gås-tril'ò-kwè, *s.* Speaking from the belly.
GASTROTOMY, gås-trŏt'ò-mè, *s.* The act of cutting open the belly.
GAT, gåt. The pret. of Get. Obsolete.
GATE, gàte, *s.* The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.
GATED, gà'tĕd, *a.* Having gates.
GATEVEIN, gàte'vàne, *s.* The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.
GATEWAY, gàte'wà, *s.* A way through gates of enclosed grounds.
To GATHER, gåth'ûr, *v. a.* To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean; to pluck, to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needlework.
To GATHER, gåth'ûr, *v. n.* To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.
GATHER, gåth'ûr, *s.* Pucker, cloth drawn together in regular wrinkles.
GATHERER, gåth'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.
GATHERING, gåth'ûr-ĭng, *s.* Collection of charitable contributions.
GAUDE, gâwd, *s.* An ornament, a fine thing.
To GAUDE, gâwd, *v. n.* To exult, to rejoice at anything.
GAUDED, gâw'dĕd, *a.* Decorated; coloured.
GAUDERY, gâw'dèr-è, *s.* Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.
GAUDILY, gâw'dè-lè, *ad.* Showily.
GAUDINESS, gâw'dè-nĕs, *s.* Showiness, tinsel appearance.
GAUDY, gâw'dè. *a.* Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.
GAUDY, gâw'dè, *s.* A feast, a festival.
GAVE, gâve. The pret. of Give.
GAVEL, gâv'il, *s.* A provincial word for ground.
GAVELKIND, gâv'il-kind, *s.* In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.
To GAUGE, gâdje, *v. a.* To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.
GAUGE, gâdje, *s.* A measure, a standard.
GAUGER, gâ'jûr, *s.* One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gânt, *a.* Thin, slender, lean, meager. [meagerly.
GAUNTLY, gânt'lè, *ad.* Leanly, slenderly,
GAUNTLET, gânt'lĕt, *s.* An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. [silk.
GAUZE, gâwz, *s.* A kind of thin transparent
GAUNTREE, gân'trèè, *s.* A wooden frame on which beer casks are set upon when tunned.
GAWK, gâwk, } *s.* A cuckow, a foolish
GAWKY, gâwk'è, } fellow.
GAWKY, gâwk'è, *a.* Awkward, ungainly.
GAY, gâ, *a.* Airy, cheerful, merry, frolicksome; fine, showy.
GAYETY, gâ'ĕ-tè, *s.* Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show. [showily.
GAYLY, gâ'lè, *ad.* Merrily, cheerfully,
GAYNESS, gâ'nĕs, *s.* Gayety, finery.
To GAZE, gâze, *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.
GAZE, gâze, *s.* Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.
GAZER, gâ'zŭr, *s.* He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.
GAZEFUL, gâze'fûl, *a.* Looking intently.
GAZEHOUND, gâze'hŏŭnd, *s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
GAZET, gâ-zĕt', *s.* A small Venetian coin, the price of a newspaper, whence probably arose the name of *Gazette.*
GAZETTE, gâ-zĕt', *s.* A paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.
To GAZETTE, gâ-zĕt', *v. a.* To insert in a gazette. [news.
GAZETTEER, gâz-ĕt-tèèr', *s.* A writer of
GAZINGSTOCK, gâ'zĭng-stŏk, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
GAZON, gâz'ŏŏn', *s.* In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.
GEAR, gèèr, *s.* Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.
GECK, gĕk, *s.* One easily imposed upon; a bubble.
GEESE, gèèse, *s.* The plural of Goose.
GELABLE, jĕl'â-bl, *a.* That may be congealed.
GELATINE, jĕl'â-tĭne, *s.* The gelatinous part of animal matter.
GELATINE, jĕl'â-tĭne, } *a.* Formed into
GELATINOUS, jè-lăt'ĭn-ŭs, } a jelly.
To GELD, gĕld, *v. a.* Pret. *Gelded* or *Gelt.* Part. pass. *Gelded* or *Gelt.* To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.
GELDER, gĕld'ŭr, *s.* One that performs the act of castration.
GELDERROSE, gĕl'dŭr-rôze, *s.* A plant.
GELDING, gĕld'ĭng, *s.* Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.
GELID, jĕl'ĭd, *a.* Extremely cold.
GELIDITY, jè-lĭd'ĕ-tè, } *s.* Extreme cold.
GELIDNESS, jĕl'ĭd-nĕs, }
GELLY, jĕl'lè, *s.* Any viscous body, viscidity, glue, gluey substance.
GELT, gĕlt. Part. pass. of Geld.
GEM, jĕm, *s.* A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.
To GEM, jĕm, *v. a.* To adorn as with jewels or buds. [buds.
To GEM, jĕm, *v. n.* To put forth the first
GEMELLIPAROUS, jĕm-mĕl-lĭp'pâ-rŭs, *a.* Bearing twins.
To GEMINATE, jĕm'mé-nate, *v. a.* To double.
GEMINATION, jĕm-mè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Repetition, reduplication.
GEMINI, jĕm'ĕ-nī, *s.* The twins, the third sign in the zodiack. [brace.
GEMINY, jĕm'mè-nè, *s.* Twins, a pair, a
GEMINOUS, jĕm'mè-nŭs, *a.* Double.
GEMMAR, jĕm'mâr, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.
GEMMEOUS, jĕm'mè-ŭs, *a.* Tending to gems; resembling gems.
GEMMY, jĕm'mè, *a.* Resembling gems.
GENDER, jĕn'dŭr, *s.* A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.
To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr, *v. a.* To beget; to produce, to cause. [to breed.
To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr, *v. n.* To copulate,
GENEALOGICAL, jè-nè-â-lŏdje'ĕ-kâl, a. Pertaining to descents or families.
GENEALOGIST, jè-nè-âl'ŏ-jĭst, *s.* He who traces descents.
GENEALOGY, jè-nè-âl'ŏ-jè, *s.* History of the succession of families.
GENERABLE, jĕn'ĕr-â-bl, *a.* That may be produced or begotten.
GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-âl, *a.* Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; publick, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.
GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-âl, *s.* The whole, the totality, the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.
GENERALISSIMO, jĕn-ĕr-âl-ĭs'sè-mò, *s.* The supreme commander.
GENERALITY, jĕn-ĕr-âl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.
GENERALIZATION, jĕn-ĕr-âl-ĭ-zâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of reducing to a genus.
To GENERALIZE, jĕn'ĕr-âl-ize, *v. n.* To arrange particulars under general heads.
GENERALLY, jĕn'ĕr-âl-lè, *ad.* In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.
GENERALNESS, jĕn'ĕr-âl-nĕs, *s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, commonness.

GENERALSHIP, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-shĭp, *s.* Conduct of a military commander.

GENERALTY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-tè, *s.* The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jĕn'ĕr-ânt, *s.* The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jĕn'ĕr-âte, *v. a.* To beget, to propagate, to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, gĕn-ĕr-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, jĕn'ĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of propagation, prolifick; having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jĕn'ĕr-â-tŭr, *s.* The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERICAL, jè-nĕr'è-kăl } *a.* That com-
GENERICK, jè-nĕr'ĭk. } prehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jè-nĕr'è-kăl-è, *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROSITY, jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jĕn'è-sĭs, *s.* Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jĕn'nĭt, *s.* A small well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, jĕn-*th*ĭ-lī'ă-kăl, *a.* Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

GENETHLIACKS, jè-nĕ*th*'lè-âks, *s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIALOGY, jè-nĕ*th*-lè-ăl'ò-jè, *s.* The art of calculating nativities.

GENETHLIATICK, jè-nĕ*th*-lè-ăt'ĭk, *s.* He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jè-nè'vă, *s.* A distilled spirituous liquor.

GENIAL, jè'nè-ăl, *a.* That contributes to propagation, that gives cheerfulness, or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jè'nè-ăl-lè, *ad.* By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jè-nĭk'ù-là-tĕd, *a.* Knotted, jointed. [tiness.

GENICULATION, jè-nĭk-ù-là'shŭn, *s.* Knot-

GENIO, jè'nè-ò, *s.* A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jĕn'è-tălz, *s.* Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jĕn'è-tĭn, *s.* An early apple gathered in June. [name of a case.

GENITIVE, jĕn'è-tĭv, *a.* In grammar, the

GENIUS, jè'nè-ŭs, *s.* The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.

GENTEEL, jĕn-tèèl', *a.* Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jĕn-tèèl'lè, *ad.* Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jĕn-tèèl'nĕs, *s.* Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank. [mony.

GENTIAN, jĕn'shăn, *s.* Fellwort or baldGENTIANELLA, jĕn'shăn-ĕl'lă, *s.* A kind of blue colour: the Alpine gentian.

GENTILE, jĕn'tĭl, *or* jĕn'tile, *s.* One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God. [paganism.

GENTILISM, jĕn'tĭl-ĭzm, *s.* Heathenism,

GENTILITIOUS, jĕn-tĭl-lish'ŭs, *a.* Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jĕn-tĭl'è-tè, *s.* Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry; the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

To GENTILIZE, jĕn'tĭl-ize, *v. a.* To live like a heathen.

GENTLE, jĕn'tl, *a.* Soft, mild, tame; peaceable, soothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jĕn'tl-fŏke, *s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, jĕn'tl-măn, *s.* A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank: it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jĕn'tl-măn-like, }
GENTLEMANLY, jĕn'tl-măn-lè, } *a.* Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jĕn'tl-nĕs, *s.* Softness of manner, sweetness of disposition, meekness. [gentleman.

GENTLESHIP, jĕn'tl-shĭp, *s.* Carriage of a

GENTLEWOMAN, jĕn'tl-wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jĕn'tlè, *ad.* Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jĕn'trè, *s.* Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jè-nù-flĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jĕn'ù-ĭn, *a.* Not spurious.

GENUINELY, jĕn'ù-în-lè, *ad.* Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jĕn'ù-în-nĕs, *s.* Freedom from anything counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jè'nŭs, *s.* In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jè-ò-sĕn'trĭk, *a.* Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jè-ò-dè'zhè-â, *s.* That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jè-ò-dĕt'è-kâl, *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jè-ŏg'grâ-fûr, *s.* One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jè-ò-grâf'è-kâl, *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jè-ò-grâf'è-kâl-è, *ad.* In a geographical manner. [the earth.

GEOGRAPHY, jè-ŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* Knowledge of

GEOLOGICAL, jè-ò-lŏd'jè-kâl, *a.* Relative to the science of geology. [the earth.

GEOLOGY, jè-ŏl'ò-jè, *s.* The doctrine of

GEOMANCER, jè'ò-mân-sûr, *s.* A fortune-teller, a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, jè'ò-mân-sè, *s.* The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jè-ò-mân'tĭk, *a.* Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jè-ŏm'è-tûr, *s.* One skilled in geometry, a geometrician. [geometry.

GEOMETRAL, jè-ŏm'è-trâl, *a.* Pertaining to

GEOMETRICAL, jè-ò-mĕt'trè-kâl, } *a.* Per-

GEOMETRICK, jè-ò-mĕt'trĭk, } taining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jè-ò-mĕt'trè-kâl-è, *ad.* According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jè-ŏm-è-trish'ân, *s.* One skilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jè-ŏm'è-trîze, *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jè-ŏm'mè-trè, *s.* The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. [to agriculture.

GEOPONICAL, jè-ò-pŏn'è-kâl, *a.* Relating

GEOPONICKS, jè-ò-pŏn'ĭks, *s.* The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jôrje, *s.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jôr'jĭk, *s.* Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties of poetry.

GEORGICK, jôr'jĭk, *s.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jè-ŏt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jè'rênt, *a.* Carrying, bearing.

GERM, jêrm, *s.* A sprout or shoot.

GERMAN, jêr'mân, *s.* A first cousin.

GERMAN, jêr'mân, *a.* Related.

GERMANDER, jêr-mân'dûr, *s.* A plant.

GERMIN, jêr'mĭn, *s.* A shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, jêr'mè-nâte, *v. n.* To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jêr-mè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, jêr'ŭnd, *s.* In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jĕst, *s.* A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, jĕs-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jĕs-tĭk'ù-lâte, *v. n.* To play antick tricks, to show postures.

GESTICULATION, jĕs-tĭk-ù-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Antick tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, jĕs'tshûre, *s.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gĕt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Got*, anciently, *Gat.* Part. pass. *Got* or *Gotten.* To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce. To get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gĕt, *v. n.* To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by. To get off, to escape; To get over, to pass without being stopped; To get up, to raise from repose, to rise from a seat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gĕt'tûr, *s.* One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gĕt'tĭng, *s.* Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit. [toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gù'gâw, *s.* A showy trifle, a

GEWGAW, gù'gâw, *a.* Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHASTFUL, gâst'fûl, *a.* Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits

GHASTFULLY, gâst'fûl-lè, *ad.* Frightfully.

GHASTLINESS, gâst'lè-nĕs, *s.* Horrour of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.

GHASTLY, gâst'lè, *a.* Like a ghost, having horrour in the countenance; horrible shocking, dreadful.

Ghastness, gâst'nĕs, *s.* Ghastliness, horrour of look.

Gherkin, gĕr'kĭn, *s.* A young cucumber [for pickling.

Ghost, gōst, *s.* The soul of a man; a spirit appearing after death; To give up the ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

Ghostlike, gōst'like, *a.* Withered, ghastly.

Ghostliness, gōst'lè-nĕs, *s.* Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

Ghostly, gōst'lè, *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

Giant, jī'ânt, *s.* A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

Giantess, jī'ân-tĕs, *s.* A she giant.

To Giantize, jī'ân-tize, *v. n.* To play the giant [giant.

Giantlike, jī'ânt-like, } *a.* Gigantick,
Giantly, jī'ânt-lè, } vast.

Giantry, jī'ân-trè, *s.* The race of giants.

Giantship, jī'ânt-ship, *s.* Quality or character of a giant.

Gibbe, gĭb, *s.* Any old worn out animal; [a gelt cat.

To Gibber, gĭb'bŭr, *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.

Gibberish, gĭb'bŭr-ĭsh, *s.* Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning. [tian.

Gibberish, gĭb'bŭr-ĭsh, *a.* Canting; fus-

Gibbet, jĭb'bĭt, *s.* A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged or on which their carcasses are exposed; any transverse beam.

To Gibbet, jĭb'bĭt, *v. a.* To hang or expose on a gibbet, to hang on anything going transverse.

Gibbosity, gĭb-bŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

Gibbous, gĭb'bŭs, *a.* Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crooked-backed. [prominence.

Gibbousness, gĭb'bŭs-nĕs, *s.* Convexity,

Gibcat, gĭb'kăt, *s.* A castrated cat.

To Gibe, jibe, *v. n.* To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

To Gibe, jibe, *v. a.* To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

Gibe, jibe, *s.* Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff. [taunter.

Giber, jī'bŭr, *s.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a

Gibingly, jī'bĭng-lè, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

Giblets, jĭb'lĕts, *s.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

Giddily, gĭd'dè-lè, *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly; unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

Giddiness, gĭd'dè-nĕs, *s* The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

Giddy, gĭd'dè, *a.* Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circling motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious, intoxicated. [thoughtless.

Giddybrained, gĭd'dè-brând, *a.* Careless,

Giddyheaded, gĭd'dè-hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Without steadiness or constancy.

Giddypaced, gĭd'dè-pâste, *a.* Moving without regularity. [ticular kind.

Gier-eagle, jēr'ē-gl, *s.* An eagle of a par-

Gift, gĭft, *s.* Anything given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty. [faculty or power.

To Gift, gĭft, *v. a.* To endow with any

Gifted, gĭf'tĕd, *a.* Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

Gig, gĭg, *s.* Anything that is whirled round in play. [irresistible.

Gigantean, jī-gân-tē'ân, *a.* Like a giant;

Gigantick, jī-gân'tĭk, *a.* Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous. [titter.

To Giggle, gĭg'gl, *v. n.* To laugh idly, to

Giggler, gĭg'gl-ûr, *s.* A laugher, a titterer.

Giglet, gĭg'gl-ĭt, properly *Gigglet*, *s.* A wanton, a lascivious girl.

Gigot, jĭg'ŭt, *s.* The hip joint.

To Gild, gĭld, *v. a.* Pret. *Gilded* or *Gilt*. To overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.

Gilder, gĭl'dŭr, *s.* One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

Gilding, gĭl'dĭng, *s.* Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Gills, gĭlz, *s.* The aperture at each side of the fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

Gill, jĭl, *s.* A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground ivy. [gill is sold.

Gillhouse, jĭl'hŏûse, *s.* A house where

Gilliflower, jĭl'lè-flŏûr, *s.* Corrupted from Julyflower.

Gilt, gĭlt, *s.* Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

Gilt, gĭlt, The *part.* of *Gild*, which see.

Gim, jĭm, *a.* Neat, spruce. An old word

Gimcrack, jĭm'krăk, *s.* A slight or trivial mechanism. [at its point.

Gimlet, gĭm'lĕt, *s.* A borer with a screw

Gimp, gĭmp, *s.* A kind of silk twist or lace.

Gin, jĭn, *s.* A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; spirit flavoured in distillation by juniper berries.

Ginger, jĭn'jŭr, *s.* An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

Gingerbread, jĭn'jŭr-brĕd, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of dough, and flavoured with ginger. [ly.

Gingerly, jĭn'jŭr-lè, *ad.* Cautiously, nice-

GINGERNESS, jĭn'jŭr-nĕs, *s.* Niceness, tenderness. [gums.
GINGIVAL, jĭn'jē-vâl, *a.* Belonging to the
To GINGLE, jĭng'gl, *v. n.* To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
To GINGLE, jĭng'gl, *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
GINGLE, jĭng'gl, *s.* A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID, gĭng'glē-mŏĭd, *a.* Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.
GINGLYMUS, gĭng'glē-mŭs, *s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
GINNET, jĭn'nĕt, *s.* A nag, a mule; a degenerated breed.
GINSENG, jĭn'sĕng, *s.* A Chinese root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.
GIPSY, jĭp'sē, *s.* A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.
GIPSY, jĭp'sē, *a.* Denoting the gipsy language, or any jargon. [the opal stone.
GIRASOLE, jĭr'â-sōle, *s.* The herb turnsol;
To GIRD, gĕrd, *v. a.* Pret. Girded *or* Girt. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as with a garment; to enclose, to encircle.
To GIRD, gĕrd, *v. n.* To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.
GIRDER, gĕr'dŭr, *s.* In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.
GIRDLE, gĕr'dl, *s.* Anything drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiack, a zone.
To GIRDLE, gĕr'dl, *v. a.* To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to enclose, to shut in, to environ. [encircles the waist.
GIRDLEBELT, gĕr'dl-bĕlt, *s.* The belt that
GIRDLER, gĕr'dl-ŭr, *s.* A maker of girdles.
GIRE, jīre, *s.* A circle described by anything in motion. [male child.
GIRL, gĕrl, *s.* A young woman or fe-
GIRLHOOD, gĕrl'hŏŏd, *s.* The state of a girl. [youthful.
GIRLISH, gĕrl'lĭsh, *a.* Suiting a girl,
GIRLISHLY, gĕrl'lĭsh-lē, *ad.* In a girlish manner. [GIRD.
GIRT, gĕrt. *Part. pass.* from to Gird.—*See*
To GIRT, gĕrt, *v. a.* To gird, to encompass, to encircle.
GIRTH, gĕr*th*, *s.* The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle. [girth.
To GIRTH, gĕr*th*, *v. a.* To bind with a
To GIVE, gĭv, *v. a.* Pret. *Gave.* Part. pass. *Given.* To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance; to empower, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit, as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply, to resign, to yield up. To give way, to alienate from one's self; To give back, to return, to restore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to cease; to addict, to attach to; to conclude lost, to abandon. To give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter; to show in false appearance; To give up, to resign, to quit, to yield; to abandon; to deliver.
To GIVE, gĭv, *v. n.* To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move. To give in, to go back, to give way: To give into, to adopt, to embrace: To give off, to cease, to forbear: To give over, to act no more; To give out, to publish, to proclaim, to yield; To give way, to make room for.
GIVER, gĭv'ŭr, *s.* One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.
GIZZARD, giz'zŭrd, *s.* The strong musculous stomach of a fowl. [baldness
GLABRITY, glăb'rē-tē, *s.* Smoothness,
GLACIAL, glā'shē-ăl, *a.* Icy, made of ice, frozen. [into ice.
To GLACIATE, glā'shē-āte, *v. n.* To turn
GLACIATION, glā-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of turning into ice, ice formed.
GLACIS, glā'sĭs, *or* glā-sēze', *s.* In fortification, a sloping bank.
GLAD, glăd, *a.* Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.
To GLAD, glăd, *v. a.* To make glad, to cheer. to exhilarate.
To GLADDEN, glăd'dn, *v. a.* To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.
GLADE, glāde, *s.* A lawn *or* opening into a wood. [ness.
GLADFULNESS, glăd'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Joy, glad-
GLADIATOR, glăd-dē-ā'tŭr, *s.* A sword player, a prize-fighter.
GLADIATORIAL, glăd-dē-ā-tō'rē-ăl, *a.* Relating to prize-fighters.
GLADLY, glăd'lē, *ad.* Joyfully, with merriment. [exultation.
GLADNESS, glăd'nĕs, *s.* Cheerfulness, joy,
GLADSOME, glăd'sŭm, *a.* Pleased, gay, delighted; causing joy.
GLADSOMELY, glăd'sŭm-lē, *ad.* With gayety and delight. [showiness, delight.
GLADSOMENESS, glăd'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Gayety,
GLAIRE, glâre, *s.* The white of an egg, a kind of halbert.
To GLAIRE, glâre, *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.
GLANCE, glănse, *s.* A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glânse, *v. n.* To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glânse, *v. a.* To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glân'sing-lè, *ad.* In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glând, *s.* A smooth fleshy substance, which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood. [dent to horses.

GLANDERS, glân'dûrz, *s.* A disease inci-

GLANDIFEROUS, glân-dif'fè-rŭs, *a.* Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULAR, glân'dŭ-lâr, *a.* Pertaining to the glands.

GLANDULE, glân'dûle, *s.* A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glân-dŭ-lŏs'è-tè, *s.* A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glân'dŭ-lŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in glands.

To GLARE, glâre, *v. n.* To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glâre, *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glâre, *s.* Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glâ'ring, *a.* Applied to anything very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLARINGLY, glâ'ring-lè, *ad.* Evidently; notoriously.

GLASS, glâs, *s.* An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind: a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; an hour-glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.

GLASS, glâs, *a.* Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glâs, *v. a.* To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glâs'fûr-nis, *s.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glâs'gâ-zing, *a.* Finical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, glâs'grînd'ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glâs'hŏŭse, *s.* A house where glass is manufactured. [like glass.

GLASSINESS, glâs'sè-nès, *s.* Smoothness,

GLASSMAN, glâs'mân, *s.* One who sells glass. [sion.

GLASSMETAL, glâs-mĕt'tl, *s.* Glass in fu-

GLASSWORK, glâs'wûrk, *s.* Manufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, glâs'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

GLASSY, glâs'sè, *a.* Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glâs'sn-bŭr-è-*th*ôrn' *s.* A species of medlar: a kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.

GLAUCOMA, glâw-kō'mâ, *s.* A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour.

GLAUCOUS, glâw'kŭs, *a.* Grey or blue.

GLAVE, glâve, *s.* A broad sword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glâze, *v. a.* To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthenware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glâ'zhŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, glède, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, glème, } *s.* Sudden shoot
GLEAMING, glème'ing, } of light, lustre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glème, *v. n.* To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glè'mè, *a.* Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

To GLEAN, glène, *v. a.* To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather anything thinly scattered.

GLEANER, glè'nŭr, *s.* One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers anything slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, glè'ning, *s.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glèbe, *s.* Turf, soil, ground: the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glè'bŭs, }
GLEBY, glè'bè, } *a.* Turfy.

GLEDE, glède, *s.* A kite. [song.

GLEE, glèè, *s.* Joy, gayety; a kind of

GLEEFUL, glèè'fûl, } *a.* Merry, cheer-
GLEESOME, glèè'sŭm, } ful.

GLEEK, glèèk, *s.* Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glèèt, *s.* A thin ichor running from a sore: a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glèèt, *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, glèè'tè, *a.* Ichory, thinly sanious.

GLEN, glĕn, *s.* A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glù, *s.* A viscous cement, made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

GLEWINESS, glù'è-nès, *s.* Adhesiveness, viscousness.

GLEWY, glù'è, *a.* Adhesive.

GLIB, glĭb, *a.* Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glĭb, *v. a.* To castrate.

GLIBLY, glĭb'lè, *ad.* Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glĭb'nès, *s.* Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glide, *v. n.* To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without

tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glī'dŭr, *s.* One that glides.

GLIKE, glike, *s.* A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glĭm'mŭr, *v. n.* To shine faintly, to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glĭm'mŭr, *s.* Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMMERING, glĭm'mŭr-ĭng, *s.* Faint or imperfect view.

GLIMPSE, glĭmps, *s.* A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLIMPSE, glĭmps, *v. n.* To appear by glimpses.

To GLISTEN, glĭs'sn, *v. n.* To shine, to sparkle with light. [bright.

To GLISTER, glĭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To shine, to be

To GLITTER, glĭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glĭt'tŭr, *s.* Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glĭt'tŭr-ĭng-lè, *ad.* With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glōre, *v. a.* To squint, to look askew.

To GLOAT, glōte, *v. n.* To gaze fixedly with admiration or desire.

GLOBATED, glō'bā-tĕd, *a.* Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidical.

GLOBE, glōbe, *s.* A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere on which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or on which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

To GLOBE, glōbe, *v. a.* To gather round together.

GLOBOSE, glō-bōse,' *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glō-bŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glō'bŭs, *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glŏb'ū-lăr, *a.* Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glŏb'ūle, *s.* Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glŏb'ū-lŭs, *a.* In form of a small sphere, round.

GLOBY, glō'bè, *a.* Orbicular; round.

To GLOMERATE, glŏm'ĕr-āte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMEROUS, glŏm'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glōŏm, *s.* Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness.

To GLOOM, glōŏm, *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be sullen.

GLOOMILY, glōŏm'ĕ-lè, *ad.* Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dismally, sullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glōŏm'ĕ-nĕs, *s.* Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glōŏm'ĕ, *a.* Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart. [umph.

GLORIATION, glō-rè-ā'shŭn, *s.* Boast, tri-

GLORIED, glō'rĭd, *a.* Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glō-rè-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glō'rè-fī, *v. a.* To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glō'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glō'rè, *s.* Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, glō'rè, *v. n.* To boast in, to be proud of. [logue.

To GLOSE, glōze, *v. a.* To flatter, to col-

GLOSS, glŏs, *s.* A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation; superficial lustre. [sly remarks.

To GLOSS, glŏs, *v. n.* To comment, to make

To GLOSS, glŏs, *v. a.* To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre. [a glossary.

GLOSSARIAL, glŏs sā'rè-ăl, *a.* Relating to

GLOSSARIST, glŏs'sā-rĭst, } *s.* One who

GLOSSIST, glŏs'sĭst, } writes a gloss.

GLOSSARY, glŏs'sā-rè, *s.* A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glŏs'sŭr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glŏs sē-nĕs, *s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fè, *s.* The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glŏs'sè, *a.* Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOTTIS, glŏt'tĭs, *s.* The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glŭv, *s.* Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glŭv'ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. [sullen.

To GLOUT, glŏût, *v. n.* To pout, to look

To GLOW, glō, *v. n.* To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with ve-

hement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.

To Glow, glō, *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine.

Glow, glō, *s.* Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

Glowingly, glō'ing-lē, *ad.* Brightly; ardently.

Glow-worm, glō'wŭrm, *s.* A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To Gloze, glōze, *v. n.* To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

Gloze, glōze, *s.* Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.

Glozing, glō'zing, *s.* Specious representation.

Glue, glū, *s.* A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly, a cement.

To Glue, glū, *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.

Glueboiler, glū'bŏil-ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make glue.

Gluer, glū'ŭr, *s.* One who cements with glue.

Glum, glŭm, *a.* Sullen, stubbornly grave. A cant word.

To Glut, glŭt, *v. a.* To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill, to load.

Glut, glŭt, *s.* That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety, more than enough, overmuch.

To Glutinate, glū'tē-nāte, *v. a.* To cement.

Glutinosity, glū-tē-nŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Clamminess.

Glutinous, glū'tē-nŭs, *a.* Gluey, viscous, tenacious.

Glutinousness, glū'tē-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Viscosity, tenacity.

Glutton, glŭt'tn, *s.* One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of anything to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

To Gluttonise, glŭt'tŭn-ize, *v.a.* To play the glutton.

Gluttonous, glŭt'tŭn-ŭs, *a.* Given to excessive feeding.

Gluttonously, glŭt'tŭn-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

Gluttony, glŭt'tŭn-ē, *s.* Excess of eating, luxury of the table.

Gluey, glū'ē, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

Glyn, glĭn, *s.* A hollow between two mountains.

To Gnarl, nārl, *v. n.* To growl, to murmur, to snarl.

Gnarled, nārl'ĕd, *a.* Knotty.

To Gnash, năsh, *v. a.* To strike together, to clash.

To Gnash, năsh, *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

Gnat, năt, *s.* A small winged stinging insect; anything proverbially small.

Gnatflower, nāt'flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* The beeflower. [called.

Gnatsnapper, nāt'snăp-pŭr, *s.* A bird so

To Gnaw, nâw, *v. a.* To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To Gnaw, nâw, *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

Gnawer, nâw'ŭr, *s.* One that gnaws.

Gnome, nōme, *s.* A maxim; a spirit that dwells beneath the earth. [a dial.

Gnomon, nō'mŏn, *s.* The hand or pin of

Gnomonicks, nō-mŏn'ĭks, *s.* The art of dialling.

To Go, gō, *v. n.* Pret. *I went, I have gone.* To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey afoot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread, to be dispersed, to reach, to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence. To go about, to attempt, to endeavour: To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right; to abscond: To go between, to interpose, to moderate between two: To go by, to pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule: To go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected: To go in and out, to be at liberty: To go off, to die, to decease; to depart from a post; to elope: To go on, to make attack; to proceed: To go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party: To go out, to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished: To go through, to perform thoroughly; to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

Go-by, gō-bī', *s.* Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

Gocart, gō'kārt, *s.* A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

Go-to, gō-tōō', *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

Goad, gōde, *s.* A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To Goad, gōde, *v. a.* To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

Goal, gōle, *s.* The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting-post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

Goal, jāle, *s.* An incorrect spelling for *Gaol*, which see.

Goar, gōre, *s.* An angular piece sewed in to widen a garment in one part.

Goat, gōte, *s.* An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Goatbeard, gōte'bēērd, *s.* A plant.

Goatchafer, gōte'tshā-fûr, *s.* A kind of beetle, vulgarly *Cockchafer.*

Goatherd, gōte'hērd, *s.* One whose employment is to tend goats.

Goatish, gōte'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

Goatmarjoram, gōte-mär'jŭr-ŭm, *s.* Goatbeard.

Goatsrue, gōts'rōō, } *s.* A plant.
Goatsthorn, gōts'*th*ŏrn, }

To Gobble, gŏb'bl, *v. a.* To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

Gobbler, gŏb'bl-ûr, *s.* One that devours in haste.

Go-between, gō'bē-twēēn, *s.* One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in a bad sense.

Goblet, gŏb'blĕt, *s.* A bowl or cup.

Goblin, gŏb'lĭn, *s.* An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

God, gŏd, *s.* The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

Godchild, gŏd'tshīld, *s.* The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Goddaughter, gŏd'dâw-tûr, *s.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Goddess, gŏd'dĕs, *s.* A female divinity.

Goddesslike, gŏd'dĕs-līke, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

Godfather, gŏd'fâ-*th*ûr, *s.* The sponsor at the font.

Godhead, gŏd'hĕd, *s.* Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

Godless, gŏd'lĕs, *a.* Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

Godlessness, gŏd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness.

Godlike, gŏd'like, *a.* Divine, resembling a divinity.

Godling, gŏd'lĭng, *s.* A little divinity.

Godliness, gŏd'lē-nĕs, *s.* Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Godly, gŏd'lē, *a.* Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

Godly, gŏd'lē, *ad.* Piously, righteously.

Godlyhead, gŏd'lē-hĕd, *s.* Goodness, righteousness.

Godmother, gŏd'mŭ*th*-ûr, *s.* A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

Godship, gŏd'shĭp, *s.* The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

Godson, gŏd'sŭn, *s.* One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

Godward, gŏd'wärd, *ad.* Toward God.

Godwit, gŏd'wĭt, *s.* A bird of particular delicacy.

Goer, gō'ûr, *s.* One that goes, a runner, [a walker.

To Goggle, gŏg'gl, *v. n.* To strain or roll the eyes.

Goggle-eyed, gŏg'gl-īde, *a.* Having eyes that seem starting from the head.

Going, gō'ĭng, *s.* The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

Gola, gō'lâ, *s.* The same with Cymatium A term in architecture signifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

Gold, gōld, *s.* The purest, one of the heaviest, and most precious of metals: money.

Gold, gōld, *a.* Made of gold, golden.

Goldbeater, gōld'bē-tûr, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat gold into leaves.

Goldbeaters'-skin, gōld'bē-tûrz-skĭn', *s.* Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

Goldbound, gōld'bound, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

Golden, gōl'dn, *a.* Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

Goldenly, gōl'dn-lē, *ad.* Delightfully, splendidly.

Goldfinch, gōld'fĭnsh, *s.* A singing bird.

Goldfinder, gōld'fīnd-ûr, *s.* One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty a jakes.

Goldhammer, gōld'hăm-mûr, *s.* A kind of bird.

Golding, gōld'ĭng, *s.* A sort of apple.

Goldsize, gōld'sīze, *s.* A glue of a golden colour.

Goldsmith, gōld'smĭ*th*, *s.* One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands. Obsolete in the last sense.

Gome, gōme, *s.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel: vulgarly pronounced *Coom.*

Gondola, gŏn'dō-lâ, *s.* A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

Gondolier, gŏn-dō-lēēr', *s.* A boatman.

Gone, gŏn. Part. pret. from Go. Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

Gonfalon, gŏn'fâ-lŭn, } *s.* An ensign, a
Gonfanon, gŏn'fâ-nŭn, } standard.

Goniometer, gō-nē-ŏm'mē-tûr, *s.* An instrument to measure angles.

Gonorrhœa, gŏn-ôr-rē'â, *s.* A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Good, gŭd, *a.* Comp. *Better.* Super. *Best.* Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry: not too fast. In good sooth, really, seriously;

To make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gŭd, *s.* That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gŭd, *ad.* Well, not ill, not amiss. As good, no worse.

GOOD-BY, gŭd'bi, *ad.* A way of bidding farewel.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd-kŏn-dish'ŭnd, *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOOD-HUMOURED, gŭd-yū'mŭrd, *a.* Well-tempered.

GOODLINESS, gŭd'lè-nĕs, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gŭd'lè, *a.* Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gŭd'nŏŭ, *interj.* In good time.

GOODMAN, gŭd'măn, *s.* A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gŭd'nĕs, *s.* Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gŭdz, *s.* Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODWIFE, gŭd'wife, *s.* The mistress of a family.

GOODWOMAN, gŭd-wŭm-mŭn, *s.* The mistress of a family in humble life.

GOODY, gŭd'dè, *s.* A low term of civility used to mean old women: corrupted from *Goodwife*.

GOOSE, gōōse, *s.* A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'bĕr-rè, *s.* A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōse'fŭt, *s.* Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōse'grăs, *s.* Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gôr'bĕl-lè, *s.* A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gôr'bĕl-lid, *a.* Fat, big-bellied.

GORD, gôrd, *s.* An instrument of gaming.

GORDIAN, gôr'dè-ăn, *a.* Intricate; difficult.

GORE, gôre, *s.* Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE, gôre, *v. a.* To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gôrje, *s.* The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, gôrje, *v. a.* To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gôr'jŭs, *a.* Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gôr'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gôr'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gôr'jĕt, *s.* The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gôr'gŭn, *s.* A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; anything ugly or horrid.

GORGONIAN, gôr-gô'nè-ăn, *a.* Terrifick.

GORMAND, gôr'mănd, *s.* A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gôr'măn-dize, *v. n.* To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gôr'măn-di-zŭr, *s.* A voracious eater.

GORSE, gôr-se, *s.* Furze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gô'rè, *a.* Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gŏs'hăwk, *s.* A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gŏz'ling, *s.* A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL, gŏs'pĕl, *s.* God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gŏs'pĕl-lŭr, *s.* A name given to the followers of Wickliff, who professed to preach only the gospel.

GOSSAMER, gŏs'sâ-mŭr, *s.* The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest-time.

GOSSAMERY, gŏs'sâ-mŭr-è, *a.* Flimsy.

GOSSIP, gŏs'sip, *s.* One who answers for a child in baptism; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gŏs'sip, *v. n.* To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

GOSSIPING, gŏs'sip-ing, *s.* Talking of other people's business; a meeting of gossips.

GOT, gŏt Pret. of to Get.

GOTHICAL, gŏth'ik-ăl, } *a.* Relative to the
GOTHICK, gŏth'ik, } Goths, or Gothick architecture; rude; uncivilized.

GOTHICISM, gŏth'è-sizm, *s.* A Gothick idiom; conformity to Gothick architecture; barbarism.

To GOTHICISE, gŏth'è-size, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism.

GOTTEN, gŏt'tn. Part. pass. of Get.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn, *v. a.* To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn, *v. n.* To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gŭv'ŭr-nă-bl, *a.* Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.

GOVERNANCE, gŭv'ŭr-nânse, *s.* Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANT, gŭv-ŭr-nânt', *s.* A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gŭv'ŭr-nĕs, *s.* A female invested with authority; a tutoress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

GOVERNMENT, gŭv'ŭrn-mĕnt, *s.* Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of publick affairs; regularity of

behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gŭv'ŭr-nŭr, *s.* One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gôôdje, *s.* A chisel having the edge curved.

GOURD, gôrd, gôôrd, *s.* A plant, a bottle.

GOURDINESS, gôr'dè-nĕs, *s.* A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gŭr'nĕt, *s.* A fish.

GOUT, gôût, *s.* A periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, gôô, *s.* A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

GOUTINESS, gôût'ė-nĕs, *s.* Being subject [to gout.

GOUTWORT, gôût'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

GOUTY, gôû'tè, *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gôûn, *s.* A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gôûnd, *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gôûn'măn, *s.* A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grâb'bl, *v. a.* To grope.

To GRABBLE, grâb'bl, *v. n.* To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, grâse, *s.* Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grâse'kŭp, *s.* The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grâse, *v. a.* To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grâst, *a.* Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grâse'fûl, *a.* Beautiful, with dignity.

GRACEFULLY, grâse'fûl-è, *ad.* Elegantly, with pleasing dignity. [of manner.

GRACEFULNESS, grâse'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Elegance

GRACELESS, grâse'lĕs, *a.* Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACELESSLY, grâse'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Wickedly; without elegance.

GRACES, grâ'sĭz, *s.* Good graces, for favour: it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grâs'sĭl, *a.* Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grâs'ė-lĕnt, *a.* Lean.

GRACILITY, grâ-sĭl'ė-tè, *s.* Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grâ'shŭs, *a.* Merciful, benevolent, favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grâ'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grâ-dâ'shŭn, *s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grâd'â-tŭr-è, *s.* Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADATORY, grâd'â-tŭr-è, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

GRADIANT, grâ'dè-ânt, *or* grâ'jè-ânt, *a.* Walking.

GRADUAL, grâd'ù-âl, *or* grâd'jù-âl, *a.* Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grâd'ù-âl, *s.* An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grâd-ù-âl'ė-tè, *s.* Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, grâd'ù-âl-lè, *ad.* By degrees, in regular progression.

To GRADUATE, grâd'ù-âte, *v. a.* To dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grâd'ù-âte, *s.* A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATESHIP, grâd'ù-âte-shĭp, *s.* The state of a graduate.

GRADUATION, grâd-ù-â'shŭn, *s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grâf, *s.* A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT, *or* GRAFF, grâft, *or* grâff, *s.* A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

To GRAFT, *or* GRAFF, grâft, *or* grâff, *v. a.* To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another, to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

GRAFTER, grâf'tŭr, *s.* One who propagates fruits by grafting.

GRAIN, grâne, *s.* A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; anything proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. [smooth.

GRAINED, grând, *a.* Rough, made less

GRAINS, grânz, *s.* The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Grainy, grā'nè, *a.* Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

Gramercy, grā-mĕr'sè, *interj.* An obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramineous, grā-mĭn'ē-ŭs, *a.* Grassy.

Graminivorous, grām-ē nĭv'ŏ-rŭs, *a.* Grass-eating.

Grammar, grăm'mär, *s.* The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Grammar-school, grăm'mär-skōōl, *s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Grammarian, grăm-mā'rē-ăn, *s.* One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

Grammatical, grăm-măt'ē-kăl, } *a.* Be-
Grammatick, grăm-măt'ĭk, } longing to grammar; taught by grammar.

Grammatically, grăm-măt'ē-kăl-è, *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar.

Grammaticise, grăm-măt'tē-sīze, *v. a.* To render grammatical.

Grample, grăm'pl, *s.* A crab-fish.

Grampus, grăm'pŭs, *s.* A large fish of the whale kind. [for *Grandam.*

Granam, grăn'ŭm, *s.* A ludicrous word

Granary, grăn'ă-rè, *s.* A storehouse for the thrashed corn.

Granate, grăn'ăt, *s.* A kind of marble, so called because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

Grand, grănd, *a.* Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity: it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

Grandam, grăn'dăm, *s.* Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

Grandchild, grănd'tshild, *s.* The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

Granddaughter, grănd'dăw-tŭr, *s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

Grandee, grăn-dēē', *s.* A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

Grandeeship, grăn-dēē'shĭp, *s.* Rank of a grandee; a lordship.

Grandeur, grăn'jŭr, *s.* State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

Grandfather, grănd'fă-*th*ŭr, *s.* The father of a father or mother.

Grandifick, grăn-dĭf'ĭk, *a.* Making great.

Grandiloquence, grăn-dĭl'lō-kwĕnse, *s.* Lofty big speaking.

Grandinous, grăn'dè-nŭs, *a.* Full of hail.

Grandly, grănd'lè, *ad.* Sublimely.

Grandmother, grănd'mŭ*th*-ŭr, *s.* The father's or mother's mother.

Grandsire, grănd'sīre, *s.* Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically. [or daughter.

Grandson, grănd'sŭn, *s.* The son of a son

Grange, grānje, *s.* A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

Granite, grăn'ĭt, *s.* A stone composed of separate and very large concretions rudely compacted together.

Granitical, grăn-ĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Consisting of granite. [grain.

Granivorous, grā-nĭv'vŏ-rŭs, *a.* Eating

Grannam, grăn'nŭm, *s.* Grandmother.

To **Grant**, grănt, *v. a.* To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

Grant, grănt, *s.* The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

Grantable, grănt'ă-bl, *a.* That may be granted. [grant is made.

Grantee, grăn-tēē', *s.* He to whom any

Grantor, grăn-tōr', *s.* He by whom a grant is made.

Granulary, grăn'ŭ-lăr-è, *a.* Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To **Granulate**, grăn'ŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To be formed into small grains.

To **Granulate**, grăn'ŭ lāte, *v. a.* To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

Granulation, grăn-ŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so that it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

Granule, grăn'ŭle, *s.* A small compact particle. [grains.

Granulous, grăn'ŭ-lŭs, *a.* Full of little

Grape, grāpe, *s.* The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. [lineated.

Graphic, grăf'ĭk, *a.* Well described, de-

Graphical, grăf'ē-kăl, *a.* Well delineated.

Graphically, grăf'ē-kăl-è, *ad.* In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

Grapnel, grăp'nĕl, *s.* A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To **Grapple**, grăp'pl, *v. n.* To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To **Grapple**, grăp'pl, *v. a.* To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

Grapple, grăp'pl, *s.* Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. [fight.

Grapplement, grăp'pl-mĕnt, *s.* Close

Grasier, grā'zhŭr, *s.* *See* **Grazier.**

Grasshopper, grăs'hŏp-ŭr, *s.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

To GRASP, gråsp, *v. a.* To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, gråsp, *v. n.* To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, gråsp, *s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, gråsp'ûr, *s.* One that grasps.

GRASS, grâs, *s.* The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. [grass.

GRASSGROWN, grâs'grōne, *a.* Overrun with

GRASSPLOT, grâs'plŏt, *s.* A small level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grâs'sē-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSLESS, grâs'lĕs, *a.* Without grass.

GRASSY, grâs'sē, *a.* Covered with grass.

GRATE, gråte, *s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, gråte, *v. a.* To rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by anything harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, gråte, *v. n.* To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, gråte'fûl, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, gråte'fûl-ē, *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, gråte'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATER, grā'tûr, *s.* A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grât-ē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompense.

To GRATIFY, grât'ē-fī, *v. a.* To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please, to requite with gratification.

GRATING, gråte'ing, *s.* A partition made with bars.

GRATINGLY, gråte'ing-lē, *ad.* Harshly, offensively. [recompense.

GRATIS, grā'tĭs, *ad.* For nothing, without

GRATITUDE, grât'ē-tūde, *s.* Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grâ-tū'ē-tŭs, *a.* Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grât-tū'ē-tŭs-lē, *ad.* Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grâ-tū'ē-tē, *s.* A present or acknowledgment, a free gift.

To GRATULATE, grâtsh'û-lâte, *or* grât'û-lâte, *v. a.* To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grâtsh-û-lā'shŭn, *s.* Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grâtsh'û-lâ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, gråve, *s.* The place in which the dead are reposited.

To GRAVE, gråve, *v. a.* Pret. *Graved.* Part. pass. *Graven.* To carve on any hard substance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, calk, and sheath a ship.

To GRAVE, gråve, *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, gråve, *a.* Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVECLOTHES, gråve'klōze, *s.* The dress of the dead.

GRAVEL, grâv'ĕl, *s.* Hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grâv'ĕl, *v. a.* To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle, to put to a stand, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe. [unburied.

GRAVELESS, gråve'lĕs, *a.* Without a tomb,

GRAVELLY, grâv'ĕl-lē, *a.* Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, gråve'lē, *ad.* Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, gråve'nĕs, *s.* Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety. [scented.

GRAVEOLENT, grâ-vē'ō-lĕnt, *a.* Strong-

GRAVER, grā'vûr, *s.* One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed upon paper; the stile or tool used in graving.

GRAVESTONE, gråve'stōne, *s.* The stone that is laid over a grave.

GRAVIDITY, grâ-vĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grā'vĭng, *s.* Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grâv'ē-tâte, *v. n.* To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grâv-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grâv'ē-tē, *s.* Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grā'vē, *s.* The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grā, *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, grā, *s.* A badger; a kind of salmon.

GRAYBEARD, grā'bēērd, *s.* An old man.

GRAY-FLY, grā'flī, *s.* The trumpet-fly.

GRAYISH, grā'ĭsh, *a.* Approaching to gray.

GRAYLING, grā'lĭng, *s.* The umber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grā'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, grāze, *v. n.* To eat grass, to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly on the surface.

To GRAZE, grāze, *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to strike lightly.

GRAZIER, grā'zhůr, *s.* One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grēse, *s.* The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE, grēze, *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASILY, grē'zė-lė, *ad.* As if smeared with grease; grossly, indelicately.

GREASINESS, grē'zė-nės, *s.* Oiliness, fatness.

GREASY, grē'zė, *a.* Oily, fat, unctuous, smeared with grease, fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grāte, *a.* Large in bulk or number, having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous, familiar, much acquainted, pregnant, teeming: it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity, as a great-grandson is the son of a grandson.

GREAT, grāte, *s.* The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump. [teeming.

GREATBELLIED, grāte-bĕl'lĭd, *a.* Pregnant,

GREATHEARTED, grāte-hārt'ĕd, *a.* High-spirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grāte'lė, *ad.* In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, grāte'nės, *s.* Largeness of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.

GREAVES, grēvz, *s.* Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē'sizm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek language.

To GRECIZE, grē'size, *v. a.* To imitate the idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grēese, *s.* A flight of steps.

GREED, grēēd, *s.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, grēē'dė-lė, *ad.* Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, grēē'dė-nės, *s.* Ravenousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grēē'dė, *a.* Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEKLING, grēēk'lĭng, *s.* A young Greek scholar; a smatterer in Greek.

GREEN, grēēn, *a.* Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow: pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grēēn, *s.* The green colour, a grassy plain.

To GREEN, grēēn, *v. a.* To make green.

GREENBROOM, grēēn-brōōm', *s.* This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grēēn-klŏth', *s.* A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, grēēn'īde, *a.* Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grēēn'fĭnch, *s.* A kind of bird; a kind of fish. [plum.

GREENGAGE, grēēn-gāje', *s.* A species of

GREENHORN, grēēn'hŏrn, *s.* A raw youth.

GREENHOUSE, grēēn'hŏůse, *s.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, grēēn'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grēēn'lė, *ad.* With a greenish colour; newly, freshly.

GREENNESS, grēēn'nės, *s.* The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness, freshness, vigour, newness.

GREENROOM, grēēn'rōōm, *s.* A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENSICKNESS, grēēn-sĭk'nės, *s.* The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } grēēn'swārd, *s.* The turf

GREENSWORD, } on which grass grows.

GREENWEED, grēēn'wēēd, *s.* Dyer's weed.

GREENWOOD, grēēn'wůd, *s.* A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

To GREET, grēēt, *v. a.* To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.

GREETING, grēēt'ĭng, *s.* Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GREEZE, grēēze, *s.* A flight of steps.

GREGAL, grē'găl, *a.* Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grė-gā'rė-ŭs, *a.* Going in flocks or herds. [lap.

GREMIAL, grē'mė-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to the

GRENADE, grė-nāde', *s.* A little hollow globe or ball, about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.

GRENADIER, grĕn-ă-dēēr', *s.* A tall foot soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, grė-nā'dō, *s.* *See* GRENADE.

GREW, grů. The pret. of GROW.

GREY, grā, *a.* *See* GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā'hŏůnd, *s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

To GRIDE, gride, *v. n.* To cut.

GRIDELIN, grĭd'ė-lĭn, *a.* A colour made of gray and red.

GRIDIRON, grĭd'ĭ-ůrn, *s.* A portable grate.

GRIEF, grēēf, *s.* Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grēē'vănse, *s.* A state or the cause of uneasiness.

To GRIEVE, grēēv, *v. a.* To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grēēv, *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grēēv'ĭng-lė, *ad.* In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grēē'vŭs, *a.* Afflicted, painful, hard to be borne; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēē'vŭs-lē, *ad.* Painfully, calamitously, miserably, vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grēē'vŭs-nĕs, *s.* Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, GRIFFON, grĭf'fĭn, *s.* A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grĭg, *s.* A small eel: a merry creature.

To GRILL, grĭl, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grĭl-lāde', *s.* Anything broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grĭm, *a.* Having a countenance of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grē-māse', *s.* A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grĭm-mâl'kĭn, *s.* An old cat.

GRIME, grīme, *s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, grīme, *v. a.* To dirt, to sully deeply. [look.

GRIMLY, grĭm'lē, *a.* Having a frightful

GRIMLY, grĭm'lē, *ad.* Horribly, hideously, sourly, sullenly. [fulness of visage.

GRIMNESS, grĭm'nĕs, *s.* Horrour, frightGRIMY, grī'mē, *a.* Dirty; cloudy.

To GRIN, grĭn, *v. n.* To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, grĭn, *s.* The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grīnd, *v. a.* Pret. *I Ground.* Part. pass. *Ground.* To reduce anything to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grīnd. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grīnd'ŭr, *s.* One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, GRINDSTONE, grĭn'dl-stōne, grīnd'stōne, *s.* The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grĭn'nŭr, *s.* He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grĭn'nĭng-lē, *ad.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grĭp, *s.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE, grīpe, *v. a.* To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close; to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, grīpe, *v. n.* To pinch the body, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grīpe, *s.* Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRIPER, grī'pŭr, *s.* Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPES, grīps, *s.* Belly-ache, colick.

GRIPINGLY, grī'pĭng-lē, *ad.* With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grĭs'ām-bŭr, *s.* Used by Milton for ambergrise.

GRISKIN, grĭs'kĭn, *s.* The vertebræ of a hog broiled. [hideous.

GRISLY, grĭz'lē, *a.* Dreadful, horrible,

GRIST, grĭst, *s.* Corn to be ground; supply; provisions.

GRISTLE, grĭs'sl, *s.* A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grĭs'slē, *a.* Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grĭt, *s.* The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

GRITTINESS, grĭt'tē-nĕs, *s.* Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grĭt'tē, *a.* Full of hard particles.

GRIZELIN (more properly GRIDELIN), grĭz'zl-ĭn, *a.* Having a grayish red colour.

GRIZZLE, grĭz'zl, *s.* A mixture of white and black; gray. [gray.

GRIZZLED, grĭz'zld, *a.* Interspersed with

GRIZZLY, grĭz'zlē, *a.* Somewhat gray.

To GROAN, grōne, *v. n.* To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, grōne, *s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty; any hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, grōne'fŭl, *a.* Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grāwt, *s.* A piece valued at fourpence; a proverbial name for a small sum. Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, grō'sŭr, *s.* A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.

GROCERY, grō'sŭr-ē, *s.* Grocers' ware.

GROG, grŏg, *s.* Spirits and water.

GROGERUM, GROGRAM, grŏg'rŭm *s.* Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROGGY, grŏg'gē, *a.* Tipsy

GROIN, grŏĭn, *s.* The part next the thigh.

GROOM, grōōm, *s.* A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, grōōv, *s.* A deep cavern or hollow, a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, grōōve, *v. a.* To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grōpe, *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.

To GROPE, grōpe, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, grōse, *a.* Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

GROSS, grōse, *s.* The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSS-HEADED, grōse'hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Stupid, thick-skulled.

GROSSLY, grōse'lē, *ad.* Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, grōse'nĕs, *s.* Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grŏt, *s.* A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, grō-tĕsk', *a.* Distorted in figure, unnatural.

GROTESQUE, grō-tĕsk', *s.* A wild design of a painter. [for coolness.

GROTTO, grŏt'tō, *s.* A cavern or cave made

GROVE, grōve, *s.* A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL, grŏv'vl, *v. n.* To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROVELLER, grŏv'vl-ŭr, *s.* A mean low person.

GROVY, grō'vē, *a.* Belonging to groves; frequenting groves.

GROUND, grŏŭnd, *s.* The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of a place; dregs, lees, fæces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.

To GROUND, grŏŭnd, *v. a.* To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grŏŭnd. The pret. and part. pass. of Grind.

GROUNDASH, grŏŭnd-ăsh', *s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground.

GROUNDBAIT, grŏŭnd'bāte, *s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you may angle.

GROUNDEDLY, grŏŭnd'ĕd-lē, *ad.* Upon firm principles.

GROUNDFLOOR, grŏŭnd-flōre, *s.* The lower story of a house. [turnhoof.

GROUNDIVY, grŏŭnd-ī'vē, *s.* Alehoof, or

GROUNDLESS, grŏŭnd'lĕs, *a.* Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, grŏŭnd'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grŏŭnd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, grŏŭnd'lĭng, *s.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar. [ciples, solidly.

GROUNDLY, grŏŭnd'lē, *ad.* Upon prin-

GROUNDOAK, grŏŭnd-ōke', *s.* A sapling oak.

GROUNDPINE, grŏŭnd-pīne', *s.* A plant.

GROUNDPLATE, grŏŭnd'plāte, *s.* In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUNDPLOT, grŏŭnd'plŏt, *s.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUNDRENT, grŏŭnd'rĕnt, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUNDROOM, grŏŭnd'rōōm, *s.* A room on a level with the ground.

GROUNDSEL, grŏŭn'sĭl, *s.* A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grŏŭnd'wŭrk, *s.* The ground, the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; the first principles, original reason.

GROUP, grōōp, *s.* A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.

To GROUP, grōōp, *v. a.* To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grŏŭse, *s.* A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grŏŭt, *s.* Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grō, *v. n.* Pret. *Grew.* Part. pass. *Grown.* To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another, to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grō'ŭr, *s.* An increaser.

To GROWL, grŏŭl, *v. n.* To snarl, to murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grōne, *part. pass.* of *Grow.* Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of anything; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grō*th*, *s.* Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grŭb, *v. a.* To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRUB, grŭb, *s.* A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a thick short man, a dwarf. [dark.

To GRUBBLE, grŭb'bl, *v. n.* To feel in the

GRUBSTREET, grŭb'strēēt, *s.* The name of a street in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-street.

To GRUDGE, grŭdje, *v. a.* To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grŭdje, *v. n.* To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant, to be envious.

GRUDGE, grŭdje, *s.* Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grŭd'jing-lè, *ad.* Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grū'il, *s.* Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grŭf, *a.* Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grŭf'lè, *ad.* Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grŭf'nĕs, *s.* Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grŭm, *a.* Sour, surly.

To GRUMBLE, grŭm'bl, *v. n.* To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grŭm'bl-ĭng, *s.* A murmuring through discontent.

GRUMBLINGLY, grŭm'bling-lè, *ad.* Discontentedly; hoarsely.

GRUME, grōōm, *s.* A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grŭm'lè, *ad.* Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMMEL, grŭm'mĕl, *s.* An herb.

GRUMOUS, grōō'mŭs, *a.* Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grōō'mŭs-nĕs, *s.* Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grŭn'sĭl, *s.* The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grŭnt, } *v. n.* To mur-
To GRUNTLE, grŭnt'tl, } mur like a hog.

GRUNT, grŭnt, *s.* The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grŭn'tŭr, *s.* He that grunts; a kind of fish. [swine.

GRUNTING, grŭn'tĭng, *s.* The noise of

GRUNTLING, grŭnt'lĭng, *s.* A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grŭtsh, *v. n.* To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grŭtsh, *s.* Malice, ill-will.

GUAIACUM, gwā'yā-kŭm, *s.* A physical wood, and gum, *Lignum vitæ, Gum-guaicum.*

GUARANTEE, gâr-rân-tè', *s.* A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, gâr'rân-tè, *v. a.* To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gyârd, *v. a.* To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gyârd, *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyârd, *s.* A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE, gyâr'dâje, *s.* State of worship.

GUARDER, gyâr'dŭr, *s.* One who guards.

GUARDEDLY, gyârd'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Cautiously.

GUARDEDNESS, gyârd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Caution; wariness.

GUARDIAN, gyâr'dè-ân, *or* gyâr'jè-ân, *s.* One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of anything is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyâr'dè-ân, *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

GUARDIANESS, gyârd'dè-ân-nĕs, *s.* A female guardian.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyâr'dè-ân-shĭp, *s.* The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gyârd'lĕs, *a.* Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyârd'shĭp, *s.* Protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUBERNATION, gū-bĕr-nā'shŭn, *s.* Government, superintendency. [ing.

GUBERNATIVE, gū-bĕr'nā-tĭv, *a.* Governing.

GUDGEON, gŭd'jŭn, *s.* A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. [pense.

GUERDON, gĕr'dŭn, *s.* A reward, a recom-

To GUERDON, gĕr'dŭn, *v. a.* To reward.

To GUESS, gĕs, *v. n.* To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gĕs, *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gĕs, *s.* Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gĕs'sŭr, *s.* Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gĕs'sĭng-lè, *ad.* Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gĕst, *s.* One entertained in the house of another; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, gĕst'tshâm-bŭr, *s.* Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gŭg'gl, *v. a.* To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.

GUIACUM, gwè-ā'kŭm, *s.* An improper spelling and pronunciation of GUAIACUM.

GUIDABLE, gyī'dâ-bl, *a.* That may be led by advice.

GUIDAGE, gyī'dâje, *s.* The reward given to a guide. [vernment.

GUIDANCE, gyī'dânse, *s.* Direction, go-

To GUIDE, gyīde, *v. a.* To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.

GUIDE, gyīde, *s.* One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

GUIDELESS, gyīde'lĕs, *a.* Without a guide.

GUIDEPOST, gyīde'pōst, *s.* A post to show travellers where the road leads to.

GUIDER, gyī'dŭr, *s.* Director, regulator, guide. [fraternity.

GUILD, gĭld, *s.* A society, a corporation,

GUILE, gyīle, *s.* Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gyīle'fŭl, *a.* Wily, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.

GUILEFULLY, gyīle'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Insidiously, treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, gyīle'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gyīle'lĕs, *a.* Without deceit, without insidiousness.

GUILER, gyīle'ŭr, *s.* One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILLOTINE, gĭl-lō-tēēn', *s.* A machine for beheading.

GUILT, gĭlt, *s.* The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence. [cence.

GUILTILY, gĭlt'ē-lē, *ad.* Without inno-

GUILTINESS, gĭlt'ē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS, gĭlt'lĕs, *a.* Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gĭlt'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gĭlt'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gĭl'tē, *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent · wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gĭn'nē, *s.* A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gĭn'nē-drŏp'pŭr, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gĭn'nē-hĕn, *s.* A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gĭn'nē-pĕp'pŭr, *s.* A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gĭn'nē-pĭg, *s.* A small animal with a pig's snout; a kind of naval cadet in an East Indiaman.

GUISE, gyīze, *s.* Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.

GUITAR, gĭt-tär', *s.* A stringed instrument of musick.

GULES, gūlz, *a.* Red, a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gŭlf, *s.* A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; anything insatiable. [pools.

GULFY, gŭl'fē, *a* Full of gulfs or whirl-

To GULL, gŭl, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gŭl, *s.* A sea bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gŭl'kătsh-ŭr, *s.* A cheat.

GULLER, gŭl'lŭr, *s.* A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gŭl'lŭr-ē, *s.* Cheat, imposture.

GULLET, gŭl'lĭt, *s.* The throat, the meatpipe.

GULLIBILITY, gŭl-lē-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Credulity.

GULLISH, gŭl'lĭsh, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

GULLY, gŭl'lē, *s.* A ravine.

To GULLY, gŭl'lē, *v. n.* To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gŭl'lē-hōle, *s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, gū-lŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Greediness, gluttony, voracity.

To GULP, gŭlp, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gŭlp, *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gŭm, *s.* A vegetable substance, differing from a resin in being more viscid, and dissolved in aqueous menstruums; the fleshly covering which contains the teeth.

To GUM, gŭm, *v. a.* To close with gum.

GUMMINESS, gŭm'mē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gŭm-mŏs'sē-tē, *s.* The nature of gum, gumminess. [gum.

GUMMOUS, gŭm'mŭs, *a.* Of the nature of

GUMMY, gŭm'mē, *a.* Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gŭn, *s.* The general name of firearms, the instrument by which shot is discharged by fire. [*wale.*

GUNNEL, gŭn'nĭl, *s.* Corrupted from *Gun-*

GUNNER, gŭn'nŭr, *s.* A cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. [artillery.

GUNNERY, gŭn'nŭr-ē, *s.* The science of

GUNPOWDER, gŭn'pŏŭ dŭr, *s.* The powder put into guns to be fired. [of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'shŏt, *s.* The reach or range

GUNSHOT, gŭn'shŏt, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. [trade is to make guns.

GUNSMITH, gŭn'smĭth, *s.* A man whose

GUNSTICK, gŭn'stĭk, *s.* The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn'stŏk, *s.* The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn'stōne, *s.* The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE, *or* GUNNEL, gŭn'nĭl, *s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE, gŭrje, *s.* Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gŭr'jŭn, *s.* The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr'gl, *v. n.* To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, } gŭr'nĭt, *s.* A kind of sea-fish.
GURNET, }

To GUSH, gŭsh, *v. n.* To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gŭsh, *s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs'sĭt, *s.* Anything sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gŭst, *s.* Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs'tâ-bl, *a.* To be tasted; pleasant to the taste. [tasting.

GUSTATION, gŭs-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of

GUSTFUL, gŭst'fŭl, *a.* Tasteful, well tasted.

Gusto, gŭs'tō, *s.* The relish of anything, the power by which anything excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

Gusty, gŭs'tē, *a.* Stormy, tempestuous.

Gut, gŭt, *s.* The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To Gut, gŭt, *v. a.* To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.

Guttated, gŭt'tā-tĕd, *a.* Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.

Gutter, gŭt'tŭr, *s.* A passage for water.

To Gutter, gŭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

To Gutter, gŭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run like a candle.

To Guttle, gŭt'tl, *v. n.* To feed luxuriously, to gormandize. A low word.

To Guttle, gŭt'tl, *v. a.* To swallow.

Guttler, gŭt'tl-ŭr, *s.* A greedy eater.

Guttulous, gŭt'tshŭ-lŭs, *a.* In the form of a small drop.

Guttural, gŭt'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

Gutturalness, gŭt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being guttural.

Gutwort, gŭt'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

To Guzzle, gŭz'zl, *v. n.* To gormandize, to feed immoderately, to swallow any liquor greedily.

To Guzzle, gŭz'zl, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

Guzzler, gŭz'zl-ŭr, *s.* A gormandizer.

Gybe, jībe, *s.* A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.

To Gybe, jībe, *v. n.* To sneer, to taunt.

Gymnastically, jĭm-năs'tē-kă-lē, *ad.* Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

Gymnastick, jĭm-năs'tĭk, *a.* Relating to athletick exercises.

Gymnick, jĭm'nĭk, *a.* Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Gymnospermous, jĭm-nō-spĕr'mŭs, *a.* Having the seeds naked.

Gypsum, jĭp'sŭm, *s.* A sulphate of lime, used for manure, and for making casts.

Gyration, jī-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of turning anything about.

Gyre, jīre, *s.* A circle described by anything going in an orbit.

To Gyre, jīre, *v. a.* To turn round.

Gyves, jīvz, *s.* Fetters, chains for the legs.

To Gyve, jīve, *v. a.* To fetter, to shackle.

H.

Ha, hâ, *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

Haak, hâke, *s.* A fish.

Haberdasher, hăb'ŭr-dăsh-ŭr, *s.* One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

Haberdashery, hăb'ŭr-dăsh-ŭr-rē. *s.* Articles sold by haberdashers. [cod.

Haberdine, hăb-ŭr-dēēn', *s.* Dried salt

Habergeon, hăb-bĕr'jē-ŏn, *s.* Armour to cover the neck and breast.

Habiliment, hă-bĭl'ē-mĕnt, *s.* Dress, clothes, garments.

To Habilitate, hă-bĭl'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To qualify, to entitle [fication.

Habilitation, hă-bĭl-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Qualification.

Hability, hă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Faculty, power.

Habit, hăb'ĭt, *s.* Faculty, power.

Habit, hăb'ĭt, *s.* State of anything, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing anything by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

To Habit, hăb'ĭt, *v. a.* To dress, accoutre.

Habitable, hăb'ē-tă-bl, *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

Habitableness, hăb'ē-tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity of being dwelt in. [abode.

Habitance, hăb'ē-tănse, *s.* Dwelling,

Habitant, hăb'ē-tănt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives in any place.

Habitation, hăb-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

Habitator, hăb'ē-tā-tŭr, *s.* Dweller, inhabitant. [accustomed, inveterate.

Habitual, hă-bĭtsh'ŭ-ăl, *a.* Customary,

Habitually, hă-bitsh'ŭ-ăl-ē, *ad.* Customarily, by habit.

Habitude, hăb'ē-tūde, *s.* Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing anything acquired by frequent repetition.

Habnab, hăb'năb, *ad.* At random, at the mercy of chance.

Hack, hăk, *s.* A notch; a horse let out for hire; a mercenary writer.

Hack, hăk, *a.* Hired, used in a bad sense.

To Hack, hăk, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation. [prostitute.

To Hack, hăk, *v. n.* To turn hackney or

Hackle, hăk'kl, *s.* Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To Hackle, hăk'kl, *v. a.* To dress flax.

Hackney, hăk'nē, } *s.* A hired horse; a

Hack, hăk, } hireling, a prostitute; anything let out for hire. *a.* Much used, common.

To Hackney, hăk'nē, *v. a.* To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

Had, hăd. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of Have. [cod kind.

Haddock, hăd'dŭk, *s* A sea fish of the

Haft, hăft, *s.* A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To Haft, hăft, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

Hag, hăg, *s.* A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman. [with terrour.

To Hag, hăg, *v. a.* To torment, to harass

HAGGARD, hăg'gârd, *a.* Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hăg'gârd, *s.* Anything wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hăg'gârd-lè, *ad.* Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hăg'gĭsh, *a.* Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hăg'gl, *v. a.* To cut, to chop, [to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hăg'gl, *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hăg'gl-ûr, *s.* One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hâ, *interj.* An expression of some sudden effort or feeling.

HAIL, hâle, *s.* Drops of rain frozen in [their falling

To HAIL, hâle, *v. n.* To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâle, *interj.* A term of salutation.

To HAIL, hâle, *v. a.* To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hâle'shŏt, *s.* Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâle'stône, *s.* A particle or [single ball of hail.

HAILY, hâ'lè, *a.* Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hâre, *s.* One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; anything proverbially small.

HAIRBELL, hâre'bĕl, *s.* The name of a flower, a species of hyacinth.

HAIRBRAINED, hâre'brând, *a.* Wild, irregular.

HAIRBREADTH, hâre'brĕd*th*, *s.* A very [small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hâre'klŏ*th*, *s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRINESS, hâ'rè-nès, *s.* The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRLACE, hâre'lâse, *s.* The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâre'lès, *a.* Without hair.

HAIRY, hâ'rè, *a.* Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hâke,
HAKOT, hăk'ŭt, } *s.* A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hâll'bûrd, *s.* A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâll-bûr-dêêr', *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hâl'shè-ŭn, *s.* A bird that is said to breed in the sea, which is always calm during her incubation; the kingfisher.

HALCYON, hâl'shè-ŭn,
HALCYONIAN, hâl-shè-ô'nè-ân, } *a.* Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hâle, *a.* Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, hâle, *or* hâwl, *v. a.* To drag by force, to pull violently. [and hales.

HALER, hâ'lûr, *or* hâwl'ûr, *s.* He who pulls

HALF, hâf, *s.* A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hâf, *ad.* In part, equally.

HALF BLOOD, hâf'blŭd, *s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hâf'blŭd-ĕd, *a.* Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hâf'fâste, *a.* Showing only [part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hâf'hêrd, *a.* Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hâf-môôn', *s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, hâ'pĕn-nè, *s.* A copper coin of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, hâf'pike, *s.* The small pike formerly carried by officers.

HALF-READ, hâf'rĕd, *a.* Superficially skilled by reading.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hâf-sèz-ô'vûr, *a.* A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hâf-sfère, *s.* Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hâf'strând, *a.* Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hâf'sôrd, *s.* Close fight.

HALF-WAY, hâf'wâ, *ad.* In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hâf'wĭt, *s.* A blockhead, a foolish fellow.

HALIBUT, hôl'lè-bŭt, *s.* A sort of fish.

HALIMAS, hôl'lè-mâs, *s.* The feast of All-souls. [fumous.

HALITUOUS, hâ-lĭtsh'ù-ŭs, *a.* Vaporous,

HALL, hâll, *s.* A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hâl-lè-lôô'yâ, *s.* Praise ye the Lord! A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hâl-lôô', *interj.* A word of encouragement when the dogs are let loose on their game. [the dogs.

To HALLOO, hâl-lôô', *v. n.* To cry as after

To HALLOO, hâl-lôô', *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

HALLOOING, hâl-lôô'ĭng, *s.* A loud and vehement cry.

To HALLOW, hăl'lò, *v. a.* To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name!

To HALLUCINATE, hâl-lû'sè-nâte, *v. n.* To stumble, to blunder.

HALLUCINATION, hâl-lû-sè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Errour, blunder, mistake.

HALM, hâwm, *s.* Straw.

HALO, hâ'lò, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon. [cable.

HALSER, hâw'sûr, *s.* A rope less than a

To HALT, hâlt, *v. n.* To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hâlt, *a.* Lame, crippled.

HALT, hâlt, *s.* The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hâl'tûr, *s.* He who limps.

HALTER, hâl'tûr, *s.* A rope to hang male factors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hâl'tûr, *v. a.* To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

HALTINGLY, hâlt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a slow manner. [parts
To HALVE, hâv, *v. a.* To divide into two
HALVES, hâvz, *s.* Plural of *Half.*
HALVES, hâvz, *interj.* An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.
HAM, hâm, *s.* The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.
HAMADRYAD, hâm'â-drī-âd, *s.* One of the nymphs who were supposed to reside in woods and groves.
HAMADRYADES, hâm-â-drī'â-dèz, *s.* The Latin plural of *Hamadryad.*
HAMADRYADS, hâm'â-drī-âdz, *s.* The English plural of the same word.
HAMLET, hâm'lĕt, *s.* A small village.
HAMMER, hâm'mûr, *s.* The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, by which anything is forced or driven.
To HAMMER, hâm'mûr, *v. a.* To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.
To HAMMER, hâm'mûr, *v. n.* To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.
HAMMER-CLOTH, hâm'mûr-klŏth, *s.* The cloth upon the seat of the coach box.
HAMMERER, hâm'mûr-rûr, *s.* He who works with a hammer.
HAMMERHARD, hâm'mûr-hârd, *a.* Made hard with much hammering.
HAMMOCK, hâm'mŭk, *s.* A swinging bed.
HAMPER, hâmp'ûr, *s.* A large basket for carriage.
To HAMPER, hâmp'ûr, *v. a.* To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.
HAMSTRING, hâm'strĭng, *s.* The tendon of the ham.
To HAMSTRING, hâm'strĭng, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
HANAPER, hân'â-pûr, *s.* A treasury, an exchequer.
HAND, hând, *s* That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving anything ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as, at hand, within reach; state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.
To HAND, hând, *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as, a handsaw; or borne in the hand, as, a handbarrow.
HAND-BASKET, hând'bâs-kĭt, *s.* A portable basket. [the hand.
HAND-BELL, hând'bĕl, *s.* A bell rung by
HAND-BREADTH, hând'brĕdth, *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand.
HANDCUFF, hând'kŭf, *s.* A fetter for the wrist. [the wrist.
To HANDCUFF, hând'kŭf, *v. a.* To fetter
HANDED, hân'dĕd, *a.* With hands joined.
HANDER, hân'dûr, *s.* Transmitter, conveyer in succession.
HANDFAST, hând'fâst, *s.* Hold, custody.
To HANDFAST, hând'fâst, *v. a.* To betroth, to oblige by duty.
HANDFUL, hând'fûl, *s.* As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.
HAND-GALLOP, hând'gâl-lŭp, *s.* A slow easy gallop.
HANDGUN, hând'gŭn, *s.* A gun wielded by the hand. [occupation.
HANDICRAFT, hân'dè-krâft, *s.* Manual
HANDICRAFTSMAN, hân'dè-krâfts-mân, *s.* A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.
HANDILY, hân'dè-lè, *ad.* With skill, with dexterity. [dexterity.
HANDINESS, hân'dè-nĕs, *s.* Readiness.
HANDIWORK, hân'dè-wûrk, *s.* Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.
HANDKERCHIEF, hăng'kĕr-tshĭf, *s.* A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.
To HANDLE, hân'dl, *v. a.* To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.
HANDLE, hân'dl, *s.* That part of anything by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.
HANDLESS, hând'lĕs, *a.* Without a hand.
HANDLING, hând'lĭng, *s.* Touch; cunning, trick. [waits at hand.
HANDMAID, hând'mâde, *s.* A maid that
HANDMILL, hând'mĭl, *s.* A mill moved by the hand.
HANDSAILS, hând'sâlz, *s.* Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hănd'sâw, *s.* A saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl, *s.* The first act of using anything, the first act of anything, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl, *v. a.* To use or do anything the first time.

HANDS OFF, hăndz-ŏff', *interj.* A familiar phrase for Keep off, Forbear

HANDSOME, hăn'sŭm, *a.* Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as, a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as, a handsome action.

HANDSOMELY, hăn'sŭm-lè, *ad.* Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.

HANDSOMENESS, hăn'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDSPIKE, hănd'spike, *s.* A wooden lever.

HANDVICE, hănd'vise, *s.* A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, hănd-rī'tĭng, *s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hăn'dè, *a.* Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hăn'dè-dăn'dè, *s.* A play in which children change hands and places.

HANDYGRIPE, hăn'dè-gripe, *s.* Seizure by the hand or paw.

To HANG, hăng, *v. a* Pret. and part. pass. *Hanged* or *Hung*, anciently *Hong*. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, hăng, *v. n.* To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependent on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr, *s.* That by which any thing hangs, as the pothangers.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr, *s.* A short broad sword.

HANGER-ON, hăng'ŭr-ŏn', *s.* A dependant.

HANGING, hăng'ing, *s.* Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of a room; death by a halter.

HANGING, hăng'ing, *part. a.* Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN, hăng'măn, *s.* The public executioner.

HANK, hăngk, *s.* A skein of thread.

To HANKER, hăngk'ŭr, *v. n.* To long importunately.

HANKERING, hăngk'ŭr-ing, *s.* Strong desire; longing. [vulgarism.

HA'NT, hânt. For *Has not* or *Have not* A

HAP, hăp, *s.* Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

To HAP, hăp, *v. n.* To come by accident, to fall out, to happen. [cident.

HAPHAZARD, hăp-hăz ŭrd, *s.* Chance, ac-

HAPLESS, hăp'lĕs, *a.* Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.

HAPLY, hăp'lè, *ad.* Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

To HAPPEN, hăp'pn, *v. n.* To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hăp'pè-lè, *ad.* Fortunately, luckily, successfully: addressfully, gracefully, without labour: in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hăp'pè-nĕs, *s.* Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hăp'pè, *a.* In a state of felicity, lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HAREM, hâ'rĕm. } A seraglio; the wo-
HAREM, hâ'rĕm. } men's apartment in eastern countries.

HARANGUE, hâ-răng', *s.* A speech, a popular oration. [speech.

To HARANGUE, hâ-răng', *v. n.* To make a

HARANGUER, hâ-răng'ŭr, *s.* An orator, a publick speaker. [tigue.

To HARASS, hăr'ăs, *v. a.* To weary, to fa-

HARASS, hăr'ăs, *s.* Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, hăr'bin-jŭr, *s.* A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr, *s.* A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr, *v. n.* To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr, *v. a.* To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure. [tertainment.

HARBOURAGE, hăr'bŭr-ăje, *s.* Shelter, en-

HARBOURER, hăr'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that entertains another. [harbour.

HARBOURLESS, hăr'bŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without

HARD, hărd, *a.* Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as, a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, hārd, *ad.* Close, near, as, hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly: with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, hārd'bound, *a.* Costive.

HARDEARNED, hārd'ûrnd, *a.* Earned with difficulty.

To HARDEN, hār'dn, *v. a.* To make hard, to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endure with constancy.

HARDENER, hār'dn-ûr, *s.* One that makes anything hard. [feature.

HARDFAVOURED, hārd'fā-vûrd, *a.* Coarse of

HARDFISTED, hārd'fist-ĕd, *a.* Covetous.

HARDHANDED, hārd'hân-dĕd, *a.* Coarse, mechanick. [hard contest.

HARDHEAD, hārd'hĕd, *s.* Clash of heads; a

HARDHEARTED, hārd-hārt'ĕd, *a.* Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hārd-hārt'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, hār'dē-hĕd, } *s.* Stoutness,
HARDIHOOD, hār'dē-hŏŏd, } bravery.

HARDIMENT, hār'dē-mĕnt, *s.* Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hār'dē-nĕs, *s.* Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence. [rate, studied.

HARDLABOURED, hārd-lā'bûrd, *a.* Elabo-

HARDLY, hārd'lē, *ad.* With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly, not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hārd-mŏŭтнd', *a.* Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hārd'nĕs, *s.* Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hār'dŏk, *s.* I suppose the same with *Burdock.* [part of flax.

HARDS, hārdz, *s.* The refuse or coarser

HARDSHIP, hārd'shĭp, *s.* Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue. [metal.

HARDWARE, hārd'wāre, *s.* Manufactures of

HARDWAREMAN, hārd'wāre-mân, *s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hār'dē, *a.* Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, hāre, *s.* A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBELL, hāre'bĕl, *s.* A blue flower of the bell shape. [unsettled, wild.

HAREBRAINED, hāre'brānd, *a.* Volatile,

HAREFOOT, hāre'fŏŏt, *s.* A bird: an herb.

HAREHEARTED, hāre'hārt-ĕd, *a.* Timorous.

HARELIP, hāre'lĭp, *s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, hārz'ēēr, *s.* A plant.

HARICOT, hār'ē-kō, *s. French.* A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. [hares.

HARIER, hār'rē-ûr, *s.* A dog for hunting

To HARK, hārk, *v. n.* To listen.

HARK, hārk, *interj.* List! hear! listen!

HARL, hārl, *s.* The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hār'lē-kĭn, *s.* A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a jack-pudding.

HARLOT, hār'lŭt, *s.* A whore, a strumpet.

To HARLOT, hār'lŭt *v. n.* To play the harlot; to associate with harlots.

HARLOTRY, hār'lŭt-rē, *s.* The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hārm, *s.* Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hārm, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hārm'fûl, *a.* Hurtful, mischievous. [noxiously.

HARMFULLY, hārm'fûl-ē, *ad.* Hurtfully,

HARMFULNESS, hārm'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, hārm'lĕs, *a.* Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful, unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hārm'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hārm'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hār-mŏn'ē-kăl, } *a.* Adapted
HARMONICK, hār-mŏn'ĭk, } to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, hār-mō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hār-mō'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hār-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Proportion, musicalness.

HARMONIST, hār'mō-nĭst, *s.* One who understands the concord of sounds; a harmonizer.

To HARMONIZE, hār'mō-nīze, *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONIZER, hār'mō-nī-zûr, *s.* One who brings corresponding passages together.

HARMONY, hār'mō-nē, *s.* The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, hār'nĕs, *s.* Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To HARNESS, hār'nĕs, *v. a.* To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, hārp, *s.* A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

To HARP, hărp, *v. n.* To play on the harp; to touch any passion, to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, hăr'pŭr, } *s.* A player on the
HARPIST, hărp'ĭst, } harp.

HARPING-IRON, hăr'pĭng-ī'ŭrn, *s.* A barbed dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPOON, hăr-pōōn', *s.* A harping-iron.

HARPOONER, hăr-pōō-nēēr', *s.* He that throws the harpoon.

HARPSICHORD, hărp'sē-kŏrd, *s.* A musical instrument with keys and strings.

HARPY, hăr'pē, *s.* The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hăr'kwē-bŭs, *s. Fr.* Arquebuse, a handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hăr-kwē-bŭs-sēēr', *s.* One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRATEEN, hăr-ră-tēēn', *s.* A kind of woollen stuff. [strumpet.

HARRIDAN, hăr'rē-dăn, *s.* A decayed

HARROW, hăr'rō, *s.* A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To HARROW, hăr'rō, *v. a.* To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hăr'rō-ŭr, *s.* He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hăr'rē, *v. a.* To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, hărsh, *a.* Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hărsh'lē, *ad.* Sourly, austerely to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hărsh'nĕs, *s.* Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, hărt, *s.* A he deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. [from horn.

HARTSHORN, hărts'hŏrn, *s.* Spirit drawn

HARTSHORN, hărts'hŏrn, *s.* An herb.

HARUM-SCARUM, hă'rŭm-scă'rŭm, *a.* Flighty, inconsiderate.

HARVEST, hăr'vĕst, *s.* The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

To HARVEST, hăr'vĕst, *v. a.* To gather in.

HARVESTHOME, hăr'vĕst-hōme, *s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVESTLORD, hăr'vĕst-lŏrd, *s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hăr'vĕs-tŭr, *s.* One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hăr'vĕst-măn, *s.* A labourer in harvest.

HAS, hăz. The third person singular of the verb To Have.

HASH, hăsh, *s.* Cold meat cut into thin slices, and stewed in gravy.

To HASH, hăsh, *v. a.* To mince, to cut into small slices.

HASLET, hăz'lĕt, } *s.* The heart, liver,
HARSLET, hăr'slĕt, } and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hăsp, *s.* A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock.

To HASP, hăsp, *v. n.* To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hăs'sŭk, *s.* A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hăst. The second person singular of HAVE.

HASTE, hāste, *s.* Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hāste, } *v. n.* To make haste,
To HASTEN, hā'sn, } to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTE, hāste, } *v. a.* To push for-
To HASTEN, hā'sn, } ward, to urge on, to precipitate. [or hurries.

HASTENER, hā'sn-ŭr, *s.* One that hastens

HASTILY, hās'tē-lē, *ad.* In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hās'tē-nĕs, *s.* Haste, speed, hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence. [early.

HASTINGS, hās'tĭngz, *s.* Pease that come

HASTY, hās'tē, *a.* Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hās'tē-pŭd'dĭng, *s.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together.

HAT, hăt, *s.* A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt'bănd, *s.* A string tied round the hat. [hat.

HATCASE, hăt'kāse, *s.* A slight box for a

To HATCH, hătsh, *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hătsh, *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătsh, *s.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; the disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. In this sense, it is generally used in the plural, as, to be under the hatches, to be in distress.

To HATCHEL, hăk'kl, *v. a.* To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hăk'kl, *s.* The instrument with which flax is beaten. [flax.

HATCHELLER, hăk'kl-ûr, *s.* A beater of

HATCHER, hătsh'ûr, *s.* A contriver.

HATCHET, hătsh'ît, *s.* A small axe. [face.

HATCHET-FACE, hătsh'ît-fāse, *s.* An ugly

HATCHMENT, hătsh'mĕnt, *s.* Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. [or through the hatches.

HATCHWAY, hătsh'wā, *s.* The way over

To HATE, hāte, *v. a.* To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hāte, *s.* Malignity, detestation.

HATEABLE, hāte'â-bl, *a.* Detestable.

HATEFUL, hāte'fûl, *a.* That causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hāte'fûl-ê, *ad.* Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hāte'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Odiousness.

HATER, hā'tûr, *s.* One that hates.

HATH, hă*th*. The third person singular of the verb To Have; now seldom used but in solemn composition. *See* HAS.

HATRED, hā'trĕd, *s.* Hate, ill-will, malignity. [weary.

To HATTER, hăt'tûr, *v. a.* To harass, to

HATTER, hăt'tûr, *s.* A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hăt'tŭk, *s.* A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hâw'bĕrk, *s.* A coat of mail.

HAUGHT, hâwt, *a.* Haughty, insolent.

HAUGHTILY, hâw'tê-lê, *ad.* Proudly, arrogantly. [rogance

HAUGHTINESS, hâw'tê-nĕs, *s.* Pride, ar-

HAUGHTY, hâw'tê, *a.* Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

To HAVE, hăv, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Had.* To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, Have, the preterperfect, and Had, the preterpluperfect; Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hā'vn, *s.* A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAVER, hăv'ûr, *s.* Possessor, holder.

HAVERSACK, hăv'ĕr-săk, *s.* A soldier's knapsack.

HAVING, hăv'ĭng, *s.* Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, hă'vê-ûr, *s.* Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, hâwl, *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to drag by violence. *See* HALE.

HAUL, hâwl, *s.* Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hâwm, *s.* Straw.

HAUNCH, hânsh, *s.* The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, hânt, *v. a.* To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hânt, *v. n.* To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hânt, *s.* Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hânt'ûr, *s.* Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk, *s.* Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk, *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk, *v. a.* To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hō'bŏĭ, *s.* A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY, hō'bŏĭ, *s.* Strawberry. — *See* STRAWBERRY. [with a strong scent.

HAUT-GOUT, hō-gōō, *s. French.* Anything

HAW, hâw, *s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to a house.

To HAW, hâw, *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWHAW, hâw-hâw', *s.* A sunk fence, which leaves the prospect open.

HAWK, hâwk, *s.* A bird of prey, much used anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hâwk, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, hâwk'kĕd, *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâw'kûr, *s.* One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the streets. [flying hawks at birds.

HAWKING, hâwk'ĭng, *s.* The diversion of

HAWKWEED, hâwk'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

HAWSES, hâw'sĭz, *s.* Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn, *s.* The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn, *a.* Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of white thorn.

HAY, hâ, *s.* Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hâ'mâ-kûr, *s.* One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAZARD, hăz'ûrd, *s.* Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice. [chance.

To HAZARD, hăz'ûrd, *v. a.* To expose to

To HAZARD, hăz'ûrd, *v. n.* To try the chance, to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, hăz'ûr-dâ-bl, *a.* Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hăz'ûr-dûr, *s.* He who hazards.

tûbe, tûb, bûll. . . .öil. . . .pôûnd. . . .*th*in, this.

HAZARDOUS, hâz'ûr-dûs, *a.* Dangerous, exposed to chance.
HAZARDOUSLY, hâz'ûr-dûs-lè, *ad.* With danger or chance.
HAZARDRY, hâz'ûr-drè, *s.* Temerity, precipitation.
HAZE, hâze, *s.* Fog, mist.
HAZEL, hâ'zl, *s.* A nut-tree.
HAZEL, hâ'zl, *a.* Light brown, of the colour of hazel.
HAZELLY, hâ'zl-è, *a.* Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.
HAZY, hâ'zè, *a.* Dark, foggy, misty.
HE, hèe, *pron.* Oblique case *Him.* Plural *They.* Oblique case *Them.* The man that was named before; the man, the person; man, or male being; male, as, a He bear, a He goat.
HEAD, hĕd, *s.* The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of anything bigger than the rest; the forepart of anything, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topick of a discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.
HEAD, hĕd, *v. a.* To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit anything with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.
HEADACH, hĕd'âke, *s.* Pain in the head.
HEADBAND, hĕd'bând, *s.* A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.
HEADBOROUGH, hĕd'bûr-rô, *s.* A constable, a subordinate constable.
HEADDRESS, hĕd'drĕs, *s.* The covering of a woman's head, anything resembling a headdress.
HEADER, hĕd'dûr, *s.* One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.
HEADINESS, hĕd'dè-nĕs, *s.* Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.
HEADLAND, hĕd'lând, *s.* Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.
HEADLESS, hĕd'lĕs, *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.
HEADLONG, hĕd'lông, *a.* Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.
HEADLONG, hĕd'lông, *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.
HEADPIECE, hĕd'pèèse, *s.* Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.
HEADQUARTERS, hĕd-kwâr'tûrz, *s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers, where the commander-in-chief takes up his quarters.
HEADSHIP, hĕd'ship, *s.* Dignity, authority, chief place.
HEADSMAN, hĕdz'mân, *s.* Executioner.
HEADSPRING, hĕd'spring, *s.* Fountain; origin.
HEADSTALL, hĕd'stâll, *s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head.
HEADSTONE, hĕd'stône, *s.* The first or capital stone.
HEADSTRONG, hĕd'strông, *a.* Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.
HEADWORKMAN, hĕd-wûrk'mân, *s.* The foreman.
HEADY, hĕd'dè, *a.* Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.
To HEAL, hèle, *v. a.* To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile, as, he healed all dissensions.
To HEAL, hèle, *v. n.* To grow well.
HEALER, hèle'ûr, *s.* One who cures or heals.
HEALING, hèle'ing, *part. a.* Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.
HEALTH, hĕl*th*, *s.* Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.
HEALTHFUL, hĕl*th*'fûl, *a.* Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.
HEALTHFULLY, hĕl*th*'fûl-lè, *ad.* In health, wholesomely.
HEALTHFULNESS, hĕl*th*'fûl-nĕs, *s.* State of being well; wholesomeness.
HEALTHILY, hĕl*th*'è-lè, *ad.* Without sickness.
HEALTHINESS, hĕl*th*'è-nĕs, *s.* The state of health.
HEALTHLESS, hĕl*th*'lĕs, *a.* Weakly, sickly, infirm.
HEALTHSOME, hĕl*th*'sûm, *a.* Wholesome, salutary.
HEALTHY, hĕl*th*'è, *a.* In health, free from sickness.
HEAP, hèpe, *s.* Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.
To HEAP, hèpe, *v. a.* To throw on heaps to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add something else.
HEAPER, hè'pûr, *s.* One that makes piles or heaps.
HEAPY, hè'pè, *a.* Lying in heaps.
To HEAR, hère, *v. n.* To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.
To HEAR, hère, *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.
HEARD, hĕrd. The pret. of To hear.
HEARER, hère'ûr, *s.* One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hēre'ĭng, *s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, här'kn, *v. n.* To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard. [that hearkens.

HEARKENER, här'kn'ûr, *s.* Listener, one

HEARSAY, hēre'sā, *s.* Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hērse, *s.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

To HEARSE, hērse, *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse or coffin.

HEART, härt, *s.* The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part; the vital part; the inner part of anything; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to find in the heart, to be not wholly averse; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEARTACH, härt'āke, *s.* Sorrow, anguish.

HEARTBREAK, härt'brāke, *s.* Overpowering sorrow.

HEARTBREAKER, härt'brā-kûr, *s.* A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEARTBREAKING, härt'brā-kĭng, *a.* Overpowering with sorrow.

HEARTBREAKING, härt'brā-kĭng, *s.* Overpowering grief. [heart inflamed.

HEARTBURNED, härt'bûrnd, *a.* Having the

HEARTBURNING, härt'bûr-nĭng, *s.* Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEARTDEAR, härt'dēre, *a.* Sincerely beloved. [lity.

HEARTEASE, härt'ēze, *s.* Quiet, tranquil-

HEARTEASING, härt'ēz-ĭng, *a.* Giving quiet.

HEARTED, härt'ĕd, *a.* Only used in composition, as, hard-hearted.

To HEARTEN, härt'tn, *v. a.* To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTFELT, härt'fĕlt, *a.* Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEARTH, härth *or* hērth, *s.* The pavement of a room where a fire is made.

HEARTILY, härt'tĕ-lē, *ad.* Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, härt'tē-nĕs, *s.* Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength. [spiritless.

HEARTLESS, härt'lĕs, *a.* Without courage,

HEARTLESSLY, härt'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, härt'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTPEAS, härt'pēze, *s.* A plant.

HEARTSEASE, härts'ēze, *s.* A plant.

HEARTSICK, härt'sĭk, *a.* Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEARTSTRINGS, härt'strĭngz, *s.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEARTSTRUCK, härt'strŭk, *a.* Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEARTSWELLING, härt'swĕl-lĭng, *a.* Rankling in the mind.

HEARTWHOLE, härt'hwōle, *a.* With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEARTWOUNDED, härt'wōōn-dĕd, *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTY, härt'tē, *a.* Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong. [heart.

HEARTYHALE, härt'tē-hāle, *a.* Good for the

HEAT, hēte, *s.* The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hēte, *v. a.* To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To HEAT, hēte, *v. n.* To grow hot.

HEATER, hē'tûr, *s.* An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hē*th*, *s.* A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATHCOCK, hē*th*'kŏk, *s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATHEN, hē'*th*n, *s.* The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē'*th*n, *a.* Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē'*th*n-ĭsh, *a.* Belonging to the gentiles, wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'*th*n-ĭsh-lē, *ad.* After the manner of heathens. [paganism.

HEATHENISM, hē'*th*n-ĭzm, *s.* Gentilism,

HEATHENIZE, hē'*th*n-īze, *v. a.* To render heathenish. [bitter vetch.

HEATHPEASE, hē*th*'pēze, *s.* A species of

HEATHROSE, hē*th*'rōze, *s.* A plant.

HEATHY, hē*th*'ē, *a.* Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hēve, *v. a.* Pret. *Heaved*, anciently *Hove*. Part. *Heaved* or *Hoven*. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hēve, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēve, *s.* Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hĕv'vn, *s.* The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVENBORN, hĕv'vn-bôrn, *a.* Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVENBRED, hĕv'vn-brĕd, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVENBUILT, hĕv'vn-bilt, *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVENDIRECTED, hĕv'vn-dē-rĕk'tĕd, *a.* Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'vn-lē, *a.* Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'vn-lē, *ad.* In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hĕv'vn-wärd, *ad.* Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hĕv'ē-lē, *ad.* With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hĕv'ē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē, *a.* Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish, stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, encumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as, heavy roads.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē, *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hĕb'dō-măd, *s.* A week, a space of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl, } *a.*
HEBDOMADARY, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăr-ē, } *a.* Weekly, consisting of seven days.

To HEBETATE, hĕb'ē-tāte, *v. a.* To dull, to blunt, to stupify.

HEBETATION, hĕb-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hĕb'ē-tūde, *s.* Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRAISM, hēb'rā-izm, *s.* A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hēb'rā-ist, } *s.* One skilled
HEBRICIAN, hē-brish'ăn, } in Hebrew.

HEBREW, hē'brōō, *s.* A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.

HECATOMB, hĕk'ă-tōōm, *s.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hĕk'tē-kăl, } *a.* Habitual, con-
HECTICK, hĕk'tik, } stitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hĕk'tik, *s.* A hectick fever.

HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr, *s.* A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr, *v. a.* To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr, *v. n.* To play the bully. [blustering.

HECTORLY, hĕk-tŭr-lē, *a.* Insolent;

HEDERACEOUS, hĕd-ēr-ā'shŭs, *a.* Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hĕdje, *s.* A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

HEDGE, hĕdje, *s.* Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.

To HEDGE, hĕdje, *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.

To HEDGE, hĕdje, *v. n.* To shift, to hide the head. [birth, meanly born.

HEDGEBORN, hĕdje'bôrn, *a.* Of no known

HEDGEFUMITORY, hĕdje-fū'mē-tŭr-ē, *s.* A plant.

HEDGEHOG, hĕdje'hŏg, *s.* An animal set with prickles like thorns in a hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGEHYSSOP, hĕdje-hĭz'zŭp, *s.* A species of willow wort.—*See* HYSSOP.

HEDGEMUSTARD, hĕdje-mŭs'tŭrd, *s.* A plant.

HEDGENOTE, hĕdje'nōte, *s.* A word of contempt for low poetry. [hog.

HEDGEPIG, hĕdje'pig, *s.* A young hedge-

HEDGER, hĕdje'ŭr, *s.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGEROW, hĕdje'rō, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGESPARROW, hĕdje-spăr'rō, *s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGINGBILL, hĕdje'ing-bil, *s.* A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.

To HEED, hēēd, *v. a.* To mind, to regard; to take notice of, to attend.

HEED, hēēd, *s.* Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.

HEEDFUL, hēēd'fŭl, *a.* Watchful, cautious; suspicious; attentive, careful, observing. [carefully, cautiously.

HEEDFULLY, hēēd'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Attentively,

HEEDFULNESS, hēēd'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Caution, vigilance. [lantly.

HEEDILY, hēēd'ē-lē, *ad.* Cautiously, vigi-

HEEDINESS, hēēd'ē-nĕs, *s.* Caution, vigilance. [tive, careless.

HEEDLESS, hēēd'lĕs, *a.* Negligent, inatten-

HEEDLESSLY, hēēd'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hēēd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hēēl, *s.* The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to

pursue closely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hēēl, *v. n.* To dance; to lean on one side, as, the ship heels.

HEELER, hēēl'ŭr, *s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse, *s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse, *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, hĕft, *s.* Heaving, effort; for haft, handle.

HEGIRA, hĕ-jī'rā, *or* hĕd'jē-rā, *s.* A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A.D. 622.

HEIFER, hĕf'fŭr, *s.* A young cow.

HEIGHHO, hī'hō, *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, hīte, *or* hāte, *s.* Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree, utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, hī'tn, *v. a.* To raise higher, to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hā'nŭs, *a.* Atrocious, wicked in a high degree. [wickedly.

HEINOUSLY, hā'nŭs-lē, *ad.* Atrociously,

HEINOUSNESS, hā'nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, âre, *s.* One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, âre'ĭs, *s.* An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, âre'lĕs, *a.* Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, âre'shĭp, *s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, âre'lōōm, *s.* Any furniture or moveables decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. [*Hold.*

HELD, hĕld. The pret. and part. pass. of

HELIACAL, hē-lī'ă-kăl, *a.* Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hĕl'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hē-lē-ō-sĕn'trĭk, *a.* Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOMETER, hē-lē-ŏm'mē-tŭr, *s.* Instrument to measure the sun's diameter.

HELIOSCOPE, hē'lē-ō-skōpe, *s.* A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hē'lē-ō-trōpe, *s.* A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower.

HELIX, hē'lĭks, *s.* A spiral line.

HELL, hĕl, *s.* The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a tailor throws his shreds; the infernal powers. [flower.

HELLEBORE, hĕl'lē-bōre, *s.* Christmas

HELLENISM, hĕl'lē-nĭzm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hĕl'lĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hĕl'lĭsh-lē, *ad.* Infernally, wickedly. [abhorred qualities.

HELLISHNESS, hĕl'lĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness,

HELLWARD, hĕl'wărd, *ad.* Towards hell.

HELM, hĕlm, *s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, hĕlm, *v. a.* To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hĕlmd, } *a.* Furnished

HELMETED, hĕl'mĕt-ĕd, } with a headpiece.

HELMET, hĕl'mĭt, *s.* A helm, a headpiece.

To HELP, hĕlp, *v. a.* Pret. *Helped* or *Holp.* Part. *Helped* or *Holpen.* To assist, to support, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

To HELP, hĕlp, *v. n.* To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hĕlp, *s.* Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hĕlp'ŭr, *s.* An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with anything wanted.

HELPFUL, hĕlp'fŭl, *a.* Useful, that gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hĕlp'lĕs. *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help. [cour

HELPLESSLY, hĕlp'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without suc-

HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of succour. [an assistant.

HELPMATE, hĕlp'māte, *s.* A companion;

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'tŭr-skĕl'tŭr, *ad.* In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hĕlv, *s.* The handle of an axe.

HEM, hĕm, *s.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; *interj.* Hem!

To HEM, hĕm, *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

To HEM, hĕm, *v. n.* To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hĕm'ê-plĕd-jè, *s.* A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hĕm'ê-sfêre, *s.* The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm-ê-sfĕr'îk-âl, } *a.*
HEMISPHERICK, hĕm-ê-sfĕr'îk, }
Half-round, containing half a globe.

HEM STICK, hĕ'mis-tîk, *s.* Half a verse.

HEMLOCK, hĕm'lŏk, *s.* An herb.

HEMOPTOSIS, hê-mŏp-tô'sis, } *s.* The spitting
HEMOPTYSIS, hê-mŏp'tê-sis, } of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, hĕm'ô-râdje, } *s.* A violent
HEMORRHAGY, hĕm'ô-râ je, } flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm'ôr-rôidz, *s.* The piles, the emerods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ôr-rôid'âl, *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hĕmp, *s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hĕm'pn, *a.* Made of hemp.

HEN, hĕn, *s.* The female of a house cock; the female of any bird.

HENHEARTED, hĕn'hâr-tĕd, *a.* Dastardly, cowardly.

HENPECKED, hĕn'pĕkt, *a.* Governed by the wife.

HENROOST, hĕn'rôost, *s.* The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hĕn'bane, *s.* A plant.

HENCE, hĕnse, *ad.* or *interj.* From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground, from this source, from this original, from this store; From hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hĕnse'fôrth, *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hĕnse-fôr'wârd, *ad.* From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hĕnsh'mân, *s.* A page, an attendant.

To HEND, hĕnd *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hĕn-dĕk'â-gŏn, *s.* A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hĕn-dĕk'â-sîl-lâ-bl, *s.* A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables.

HENDIADIS, hĕn-dî'â-dîs, *s.* A common figure by which a substantive is used as an adjective; as, animal of the *dog* kind.

HEPATICAL, hê-pât'ê-kâl, } *a.* Belonging
HEPATICK, hê-pât'îk, } to the liver.

HEPS, hips, *s.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written *Hips*.

HEPTAGON, hĕp'tâ-gŏn, *s.* A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hĕp-tâg'ô-nâl, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, hĕp'târ-kè, *s.* A sevenfold government.

HER, hûr, *pron.* Belonging to a female: the oblique case of *She*.

HERS, hûrz, *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before, as, such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hĕr'âld, *s.* The officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger. [a herald.

To HERALD, hĕr'âld, *v. a.* To introduce as

HERALDIC, hê-râld'îk, *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HERALDRY, hĕr'âl-drè, *s.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, hĕrb, *s.* Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

HERBACEOUS, hĕr-bâ'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hĕr'bîdje, *s.* Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tithe and the right of pasture.

HERBAGED, hĕr'bâdjd, *a.* Covered with grass.

HERBAL, hĕr'bâl, *s.* A book containing the names and description of plants.

HERBALIST, hĕr'bâ-list, *s.* A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hĕr'bâ-rist, *s.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBLET, hĕr'blĕt, *s.* A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hĕr-bĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hĕr'bîd, *a.* Covered with herbs.

HERBLESS, hĕrb'lĕs, *a.* Without herbs; bare.

HERBOUS, hĕr'bŭs, *a.* Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hĕr'bû-lĕnt, *a.* Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, hĕrb'wŭm-ûn, *s.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, hĕrb'è, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

HERBIST, hĕrb'îst, *s.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBORIST, hĕr'bô rist, *s.* One curious in herbs.

HERCULEAN, hĕr-kû'lê-ân, *a.* Of extraordinary strength, massy.

HERD, hĕrd, *s.* A number of beasts together; a company of men, in contempt, or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as Goatherd

To HERD, hĕrd, *v. n.* To run in herds or companies; to associate.

HERDGROOM, hĕrd'grôôm, *s.* A keeper of

HERDMAN, hĕrd'mân, } *s.* One em-
HERDSMAN, hĕrdz'mân, } ployed in tending herds.

HERE, hère, *ad.* In this place; in the present state.

HEREABOUTS, hère'â-bôûts, *ad.* About this

HEREAFTER, hère-âf'tûr, *ad.* In a future state.

HEREAT, hère-ât', *ad.* At this.
HEREBY, hère-bī', *ad.* By this.
HEREDITABLE, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.
HEREDITAMENT, hĕr-ē-dĭt'ā-mĕnt, *s.* A law term denoting inheritance.
HEREDITARY, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-rē, *a.* Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.
HEREDITARILY, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-rē-lē, *ad.* By inheritance.
HEREIN, hère-ĭn', *ad.* In this.
HEREMITICAL, hĕr-ē-mĭt'ĭk-ăl, *a.* Solitary; suitable to a hermit.
HEREOF, hère-of', *ad.* From this, of this.
HEREON, hère-ŏn', *ad.* Upon this.
HEREOUT, hère-oût', *ad.* Out of this.
HERESY, hĕr'ē-sē, *s.* An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.
HERESIARCH, hē-rē'zhē-ărk, *s.* A leader in heresy.
HERETICK, hĕr'ē-tĭk, *s.* One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.
HERETICAL, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl, *a.* Containing heresy.
HERETICALLY, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* With heresy.
HERETO, hère-tōō', *ad.* To this.
HERETOFORE, hère-tōō-fōre', *ad.* Formerly, anciently.
HEREUNTO, hère-ŭn-tōō', *ad.* To this.
HEREUPON, hère-ŭp-ŏn', *ad.* Upon this.
HEREWITH, hère-with', *ad.* With this.
HERITABLE, hĕr'ē-tā-bl. *a.* Capable of being inherited.
HERITAGE, hĕr'ē-tāje, *s.* Inheritance, estate devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE, hĕr-măf'frō-dīte, *s.* An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMAPHRODITICAL, hĕr-măf-frō-dĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl, } *a.* Chy-
HERMETICK, hĕr-mĕt'ĭk, } mical.
HERMETICALLY, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl-ē, *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art.
HERMIT, hĕr'mĭt, *s.* A solitary, an anchoret, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.
HERMITAGE, hĕr'mĭt-āje, *s.* The cell or habitation of a hermit.
HERMITESS, hĕr'mĭt-tĕs, *s.* A woman retired to devotion. [a hermit.
HERMITICAL, hĕr-mĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Suitable to
HERN, hĕrn, *s.* Contracted from *Heron.*
HERNIA, hĕr'nē-ă, *s.* Any kind of rupture.
HERO, hē'rō, *s.* A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect. [heroick.
HEROICAL, hē-rō'ē-kăl, *a.* Befitting a hero,
HEROICALLY, hē-rō'ē-kăl-ē, *ad.* After the way of a hero.
HEROICK, hē-rō'ĭk, *a.* Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes. [a hero.
HEROICKLY, hē-rō'ĭk-lē, *ad.* Suitable to
HEROI-COMICK, hē-rō-ĭ-kŏm'ĭk. *a.* A mixture of dignity and levity.
HEROINE, hĕr'ō-ĭn, *s.* A female hero.
HEROISM, hĕr'ō-ĭzm, *s.* The qualities or character of a hero. [fish.
HERON, hĕr'ŭn, *s.* A bird that feeds upon
HERONRY, hĕr'ŭn-rē, } *s.* A place
HERONSHAW, hĕr'ŭn-shâw, } where herons breed. [mation.
HERPES, hĕr'pĭz, *s.* A cutaneous inflam-
HERRING, hĕr'rĭng, *s.* A small sea-fish
HERS, hûrz, *pron.* The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.
HERSE, hĕrse, *s.* A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
To HERSE, hĕrse, *v. a.* To put in a herse.
HERSELF, hĕr-sĕlf', *pron.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
HERSELIKE, hĕrse'like, *a.* Funereal, suitable to funerals.
HESITANCY, hĕz'ē-tăn-sē, *s.* Dubiousness, uncertainty.
To HESITATE, hĕz'ē-tāte, *v. n.* To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.
HESITATION, hĕz-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.
HEST, hĕst, *s.* Command, precept, injunction.
HETEROCLITE, hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīte, *s.* Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt-ĕr-rō-klĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Deviating from the common rule.
HETERODOX, hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks, *a.* Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.
HETERODOXY, hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏk-sē, *s.* The quality of being heterodox.
HETEROGENEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ăl, *a.* Not of the same nature, not kindred.
HETEROGENEITY, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē-nē'ē-tē, *s.* Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.
HETEROGENEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ŭs, *a.* Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.
To HEW, hū, *v. a.* Part. *Hewn* or *Hewed.* To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form a shape with an axe, to form laboriously.
HEWER, hū'ŭr, *s.* One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
HEXAGON, hĕks'ă-gŏn, *s.* A figure of six sides or angles. [sides.
HEXAGONAL, hĕgz-ăg'ō-năl, *a.* Having six

HEXAGONY, hĕgz-ăg'gŏ-nè, *s.* A figure of six angles.
HEXAMETER, hĕgz-ăm'ĕ-tŭr, *s.* A verse of six feet.
HEXANGULAR, hĕgz-ăng'gŭ-lăr, *a.* Having six corners. [six lines.
HEXASTICK, hĕgz-ăs'tĭk, *s.* A poem of
HEXASTICON, hĕgz-ăs'tè-kŏn, *s.* A poem or epigram in six lines.
HEY, hà, *interj.* An expression of joy.
HEYDAY, hà'dà, *interj.* An expression of frolick and exultation.
HEYDAY, hà'dà, *s.* A frolick, wildness.
HIATUS, hī-ā'tŭs, *s.* An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.
HIBERNAL, hī-bĕr'năl, *a.* Belonging to the winter.
HIBERNICISM, hī-bĕr'nè-sĭzm, *s.* An Irish mode of speech.
HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp, *or* hĭk'kŏf, *s.* A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.
To HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp, *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
To HICKUP, hĭk'kŭp, *v. n.* To sob with a convulsed stomach.
HID, hĭd,
HIDDEN, hĭd'dn, } Part. pass. of *Hide*.
HIDDENLY, hĭd'dn-lè, *ad.* Privily, secretly.
To HIDE, hide, *v. a.* Pret. *Hid.* Part. pass. *Hid* or *Hidden.* To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
To HIDE, hide, *v. n.* To lie hid, to be concealed.
HIDE, hide, *s.* The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.
HIDE-AND-SEEK, hide-ănd-sēk', *s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
HIDEBOUND, hide'bŏŭnd, *a.* A horse is said to be hidebound, when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.
HIDEOUS, hĭd'è-ŭs, *or* hĭd'jè-ŭs, *a.* Horrible, dreadful. [dreadfully.
HIDEOUSLY, hĭd'è-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Horribly,
HIDEOUSNESS, hĭd'è-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Horribleness, dreadfulness.
HIDER, hī'dŭr, *s.* He that hides.
To HIE, hī, *v. n.* To hasten, to go in haste.
HIERARCH, hī'è-rărk, *s.* The chief of a sacred order.
HIERARCHAL, hī-è-rărk'ăl, *a.* Belonging to sacred government.
HIERARCHICAL, hī-è-răr'kè-kăl, *a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIERARCHY, hī'è-răr-kè, *s.* A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment
HIEROGLYPHICK, hī-è-rò-glĭf'fĭk, *s.* An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in pictures.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, hī-è-rò-glĭf'è-kăl, *a.* Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hī-è-rò-glĭf'è-kăl-è, *ad.* Emblematically. [writing.
HIEROGRAPHY, hī-è-rŏg'grăf-è, *s.* Holy
HIEROPHANT, hī-ĕr'ò-fănt, *s.* One who teaches rules of religion.
To HIGGLE, hĭg'gl, *v. n.* To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'gl-dè-pĭg'gl-dè, *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confused mass, confusedly.
HIGGLER, hĭg'glŭr, *s.* One who sells provisions by retail.
HIGH, hī, *a.* A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, rising aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong-tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.
HIGH, hī, *s.* High place, elevation, superior region.
HIGH-BLEST, hī'blĕst, *s.* Supremely happy.
HIGH-BLOWN, hī'blōne, *a.* Swelled much with wind, much inflated. [tion.
HIGH-BORN, hī'bŏrn, *a.* Of noble extrac-
HIGH-COLOURED, hī'kŭl-lŭrd, *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour.
HIGH-DESIGNING, hī'dè-sī-nĭng, *a.* Having great schemes.
HIGH-FLIER, hī'flī-ŭr, *s.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance.
HIGH-FLOWN, hī'flōne, *a.* Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.
HIGH-FLYING, hī'flī-ĭng, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. [high piles.
HIGH-HEAPED, hī'hēpd, *a.* Covered with
HIGH-HEARTED, hī-hărt-ĕd, *a.* Full of courage.
HIGH-METTLED, hī'mĕt-tld, *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. [rogant.
HIGH-MINDED, hī'mīnd-ĕd, *a.* Proud, ar-
HIGH-REACHING, hī-rētsh'ĭng, *a.* Reaching upward; ambitious.
HIGH-RED, hī'rĕd, *a.* Deeply red.
HIGH-SEASONED, hī-sē'zŭnd, *a.* Piquant to the palate. [ing, insolent.
HIGH-SPIRITED, hī-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Bold, dar-
HIGH-STOMACHED, hī-stŭm'mŭkt, *a.* Obstinate, lofty. [quant.
HIGH-TASTED, hī-tās'tĕd, *a.* Gustful, pi-
HIGH-VICED, hī'vĭst, *a.* Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'râwt, *a.* Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hī'lând, *s.* Mountainous regions. [of mountains.

HIGHLANDER, hī'lând-ûr, *s.* An inhabitant

HIGHLY, hī'lē, *ad.* With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hī'mōst, *a.* Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hī'nĕs, *s.* Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hīte, *a.* Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī'wâ-tûr, *s.* The utmost flow of the tide. [path.

HIGHWAY, hī'wā', *s.* Great road, publick

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'wā-mân, *s.* A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hē-lâr'ē-tē, *s.* Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hĭl'dĭng, *s.* A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hĭl, *s.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hĭl'lŏk, *s.* A little hill.

HILLY, hĭl'lē, *a.* Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hĭlt, *s.* The handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hĭm. The oblique case of *He*.

HIMSELF, hĭm-sĕlf', *pron.* In the nominative, *He;* in ancient authors, *Itself;* in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hīn, *s.* A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hīnd, *a.* Comp. *Hinder.* Sup. *Hindmost.* Backward, contrary in position to the face.

HIND, hīnd, *s.* The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hīnd'bĕr-rĭz, *s.* The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hĭn'dûr, *v. a.* To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hīn'dûr, *a.* That is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hĭn'dûr-ânse, *s.* Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hĭn'dûr-ûr, *s.* He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hĭn'dûr-lĭng, *s.* A paltry, worthless degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hīnd'ûr-mōst, *a.* Hindmost, last, in the rear. [rear.

HINDMOST, hīnd'mōst, *a.* Last, lag, in the

HINGE, hĭnje, *s.* Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hĭnje, *v. a.* To furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge.

To HINT, hĭnt, *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hĭnt, *s.* Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hĭp, *s.* The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, hĭp, *s.* The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, hĭp, *v. a.* To spring or shoot the hips; Hiphop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

HIP, hĭp. *interj.* An exclamation or calling to one.

HIPPED, hĭpd, *a.* Melancholy.

HIPPISH, hĭp'pĭsh, *a.* A corruption of Hypochondriack.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hĭp-pō-sĕn'tâwr, *s.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. [wine.

HIPPOCRASS, hĭp'pō-krâs, *s.* A medicated

HIPPOGRIFF, hĭp-pō-grĭf, *s.* A winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hĭp-pō-pŏt'â-mŭs, *s.* The river horse. An animal found in the Nile. [cated in the hip.

HIPSHOT, hĭp'shŏt, *a.* Sprained or dislo-

HIPWORT, hĭp'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

To HIRE, hīre, *v. a.* To procure anything for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe, to engage himself for pay.

HIRE, hīre, *s.* Reward or recompense paid for the use of anything; wages paid for service.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng, *s.* One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng, *a.* Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hīre'ûr, *s.* One who uses anything; paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hĕr'sūte', *a.* Rough, rugged.

HIS, hĭz, *pron. poss.* The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently *Its.*

To HISS, hĭs, *v. n.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hĭs, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hĭs, *s.* The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres. [manding silence.

HIST, hĭst, *interj.* An exclamation com-

HISTORIAN, hĭs-tō'rē-ân, *s.* A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk-âl, } *a.* Pertaining
HISTORICK, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk, } to history.

HISTORICALLY, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk-âl-ē, *ad.* In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hĭs-tŏr'ē-fī, *v. a.* To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hĭs-tō-rē-ŏg'râ-fûr, *s.* An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hĭs-tŏ-rē-ŏg'rȧ-fē, *s.* The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hĭs'tŭr-ē, *s.* A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY-PIECE, hĭs'tŭr-ē-pēēse, *s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kȧl, } *a.* Befit-
HISTRIONICK, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ĭk, } ting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kȧl-ē, *ad.* Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hĭt, *v. a.* To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hĭt, *v. n.* To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed; not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hĭt, *s.* A stroke, a lucky chance.

HITCH, hĭtsh. *s.* Anything that holds; an impediment.

To HITCH, hĭtsh, *v. n.* To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hĭthe, *s.* A small haven to land wares out of boats.

HITHER, hĭth'ŭr, *ad.* To this place from some place, Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design. [part.

HITHER, hĭth'ŭr, *a.* Nearer, towards this

HITHERMOST, hĭth'ŭr-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hĭth'ŭr-tōō, *ad.* To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭth'ŭr-wȧrd, } *ad.* This
HITHERWARDS, hĭth'ŭr-wȧrdz, } way, towards this place.

HIVE, hīve, *s.* The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hīve, *v. a.* To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hīve, *v. n.* To take shelter together. [hives.

HIVER, hīve'ŭr, *s.* One who puts bees in

HO, } hō. *interj.* A call, a sudden excla-
HOA, } mation, to give notice of approach, or anything else. [white with frost.

HOAR, hōre, *a.* White; gray with age;

HOAR-FROST, hōre'frŏst, *s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hōrde, *s.* A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hōrde, *v. n.* To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hōrde, *v. a.* To lay in hoards, to husband privily. [in secret.

HOARDER, hōrd'ŭr, *s.* One that stores up

HOARHOUND, hōre'hŏŭnd, *s.* A plant.

HOARINESS, hō'rē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hōrse, *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hōrse'lē, *ad.* With a rough, harsh voice. [voice.

HOARSENESS, hōrse'nĕs, *s.* Roughness of

HOARY, hō'rē, *a.* White, whitish; white or gray with age; white with frost, mouldy, mossy, rusty. [tion.

HOAX, hōks, *s.* An imposition; a deception.

To HOBBLE, hŏb'bl, *v. n.* To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly and unevenly.

HOBBLE, hŏb'bl, *s.* Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hŏb'blĭng-lē, *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hŏb'bē, *s.* A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow; a favourite object or pursuit. [fairy.

HOBGOBLIN, hŏb-gŏb'lĭn, *s.* A sprite, a

HOBNAIL, hŏb'nāle, *s.* A nail used in shoeing a horse. [nails.

HOBNAILED, hŏb'nāld, *a.* Set with hob-

HOBNOB, hŏb-nŏb, *ad.* This is corrupted from *Habnab.* [and fetlock.

HOCK, hŏk, *s.* The joint between the knee

To HOCK, hŏk, *v. a.* To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hŏk, *s.* Old strong Rhenish.

HOCKHERB, hŏk'ĕrb, *s.* A plant, the same with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hŏk'kl, *v. a.* To hamstring.

HOCUS-FOCUS, hō'kŭs-pō'kŭs, *s.* A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hŏd, *s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODMAN, hŏd'mȧn, *s.* A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGEPODGE, hŏdje'pŏdje, *s.* A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hō-dē-ĕr'nȧl, *a.* Of to-day.

HOE, hō, *s.* An instrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hō, *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hŏg, *s.* The general name of swine: a castrated boar; to bring hogs to a fine market, to fail of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hŏg'kōt, *s.* A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hŏg'grĭl, *s.* A two-years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hŏg'hĕrd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hŏg'gĭsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hŏg'gĭsh-lē, *ad.* Greedily, selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, hŏ'gĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hŏgz'bēnz,
HOGSBREAD, hŏgz'brĕd,
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'mŭsh-rōōms,
HOGSFENNEL, hŏgz'fĕn-nĕl,
} *s.* Plants.

HOGSHEAD, hŏgz'hĕd, *s.* A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons; any large barrel.

Hogsty, hŏg'stī, *s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

Hogwash, hŏg'wŏsh, *s.* The draff which is given to swine.

Hoiden, hŏĭ'dn, *s.* An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To Hoiden, hŏĭ'dn, *v. n.* To romp indecently.

To Hoise, hŏĭse, } *v. a.* To raise up on
To Hoist, hŏĭst, } high.

To Hold, hōld, *v. a.* Pret. *Held.* Part. pass. *Held* or *Holden.* To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain, to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a distance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; To hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; To hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To Hold, hōld, *v. n.* To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to speak in publick; To hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; To hold off, to keep at a distance without closing with offers; to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to procced; To hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; To hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; to hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

Hold, hōld, *interj.* Forbear, stop, be still.

Hold, hōld, *s.* The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

Holder, hōl'dŭr, *s.* One that holds or gripes anything in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

Holderforth, hōl-dĕr-fōr*th'*, *s.* An haranguer, one who speaks in publick.

Holdfast, hōld'fâst, *s.* Anything which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

Holding, hōld'ĭng, *s.* Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

Hole, hōle, *s.* A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

To Hole, hōle, *v. a.* To form a hole, to excavate.

Holidam, hŏl'ē-dăm, *s.* Blessed Lady.

Holily, hŏ'lē-lē, *ad.* Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

Holiness, hŏ'lē-nĕs, *s.* Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

Holla, hŏl'lŏ, *interj.* A word used in calling to anyone at a distance.

Holland, hŏl'lănd, *s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Hollow, hŏl'lō, *a.* Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

Hollow, hŏl'lō, *s.* Cavity, concavity, cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.

To Hollow, hŏl'lō, *v. a.* To make hollow, to excavate.

To Hollow, hŏl'lō, *v. n.* To shout, to hoot.

Hollowly, hŏl'lō-lē, *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

Hollowness, hŏl'lō-nĕs, *s.* Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

Hollowroot, hŏl'lō-rōōt, *s.* A plant.

Holly, hŏl'lē, *s.* A tree.

Hollyhock, hŏl'lē-hŏk, *s.* Rosemallow.

Hollyrose, hŏl'lē-rōze, *s.* A plant.

Holocaust, hŏl'lō-kâwst, *s.* A burnt sacrifice.

Holp, hōlp. The old *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Help.*

Holpen, hōl'pn. The old *part. pass.* of *Help.*

Holster, hōl'stŭr, *s.* A case for a horseman's pistol.

Holy, hō'lē, *a.* Good, pious, religious; hallowed; consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate: sacred.

Holyday, hŏl'ē-dā, *s.* The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gaiety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

Holy Thursday, hŏ'lē-*th*ûrz-dā, *s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

Holy Week, hŏ'lē-wēēk, *s.* The week before Easter.

Homage, hŏm'āje, *s.* Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

Homager, hŏm'ā-jŭr, *s.* One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hōme, *s.* His own house, the private dwelling; his own country, the place of constant residence; united to a substantive it signifies domestick.

HOME, hōme, *ad.* To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBORN, hōme'bōrn, *a.* Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEBRED, hōme'brĕd, *a.* Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hōme'fĕlt, *a.* Inward, private.

HOMEKEEPING, hōme'kēēp-ing, *a.* Staying at home.

HOMELESS, hōme'lĕs, *a.* Without a home.

HOMELILY, hōme'lĭ-lĕ, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hōme'lē-nĕs, *s.* Plainness, rudeness.

HOMELY, hōme'lē, *a.* Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOMEMADE, hōme'mādе, *a.* Made at home.

HOMER, hō'mŭr, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hōme'spŭn, *a.* Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hōme'stăll, } *s.* The place of
HOMESTEAD, hōme'stĕd, } the house.

HOMEWARD, hōme'wărd. } *ad.* Towards
HOMEWARDS, hōme'wărdz, } home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hŏm'ĕ-side, *s.* Murder, manslaying, destruction, a murderer, a manslayer. [bloody.

HOMICIDAL, hŏm-ĕ-sī'dăl, *a.* Murderous,

HOMILETICAL, hŏm-ĕ-lĕt'ĭk-ăl, *a.* Social, conversible.

HOMILY, hŏm'ĕ-lĕ, *s.* A discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOEOMERIA, hō-mē-ō-mē'rē-ă, *s.* A likeness of parts.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mō-jē'nē ăl, } *a.* Having the same nature or principles.
HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ŭs, }

HOMOGENEALNESS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ăl-nĕs, }
HOMOGENEITY, hō-mō-jē-nē'ĕ-tĕ, }
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ŭs-nĕs, } *s.* Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hō-mŏd'jē-nē, *s.* Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hō mŏl'ō-gŭs, *a.* Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mŏn'ē-mŭs, *a.* Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mŏn'ē-mē, *s.* Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hō-mŏt'tō-nŭs, *a.* Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

HONE, hōne, *s.* A whetstone for a razor.

HONEST, ŏn'nĕst, *a.* Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ŏn'nĕst-lĕ, *ad.* Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, ŏn'nĕs-tē, *s.* Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hŭn'nĭd, *a.* Covered with honey, sweet.

HONEY, hŭn'nē, *s.* A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet.

HONEYBAG, hŭn'nē-băg, *s.* The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEYCOMB, hŭn'nē-kōme, *s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEYCOMBED, hŭn'nē-kōmd, *a.* Flawed with little cavities.

HONEYDEW, hŭn'nē-dū, *s.* Sweet dew.

HONEYFLOWER, hŭn'nē-flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* A plant.

HONEYGNAT, hŭn'nē-năt, *s.* An insect.

HONEYMOON, hŭn'nē-mōōn, *s.* The first month after marriage. [bine.

HONEYSUCKLE, hŭn'nē sŭk-kl, *s.* Wood-

HONEYLESS, hŭn'nē-lĕs, *a.* Without honey.

HONEYWORT, hŭn'nē-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

HONORARY, ŏn'nŭr-ă-rē, *a.* Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, ŏn'nŭr, *s.* Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory; boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth: civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

To HONOUR, ŏn'nŭr, *v. a.* To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit, equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, ŏn'nŭr-ă-blē, *ad.* With tokens of honour; magnanimously; generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, ŏn'nŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HONOURLESS, ŏn'nŭr-lĕs, *a.* Without honour; not honoured.

HOOD, hŏŏd, *a.* In composition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood; sometimes it is taken collectively, as, brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hŏŏd, *s.* The upper cover of a woman's head; anything drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To Hood, hŏŏd, *v. a.* To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

Hoodman-blind, hŏŏd'măn-blīnd', *s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another and tell his name—blindman's buff.

To Hoodwink, hŏŏd'wĭnk, *v. a.* To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

Hoof, hŏŏf, *s.* The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

Hook, hŏŏk, *s.* Anything bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To Hook, hŏŏk, *v. a.* To catch with a hook; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

Hooked, hŏŏk'ĕd, *a.* Bent, curvated.

Hookedness, hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of being bent like a hook.

Hooker, hŏŏk'ŭr, *s.* That which catches like a hook; a Dutch vessel.

Hooknosed, hŏŏk-nōzd', *a.* Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

Hoop, hŏŏp, *s.* Anything circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; anything circular.

To Hoop, hŏŏp, *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To Hoop, hŏŏp, *v. n.* To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

Hooper, hŏŏp'ŭr, *s.* A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

Hooping-cough, hŏŏp'ĭng-kŏf, *s.* A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To Hoot, hŏŏt, *v. n.* To shout in contempt, to cry as an owl.

To Hoot, hŏŏt, *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

Hoot, hŏŏt, *s.* Clamour, shout.

To Hop, hŏp, *v. n.* To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

Hop, hŏp, *s.* A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

Hop, hŏp, *s.* A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing. [hops.

To Hop, hŏp, *v. a.* To impregnate with

Hope, hōpe, *s.* Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of anybody; that which gives hope, the object of hope.

To Hope, hōpe, *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To Hope, hōpe, *v. a.* To expect with desire.

Hopeful, hōpe'fŭl, *a.* Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

Hopefully, hōpe'fŭl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

Hopefulness, hōpe'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

Hopeless, hōpe'lĕs, *a.* Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

Hopelessly, hōpe'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without hope. [expectations.

Hoper, hō'pŭr, *s.* One that has pleasing

Hopingly, hō'pĭng-lè, *ad.* With hope, with expectations of good.

Hopper, hŏp'pŭr, *s.* He who hops or jumps on one leg.

Hopper, hŏp'pŭr, *s.* The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

Hoppers, hŏp'pŭrz, *s.* A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Horal, hō'răl, *a.* Relating to the hour.

Horary, hō'rā-rè, *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

Horde, hôrde, *s.* A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

Horizon, hō-rī'zŏn, *s.* The line that terminates the view.

Horizontal, hŏr-è-zŏn'tăl, *a.* Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

Horizontally, hŏr-è zŏn'tăl-è, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

To Horn, hôrn, *v. a.* To cornute.

Horn, hôrn, *s.* The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

Hornbeak, hôrn'bèèk, } *s.* A kind of fish.
Hornfish, hôrn'fish, }

Hornbeam, hôrn'bème, *s.* A tree.

Hornbook, hôrn'bŏŏk, *s.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

Horned, hôr'nĕd, *a.* Furnished with horns.

Horner, hôr'nŭr, *s.* One that works in horn, and sells horn. [stinging fly.

Hornet, hôr'nĕt, *s.* A very large, strong,

Hornish, hôrn'ish, *a.* Resembling horn.

Hornfoot, hôrn'fŭt, *a.* Hoofed. [owl.

Hornowl, hôrn'ŏŭl, *s.* A kind of horned

Hornpipe, hôrn'pīpe, *s.* A dance.

Hornstone, hôrn'stōne, *s.* A kind of blue stone. [tification.

Hornwork, hôrn'wŭrk, *s.* A kind of for-

Horny, hôr'nė, *a.* Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

Horography, hŏ-rŏg'grâ-fė, *s.* An account of the hours.

Horologe, hŏr'ŏ-lŏdje, } *s.* An instrument
Horology, hŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jė, } that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

Horometry, hŏ-rŏm'ė-trė, *s.* The art of measuring hours.

Horoscope, hŏr'rŏ-skōpe, *s.* The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

Horrent, hŏr'rĕnt, *a.* Horrible, dreadful.

Horrible, hŏr'rė-bl, *a.* Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

Horribleness, hŏr'rė-bl-nĕs, *s.* Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

Horribly, hŏr'rė-blė, *ad.* Dreadfully, hideously; to a dreadful degree.

Horrid, hŏr'rĭd, *a.* Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

Horridly, hŏr'rĭd-lė, *ad.* Terrifically.

Horridness, hŏr'rĭd-nĕs, *s.* Hideousness, enormity. [rour.

Horrific, hŏr-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Causing hor-

Horrisonous, hŏr-rĭs'sŏ-nŭs, *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

Horrour, hŏr'rŭr, *s.* Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

Horse, hôrse, *s.* A neighing quadruped used in war, draught, and carriage: it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which anything is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as, a horseface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To Horse, hôrse, *v. a.* To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride anything; to cover a mare.

Horseback, hôrs'bâk, *s.* The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

Horsebean, hôrs'bėne, *s.* A small bean usually given to horses.

Horseblock, hôrs'blŏk, *s.* A block on which they climb to a horse.

Horseboat, hôrs'bōte, *s.* A boat used in ferrying horses.

Horseboy, hôrs'bŏi, *s.* A boy employed in dressing horses, a stableboy.

Horsebreaker, hôrs'brâ-kŭr, *s.* One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

Horsechestnut, hôrs-tshĕs'nŭt, *s.* A tree, the fruit of a tree.

Horsecourser, hôrs'kōr-sŭr, *s.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

Horsecrab, hôrs'krâb, *s.* A kind of fish.

Horsecucumber, hôrs'kū-kŭm-bŭr, *s.* A plant. [of horses.

Horsedung, hôrs'dŭng, *s.* The excrement

Horseemmet, hôrs'ĕm-mĕt, *s.* An ant of a large kind. [horses.

Horseflesh, hôrs'flĕsh, *s.* The flesh of

Horsefly, hôrs'flī, *s.* A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

Horsefoot, hôrs'fŭt, *s.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. [horses.

Horsehair, hôrs'hâre, *s.* The hair of

Horseheel, hôrs'hėėl, *s.* An herb.

Horselaugh, hôrs'lâf, *s.* A loud violent rude laugh.

Horseleech, hôrs'lėėtsh, *s.* A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

Horselitter, hôrs'lĭt-tŭr, *s.* A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

Horseman, hôrs'mân, *s.* One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

Horsemanship, hôrs'mân-ship, *s.* The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

Horsematch, hôrs'mâtsh, *s.* A bird.

Horsemeat, hôrs'mète, *s.* Provender.

Horsemint, hôrs'mĭnt, *s.* A large coarse mint. [muscle.

Horsemuscle, hôrs'mŭs-sl, *s.* A large

Horseplay, hôrs'plâ, *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play. [horses.

Horsepond, hôrs'pŏnd, *s.* A pond for

Horserace, hôrs'râse, *s.* A match of horses in running.

Horseradish, hôrs'râd-ĭsh, *s.* A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.

Horseshoe, hôrs'shōō, *s.* A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

Horsestealer, hôrs'stė-lŭr, *s.* A thief who takes away horses.

Horsetail, hôrs'tâle, *s.* A plant.

Horsetongue, hôrs'tŭng, *s.* An herb.

Horseway, hôrs'wâ, *s.* A broad way by which horses may travel.

Hortation, hŏr-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

Hortative, hŏr'tâ-tĭv, *s.* Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

Hortatory, hŏr'tâ-tŭr-ė, *a.* Encouraging, animating, advising to anything.

Horticulture, hŏr'tė-kŭl-tshŭre, *s.* The art of cultivating gardens.

Horticulturist, hŏr-tė-kŭl'tshŭre-ĭst, *s.* A cultivator of gardens.

Hortulan, hŏr'tshŭ-lân, *a.* Belonging to a garden. [of praise to God.

Hosanna, hŏ-zân'nâ, *s.* An exclamation

Hose, hōze, *s.* Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs. [ings.

Hosier, hō'zhŭr, *s.* One who sells stock-

Hospitable, hŏs'pė-tâ-bl, *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hŏs'pè-tâ-blè, *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, hŏs'pè-tăl, *s.* A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hŏs-pè-tăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hōst, *s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.

To HOST, hōst, *v. n.* To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hŏs'tăje, *s.* One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hŏ-tĕl', *s.* A genteel inn.

HOSTELRY, hŏ'tĕl-rè, *s.* The same as Hostel.

HOSTESS, hōst'ĕs, *s.* A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'ĕs-shĭp, *s.* The character of a hostess.

HOSTILE, hŏs'tĭl, *a.* Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hŏs-tĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

To HOSTILIZE, hŏs'tĭl-lize, *v. a.* To render adverse.

HOSTLER, ŏs'lŭr, *s.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hŏt, *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hŏt'bĕd, *s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hŏt'brānd, *a.* Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCHPOTCH, hŏdje'pŏdje, *s.* A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTCOCKLES, hŏt-kŏk'klz, *s.* A child's play, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

HOTEL, hŏ-tĕl', *s.* A house for occasional lodgers of fortune.

HOTHEADED, hŏt'hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hŏt'hŏuse, *s.* A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hŏt'lè, *ad.* With heat; violently; vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hŏt'mŏŭthd, *a.* Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hŏt'nĕs, *s.* Heat, violence, fury.

HOTSPUR, hŏt'spŭr, *s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hŏt'spŭrd, *a.* Vehement, rash, heady

HOVE, hŏve. The *pret.* of *Heave.*

HOVEL, hŏv'il, *s.* A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hŏ'vn, *part. pass.* Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hŭv'vŭr, *v. n.* To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hŏk, *s.* The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hŏk, *v. a.* To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with a hough or hoe.

HOUND, hŏŭnd, *s.* A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND, hŏŭnd, *v. a.* To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUNDFISH, hŏŭnd'fish, *s.* A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hŏŭndz'tŭng, *s.* A plant.

HOUR, ŏŭr, *s.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ŏŭr'glăs, *s.* A glass filled with sand which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ŏŭr'lè, *a.* Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ŏŭr'lè, *ad.* Every hour, frequently.

HOURPLATE, ŏŭr'plàte, *s.* The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hŏŭse, *s.* A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hŏŭze, *v. a.* To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hŏŭze, *v. n.* To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hŏŭs'brā-kŭr, *s.* Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hŏŭs'brā-kĭng, *s.* Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hŏŭs'dŏg, *s.* A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hŏŭs'hōld, *s.* A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hŏŭs'hōl-dŭr, *s.* Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hŏŭs'hōld-stŭf, *s.* Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

tūbe, tŭb, bull. . . .öil. . . .pound. . . .thin, this.

HOUSEKEEPER, hŏŭs'kēē-ŭr, *s.* Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home, a woman servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hŏŭs'kēē-ping, *a.* Domestick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hŏŭs'kēē-ping, *s.* The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSEL, hŏŭ'zĕl, *s.* The Holy Eucharist. Obsolete.

To HOUSEL, hŏŭ'zĕl, *v. a.* To give or receive the Eucharist. Obsolete.

HOUSELAMB, hŏŭs'lăm, *s.* A lamb fatted in the house.

HOUSELEEK, hŏŭs'lēēk, *s.* A plant.

HOUSELESS, hŏŭs'lĕs, *a.* Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hŏŭs'mād, *s.* A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hŏŭs'rōōm, *s.* Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hŏŭs'snāle, *s.* A kind of [snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hŏŭs'wăr-ming, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house

HOUSEWIFE, hŭz'wĭf, *s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hŭz'wĭf-lè, *a.* Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hŭz'wĭf-lè, *ad.* With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hŭz wĭf-rè, *s.* Domestick or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hŏŭ'zing, *s.* Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, hŏŭ, *ad.* In what manner, to what degree: for what reason, for what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, hŏŭ-bē'ĭt, *ad.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWD'YE, hŏŭ'dē-yē. (How do ye?) In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, hŏŭ-ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

HOWITZER, hŏ'wĭt-zŭr, *s.* A species of mortar for throwing shells.

To HOWL, hŏŭl, *v. n.* To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, hŏŭl, *s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.

HOWLING, hŏŭl'ing, *s.* Cry of a wolf or dog; of one in distress; any loud horrid noise.

HOWSOEVER, hŏŭ-sŏ-ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* In what manner soever; although.

HOY, hŏĭ, *s.* A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hŭb'bŭb, *s.* A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hŭk'kă-băk, *s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, hŭk'kl-băkt, *a.* Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hŭk'kl-bōne, *s.* The hip-

HUCKSTER, hŭks'tŭr, *s.* One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trick'sh mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, hŭks'tŭr, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'dl, *v. a.* To press up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'dl, *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hŭd'dl, *s.* Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hū, *s.* Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with *cry*, as, to raise a *Hue and Cry* after a robber.

HUFF, hŭf, *s.* Swell of sudden anger.

To HUFF, hŭf, *v. a.* To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, hŭf, *v. n.* To bluster, to storm,

HUFFISH, hŭf'fish, *a.* Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hŭf'fish-lè, *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hŭf'fish-nès, *s.* Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

To HUG, hŭg, *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hŭg, *s.* Close embrace.

HUGE, hūje, *a.* Vast, immense; great, even to deformity.

HUGELY, hūje'lè, *ad.* Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hūje'nĕss, *s.* Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hŭg'gŭr-mŭg-gŭr, *s.* Secrecy, by-place. A cant word.

HULK, hŭlk, *s.* The body of a ship; anything bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hŭl, *s.* The husk or integument of anything, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

HULLY, hŭl'lè, *a.* Husky, full of hulls.

To HUM, hŭm, *v. a.* To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hŭm, *s.* The noise of bees or in-

sects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause.

Hum, hŭm, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Human, hū'măn, *a.* Having the qualities of a man.

Humane, hū-māne', *a.* Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

Humanely, hū-māne'lè, *ad.* Kindly, with good nature.

Humaneness, hū-māne'nĕss, *s.* Tenderness, humanity.

Humanist, hū'mā-nĭst, *s.* A philologer, a grammarian.

Humanity, hū-măn'ĕ-tè, *s.* The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To **Humanize**, hū'măn-ize, *v. a.* To soften, to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.

Humankind, hū-măn-kyīnd, *s.* The race of man.

Humanly, hū'măn-lè, *ad.* After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

Humbird, hŭm'bŭrd, *s.* The humming bird.

Humble, ŭm'bl, *a.* Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To **Humble**, ŭm'bl, *v. a.* To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from a height.

Humblebee, ŭm'bl-bēē, *s.* A buzzing wild bee; an herb.

Humblemouthed, ŭm'bl mŏŭthd, *a.* Mild, meek.

Humbleness, ŭm'bl-nĕs, *s.* Humility, absence of pride.

Humbleplant, ŭm'bl-plănt, *s.* A species of sensitive plant.

Humbler, ŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

Humbles, ŭm'blz, *s.* Entrails of a deer.

Humbly, ŭm'blè, *ad.* With humility, without elevation.

Humbug, hŭm-bŭg, *s.* An imposition.

Humdrum, hŭm'drŭm, *a.* Dull, dronish, stupid.

To **Humect**, hū-mĕkt', } *v. a.* To
To **Humectate**, hū-mĕk'tāte, } wet; to moisten. Little used.

Humectation, hū-mĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of wetting, moistening.

Humeral, hū'mĕ-răl, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.

Humid, hū'mĭd, *a.* Wet, moist, watery.

Humidity, hū-mĭd'ĕ-tè, *s.* Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humiliation, hū-mĭl-ĕ-ā'shŭn, *s.* Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

Humility, hū-mĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

Hummer, hŭm'mŭr, *s.* One that hums.

Humming, hŭm-ing, *s.* Noise of bees or flies; an inarticulate sound; a trick.

Humoral, yū'mō-răl, *a.* Proceeding from humours.

Humorist, yū'mŭr-ĭst, *s.* One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

Humorous, yū'mŭr-ŭs, *a.* Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.

Humorously, yū'mŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

Humorousness, yū'mŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fickleness, capricious levity.

Humorsome, yū'mŭr-sŭm, *a.* Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

Humorsomely, yū'mŭr-sŭm-lè, *ad.* Peevishly, petulantly.

Humour, yū'mŭr, *s.* Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body: general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To **Humour**, yū'mŭr, *v. a.* To gratify, to sooth by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

Hump, hŭmp, *s.* A crooked back.

Humpback, hŭmp'băk, *s.* Crooked back, high shoulders.

Humpbacked, hŭmp'băkt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

To **Hunch**, hŭnsh, *v. a.* To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

Hunchbacked, hŭnsh'băkt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

Hundred, hŭn'drĕd, *or* hŭn'dŭrd, *a.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

Hundred, hŭn'drĕd, *s.* The number of ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of a hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of ten tithings.

Hundredth, hŭn'drĕd*th*, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred. [*Hang.*

Hung, hŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

Hunger, hŭng'gŭr, *s.* Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To **Hunger**, hŭng'gŭr, *v. n.* To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

Hungerbit, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt, } *a.*
Hungerbitten, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt-tn, } Pained or weakened with hunger.

Hungered, hŭng'gŭrd, *a.* Pinched by want of food.

Hungerly, hŭng'gŭr-lè, *a.* Hungry, in want of nourishment.

Hungerly, hŭng'gŭr-lè, *ad.* With keen appetite.

Hungerstarved, hŭng'gŭr-stărvd', *a.* Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

Hungrily, hŭng'grĕ-lè, *ad.* With keen appetite.

Hungry, hŭng'grè, *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolifick, greedy.

HUNKS, hŭngks, *s.* A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.

To HUNT, hŭnt, *v. a.* To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for: to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

To HUNT, hŭnt, *v. n.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

HUNT, hŭnt, *s.* A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.

HUNTER, hŭn'tŭr, *s.* One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey. the chase.

HUNTING, hŭnt'ing, *s.* The diversion of

HUNTINGHORN, hŭn'ting-hôrn, *s.* A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hŭn-trĕs, *s.* A woman that follows the chase.

HUNTSMAN, hŭnts'măn, *s.* One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'măn-ship, *s.* The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, hŭr'dl, *s.* A texture of sticks woven together. [hurdles.

To HURDLE, hŭr'dl, *v. a.* To pen up with

HURDS, hŭrdz, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hŭrl, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to drive impetuously: to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game. [a kind of game.

HURL, hŭrl, *s.* Tumult, riot, commotion;

HURLBAT, hŭrl'băt, *s.* Whirlbat.

HURLER, hŭr'lŭr, *s.* One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hŭr'lè, } *s.* Tumult,

HURLYBURLY, hŭr'lè-bŭr-lè, } commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, hŭr'rè-kăn, } *s.* A violent

HURRICANO, hŭr'rè-kā'nō, } storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. [precipitation.

To HURRY, hŭr'rè, *v. n.* To move on with

To HURRY, hŭr'rè, *v. a.* To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.

HURRY, hŭr'rè, *s.* Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

HURRYSKURRY, hŭr'rè-skŭr'rè, *ad.* (A word formed to express its own meaning). Wildly.

To HURT, hŭrt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Hurt.* Part. pas. *I have Hurt.* To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm. [or bruise.

HURT, hŭrt, *s.* Harm, mischief; wound

HURTER, hŭrt'ŭr, *s.* One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hŭrt'fŭl, *a.* Mischievous, pernicious. [ously, perniciously.

HURTFULLY, hŭrt'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Mischiev-

HURTFULNESS, hŭrt'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To HURTLE, hŭr'tl, *v. n.* To skirmish, to run against anything, to jostle

HURTLEBERRY, hŭr'tl-bĕr-rè, *s.* Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hŭrt'lĕs, *a.* Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt. [harm.

HURTLESSLY, hŭrt'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without

HURTLESSNESS, hŭrt'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd, *s.* The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd, *v. a.* To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hŭz'bŭnd-lĕs, *a.* Without a husband. [thrifty.

HUSBANDLY, hŭz'bŭnd-lè, *a.* Frugal,

HUSBANDMAN, hŭz'bŭnd-măn, *s.* One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hŭz'bŭn-drè, *s.* Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony, care of domestick affairs. [no noise!

HUSH, hŭsh, *interj.* Silence! be still!

HUSH, hŭsh, *a.* Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hŭsh, *v. a.* To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hŭsh'mŭn-è, *s.* A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hŭsk, *s.* The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hŭsk, *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hŭs'kĕd, *a.* Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKINESS, hŭs'kè-nĕs, *s.* Hoarseness.

HUSKY, hŭs'kè, *a.* Abounding in husks, hoarse.

HUSSAR, hŭz'zăr', *s.* One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.

HUSSY, hŭz'zè, *s.* A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hŭs'tingz, *s.* A council, a court held. [ther; to jostle.

To HUSTLE, hŭs'sl, *v. a.* To shake toge

HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf, *s.* A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf, *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hŭz'zĭf-rè, *s.* Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hŭt, *s.* A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hŭtsh, *s.* A corn chest.

To HUTCH, hŭtsh, *v. a.* To hoard.

To HUZZ, hŭz, *v. n.* To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hŭz-zā', *interj.* A shout, a cry of acclamation. [mation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zā', *v. n.* To utter acclaTo HUZZA, hŭz-zā', *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hī'ă-sĭn*th*, *s.* A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hī-ă-sĭn'*th*ĭn, *a.* Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

Hyades, hī'ā-dēz, } *s.* A watery constel-
Hyads, hī'ādz, } lation.

Hyaline, hī'ā-līn, *a.* Glassy, crystalline.

Hybrid, hīb'brĭd, *a.* Mongrel; produced by different species.

Hybridous, hīb'brē-dŭs, *a.* Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

Hydatides, hī-dăt'ē-dēz, *s.* Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons.

Hydra, hī'drā, *s.* A monster with many heads, slain by Hercules.

Hydragogues, hī'drā-gŏgz, *s.* Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

Hydraulical, hī-drâw'lē-kăl, } *a.* Rela-
Hydraulick, hī-drâw'lĭk, } ting to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Hydraulicks, hī-drâw'lĭks, *s.* The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydrocele, hī'drō-sēle, *s.* A watery rupture.

Hydrocephalus, hī-drō-sĕf'fā-lŭs, *s.* A dropsy in the head.

Hydrogen, hī'drō-jĕn, *s.* A chymical principle generating water.

Hydrographer, hī-drŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* One who draws maps of the sea.

Hydrography, hī-drŏg'grā-fē, *s.* Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hydromancy, hī'drō-măn-sē, *s.* Prediction by water.

Hydromel, hī'drō-mĕl, *s.* Honey and water.

Hydrometer, hī-drŏm'mē-tŭr, *s.* An instrument to measure the quantity of water.

Hydrometry, hī-drŏm'mē-trē, *s.* The act of measuring the quantity of water.

Hydrophobia, hī-drō-fō'bē-ā, *s.* Dread of water.

Hydropical, hī-drŏp'pē-kăl, } *a.* Dropsi-
Hydropick, hī-drŏp'pĭk, } cal, diseased with extravasated water.

Hydrostatical, hī-drō-stăt'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating to hydrostaticks, taught by hydrostaticks.

Hydrostatically, hī-drō-stăt'ē-kăl-ē, *ad.* According to hydrostaticks.

Hydrostaticks, hī-drō-stăt'ĭks, *s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hydrothorax, hī-drō-thō'răks, *s.* Water in the chest.

Hydroticks, hī-drŏt'ĭks, *s.* Purgers of water or phlegm.

Hyemal, hī-ē'măl, *a.* Belonging to winter.

Hyen, hī'ĕn, } *s.* An animal like a
Hyena, hī-ē'nā, } wolf.

Hygrometer, hī-grŏm'mē-tŭr, *s.* An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

Hygroscope, hī'grō-skōpe, *s.* An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

Hym, hĭm, *s.* A species of dog.

Hymen, hī'mĕn, *s.* The god of marriage, the virginal membrane.

Hymeneal, hī-mē-nē'ăl, } *s.* A marriage
Hymenean, hī-mē-nē'ăn, } song.

Hymeneal, hī-mē-nē'ăl, } *a.* Pertaining
Hymenean, hī-mē-nē'ăn, } to marriage.

Hymn, hĭm, *s.* An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To **Hymn**, hĭm, *v. a.* To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

To **Hymn**, hĭm, *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

Hymnick, hĭm'nĭk, *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hymning, hĭm'nĭng, *part. a.* Celebrating in hymns.

To **Hyp**, hĭp, *v. a.* To make melancholy, to dispirit.

Hypallage, hē-păl'lā-jē, *s.* A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

Hyper, hī'pŭr, *s.* Injudiciously used by *Prior* for a hypercritick.

Hyperbola, hī-pĕr'bō-lā, *s.* A term in mathematicks.

Hyperbole, hī-pĕr'bō-lē, *s.* A figure in rhetorick by which anything is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

Hyperbolical, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-kăl, } *a.* Be-
Hyperbolick, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lĭk, } longing to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

Hyperbolically, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In form of an hyperbola; with exaggeration or extenuation.

Hyperboliform, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-fôrm, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

Hyperbolist, hī-pĕr'bō-lĭst, *s.* One who hyperbolizes.

To **Hyperbolize**, hī-pĕr'bō-līze, *v. n.* To deal in hyperboles.

Hyperborean, hī-pĕr-bō'rē-ăn, *a.* Northern.

Hypercritical, hī-pĕr-krĭt'ē-kăl, *a.* Critical beyond use.

Hypercritick, hī-pĕr-krĭt'ĭk, *s.* A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Hypermeter, hī-pĕr'mē-tŭr, *s.* Anything greater than the standard requires.

Hypersarcosis, hī-pĕr-sâr-kō'sĭs, *s.* The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Hyphen, hī'fĕn, *s.* A mark of conjunction, as, vir-tue, ever-living.

Hypnotick, hĭp-nŏt'ĭk, *s.* Any medicine that induces sleep.

Hypochondres, hĭp-ō-kŏn'dŭrz, *s.* The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.

Hypochondriacal, hĭp-pō-kŏn-drī'ă-kăl, *a.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination, producing melancholy.

Hypochondriack, hĭp-pō-kŏn'drē-ăk, *s.* One affected with melancholy.

Hypocist, hĭp'ō-sĭst, *s.* An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hè-pŏk'krè-sè, *s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hĭp'pò-krĭt, *s.* A dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hĭp-pò-krĭt'ĭk-kăl, } *a.*
HYPOCRITICK, hĭp-pò-krĭt'tĭk, } Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hĭp-pò-krĭt'ĭk-kăl-è, *ad.* With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hĭp-ò-găs'trĭk, *a.* Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hĭp-ò-jè'ŭm, *s.* A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hĭ-pŏs'tâ-sĭs, *s.* Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hĭ-pò-stăt'è-kăl, *a.* Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hĭ-pŏt'è-nûse, *s.* The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

HYPOTHECATE, hĭ-pŏ*th*'è-kâte, *v. a.* To give in pledge.

HYPOTHESIS, hĭp-pŏ*th*'è-sĭs, *or* hĭ-pŏ*th*'è-sĭs, *s.* A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hĭ-pò-*th*ĕt'tè-kăl, } *a.* In-
HYPOTHETICK, hĭ-pò-*th*ĕt'tĭk, } cluding a supposition, conditional

HYPOTHETICALLY, hĭ-pò-*th*ĕt'tè-kăl-è, *ad.* Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hĭz'zŭp, *or* hĭ'sŭp, *s.* A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.

HYSTERICAL, hĭs-tĕr'rè-kăl, } *a.* Troubled
HYSTERICK, hĭs-tĕr'rĭk, } with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hĭs-tĕr'rĭks, *s.* Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I, ì, *pron. pers.* Oblique case *Me.* Plural *We.* Oblique case *Us.* The pronoun of the first person, *Myself; I* is more than once, in Shakspeare, (and Dr. Johnson might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher), written for *ay* or *yes.* Nay, Ben Jonson, in his grammar, makes this letter an adverb of affirmation.

To JABBER, jăb'bŭr, *v. n.* To talk idly without thinking; to chatter.

JABBERMENT, jăb'bŭr-mĕnt, *s.* Idle talk.

JABBERER, jăb'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jà'sènt, *a.* Lying at length.

JACINTH, jà-sĭn*th*, *s.* The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jăk, *s.* The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, jăk-bŏŏts', *s.* Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-PUDDING, jăk-pŭd'dĭng, *s.* A zany, a merry-andrew.

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, jăk'wĭth-â-lăn'tûrn, *s.* An ignis fatuus.

JACK-A-LENT, jăk-â-lĕnt', *s.* A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKALL, jăk-kăll', *s.* A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, jăk'ăn-àps, *s.* A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, jăk-dâw', *s.* A small species of crow.

JACKET, jăk'kĭt, *s.* A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBIN, jăk'ò-bĭn, *s.* A monk of a particular order; the name of a French revolutionary faction.

JACOBINE, jăk'ò-bine, *s.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITATION, jăk-tè-tà'shŭn, *s.* Tossing motion, restlessness; a false pretence of being married.

JACULATION, jăk-ù-là'shŭn, *s.* The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jàde, *s.* A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To JADE, jàde, *v. a.* To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jà'dĭsh, *a.* Vicious, bad, as a horse; unchaste, incontinent.

To JAGG, jăg, *v. a.* To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jăg, *s.* A protuberance, or denticulation.

JAGGEDNESS, jăg'gĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAGGY, jăg'gè, *a.* Uneven, denticulated.

JAIL, jàle, *s.* A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jàle'bûrd, *s.* One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, jà'lŭr, *s.* The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jàks, *s.* A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, jăl'lăp, *s.* A purgative root.

JAM, jăm, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

To JAM, jăm, *v. a.* To squeeze closely; to render firm by treading.

JAMB, jàm, *s.* Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

IAMBICK, ì-ăm'bĭk, *s.* Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, jăng'gl, *v. n.* To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLE, jăng'gl, *s.* Prate; harsh sound.

JANGLER, jăng'gl-ŭr, *s.* A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANGLING, jăng'gl-ĭng, *s.* Babble, altercation.

JANITOR, jăn'nè-tŭr, *s.* A door-keeper.

JANIZARY, jăn'nè-zâr-è, *s.* One of the guards of the Turkish sultan.

JANTY, jăn'tè, *a.* Showy, fluttering.

JANUARY, jăn'nù-âr-è, *s.* The first month of the year.

JAPAN, jâ-păn', *s.* Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, jâ-păn', *v. a.* To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, jâ-păn'nŭr, *s.* One skilled in japan-work: a shoe-blacker.

To JAR, jâr, *v. n.* To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jâr, *s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state, in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jâr'gŭn, *s.* Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARRING, jâr'rĭng, *s.* Quarrel.

JARGONELLE, jâr-gò-nĕl', *s.* A species of pear.

JASMINE, jăz'mĭn, *s.* A flower.

JASPER, jăs'pŭr, *s.* A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jăv'lĭn, *s.* A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, jân'dĭs, *s.* A distemper from obstruction of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jân'dĭst, *a.* Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, jânt, *v. n.* To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, jân'tè-nĕs, *s.* Airiness, flutter.

JAW, jâw, *s.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, jâ, *s.* A bird.

ICE, îse, *s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, îse, *v. a.* To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.

ICEBUILT, îse'bĭlt, *a.* Formed of ice.

ICEHOUSE, îse'hôuse, *s.* A house in which ice is reposited.

ICHNEUMON, ĭk-nù'mŏn, *s.* A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMON-FLY, ĭk-nù'mŏn-flî, *s.* A sort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ĭk-nŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* The groundplot.

ICHOR, î'kŏr, *s.* A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, ĭk'ŏr-ŭs, *a.* Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ĭk-*thè*-ŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, ĭk-*thè*-ŏf'â-jĭst, *s.* A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ĭk-*thè*-ŏf'â-jè, *s.* The practice of eating fish; fish diet.

ICICLE, î'sĭk-kl, *s.* A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, î'sè-nĕs, *s.* The state of generating ice.

ICON, î'kŏn, *s.* A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, î-kŏn'ŏ-klâst, *s.* A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, î-kŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jè, *s.* The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, ĭk-tĕr'è-kăl, *a.* Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, î'sè, *a.* Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I 'D, îde. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA, î-dè'â, *s.* A mental image.

IDEAL, î-dè'âl, *a.* Mental, intellectual.

To IDEALIZE, î-dè'âl-îze, *v. n.* To form ideas.

IDEALLY, î-dè'âl-è, *ad.* Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, î-dĕn'tè-kăl, } *a.* The same,
IDENTICK, î-dĕn'tĭk, } implying the same thing.

IDENTIFICATION, î-dĕn-tè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Proof of identity.

To IDENTIFY, î-dĕn'tè-fî, *v. a.* To prove a person or thing to be really the same.

IDENTITY, î-dĕn'tè-tè, *s.* Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, îdz, *s.* A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, îd-è-ŏk'krâ-sè, *s.* Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, îd-è-ŏ-krât'è-kăl, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, îd'è-ŏ-sè, *s.* Want of understanding.

IDIOM, îd'è-ŭm, *s.* A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, îd-è-ŏ-măt'è-kăl, } *a.* Pecu-
IDIOMATICK, îd-è-ŏ-măt'tĭk, } liar to a tongue, phraseological.

IDIOPATHY, îd-è-ŏp'pâ-*thè*, *s.* A primary disease that neither depends on, nor proceeds from, another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, îd-è-ŏ-sĭn'krâ-sè, *s.* A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOT, îd'è-ŭt, *s.* A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTICAL, îd-dè-ŏt'tè-kăl, } *a.* Familiar;
IDIOTICK, îd-dè-ŏt'tĭk, } stupid, foolish.

IDIOTISM, îd'è-ŭt-ĭzm, *s.* Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, ĭd'l, *a.* Lazy, averse from labour; not busy, not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, ĭ'dl, *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, ĭ'dl-hĕd-dĕd, *a.* Foolish, unreasonable.

IDLENESS, ĭ'dl-nĕs, *s.* Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.

IDLER, ĭ'dlŭr, *s.* A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, ĭ'dl-è, *ad.* Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, ĭ'dŭl, *s.* An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, ĭ-dŏl'lâ-tŭr, *s.* One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, ĭ-dŏl'lâ-trize, *v. a.* To worship idols.

IDOLATROUS, ĭ-dŏl'lâ-trŭs, *a.* Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, ĭ-dŏl'lâ-trŭs-lè, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner. [images.

IDOLATRY, ĭ-dŏl'lâ-trè, *s.* The worship of

IDOLISM, ĭ'dŭl-ĭzm, *s.* Worship of idols.

IDOLIST, ĭ'dŭl-ĭst, *s.* A worshipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, ĭ'dŏ-lize, *v. a.* To love or reverence to adoration. [venient.

IDONEOUS, ĭ-dŏ'nè-ŭs, *a.* Fit, proper, con-

IDYL, ĭ'dĭl, *s.* A small short poem in the pastoral style; an eclogue.

JEALOUS, jĕl'lŭs, *a.* Suspicious in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful. [emulously.

JEALOUSLY, jĕl'lŭs-lè, *ad.* Suspiciously,

JEALOUSNESS, jĕl'lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, jĕl'lŭs-è, *s.* Suspicion in love affairs; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, jèèr, *v. n.* To scoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, jèèr, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

JEER, jèèr, *s.* Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.

JEERER, jèèr'ŭr, *s.* A scoffer, a scorner, a mocker.

JEERING, jèèr'ing, *s.* Mockery.

JEERINGLY, jèèr'ing-lè, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, jè-hŏ'vâ, *s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, jè-jŏŏn', *a.* Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, jè-jŏŏn'nĕs, *s.* Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJUNITY, jè-jŭ'nè-tè, *s.* Dryness of style.

JELLIED, jĕl'lĭd, *a.* Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.

JELLY, jĕl'lè, *s.* Anything brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

JEMMY, jĭm'mè, *a.* Spruce.

JENNETING, jĕn'nĭt-ing, *s.* A species of apple soon ripe.

JENNET, jĕn'nĭt, *s.* A Spanish horse.

To JEOPARD, jĕp'pŭrd, *v. a.* To hazard, to put in danger. [dangerous.

JEOPARDOUS, jĕp'pŭr-dŭs, *a.* Hazardous,

JEOPARDOUSLY, jĕp'pŭrd-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Dangerously. [peril.

JEOPARDY, jĕp'pŭr-dè, *s.* Hazard, danger,

To JERK, jĕrk, *v. a.* To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

To JERK, jĕrk, *v. n.* To strike up.

JERK, jĕrk, *s.* A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts. [kind of hawk.

JERKIN, jèr'kĭn, *s.* A jacket, short coat; a

JERSEY, jĕr'zè, *s.* Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, jĕs, *s.* Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. [flower.

JESSAMINE, jĕs'sâ-mĭn, *s.* A fragrant

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, jè-rŏŏ'sâ-lĕm ăr'tè-tshŏks, *s.* Sunflower, of which they are a species.

To JEST, jĕst, *v. a.* To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.

JEST, jĕst, *s.* Anything ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughingstock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.

JESTER, jĕs'tŭr, *s.* One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; a buffoon, jackpudding.

JESTING, jĕs'ting, *s.* Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

JESUIT, jez'zhŭĭt, *s.* A monk of the society of Jesus; figuratively a crafty, deceitful man.

JET, jĕt, *s.* A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.

To JET, jĕt, *v. n.* To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.

JETTY, jĕt'tè, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, jŭ'ĭl, *s.* Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.

JEWEL HOUSE, *or* OFFICE, jŭ'ĭl-hŏŭse, *s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposited. [in precious stones.

JEWELLER, jŭ'ĭl-lŭr, *s.* One who trafficks

JEWISH, jŭ-ĭsh, *a.* Denoting a jew: relating to jews.

JEWSEAR, jŭze'èèr, *s.* A fungus.

JEWSMALLOW, jŭze-măl'lŏ, *s.* An herb.

JEWS-STONE, jŭze'stŏne, *s.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by lying in the earth.

JEWSHARP, jūze'hârp, *s.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, ĭf, *conj.* Suppose that, allow that; whether or not; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, ĭg'nē-ŭs, *a.* Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ĭg-nĭp'pō-tĕnt, *a.* Presiding over fire.

IGNIS-FATUUS, ĭg'nĭs-fât'shū'ŭs, *s.* Will-with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern.

To IGNITE, ĭg-nīte', *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.

IGNITION, ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ĭg-nī'tē-bl, *a.* Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, ĭg-nĭv'vō-mŭs, *a.* Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, ĭg-nō'bl, *a.* Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, ĭg-nō'blè, *ad.* Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs, *a.* Mean, shameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs-lè, *ad.* Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.

IGNOMINY, ĭg'nō-mĭn-ē, *s.* Disgrace, reproach, shame.

IGNORAMUS, ĭg-nō-rā-mŭs, *s.* The endorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution: a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ĭg'nō-rânse, *s.* Want of knowledge, unskilfulness: want of knowledge, discovered by external effect: in this sense it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rânt, *a.* Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown; undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rânt, *s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, ĭg'nō-rânt-lè, *ad.* Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.

To IGNORE, ĭg-nōre', *v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of

IGNOSCIBLE, ĭg-nŏs'sè-bl, *a.* Capable of pardon.

JIG, jĭg, *s.* A light careless dance or tune.

To JIG, jĭg, *v. n.* To dance carelessly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, jĭg'mâ-kŭr, *s.* One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGOT, jĭg'ŭt, *s.* A leg, as a jigot of mutton.

JIGUMBOB, jĭg'gŭm-bŏb, *s.* A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILL, jĭl, *s.* A measure of liquids; an opprobrious appellation of a woman.—*See* GILL.

JILL-FLIRT, jĭl'flûrt, *s.* A giddy or wanton woman.

JILT, jĭlt, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, jĭlt, *v. n.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, jĭng'gl, *v. n.* To clink, to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, jĭng'gl, *s.* Correspondent sounds, anything sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, īle, *s.* from *Aisle*, a wing. *French*, A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, ī'lĕx, *s.* The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, ĭl'ē-ăk, *a.* Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC-PASSION, ĭl'ē-ăk-pâsh'ŭn, *s.* A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, ĭl, *a.* Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil: sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, ĭl, *s.* Wickedness: misfortune, misery.

ILL, ĭl, *ad.* Not well, not rightly in any respect: not easily.

ILL, *substantive, adjective*, or *adverb*, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with L, stands for *In* or *Un*.

ILLACHRYMABLE, ĭl-lâk'krè-mâ-bl, *a.* Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, ĭl-lâps', *s.* Gradual immission or entrance of anything into another: sudden attack, casual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, ĭl-lâ'kwè-âte, *v. a.* To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, ĭl-lâ-kwè-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of catching or ensnaring: a snare, anything to catch.

ILLATION, ĭl-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE, ĭl'lâ-tĭv, *a.* Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, ĭl-lâw'dâ-bl, *a.* Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, ĭl-lâw'dâ-blè, *ad.* Unworthily, without deserving praise.

ILLEGAL, ĭl-lè'gâl, *a.* Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, ĭl-lè'gâl-lè-tè, *s.* Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALIZE, ĭl-lè'gâl-lize, *v. a.* To render illegal.

ILLEGALLY, ĭl-lè'gâl-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, ĭl-lĕd'jè-bl, *a.* What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, ĭl-lè-jĭt'tè-mâ-sè, *s.* State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, ĭl-lè-jĭt'tè-mâte, *a.* Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, ĭl-lè-jĭt'tè-mât-lè, *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, ĭl-lè-jĭt-tè-mâ'shŭn, *s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, ĭl-lĕv'vè-â-bl, *a.* What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, ĭl'fâ-vŭrd, *a.* Deformed; ugly.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, ĭl-fâ'vŭrd-lè, *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, îl-fâ'vûrd-nĕs, *s.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, îl-lĭb'bĕr-âl, *a.* Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILLIBERALITY, îl-lĭb-bĕr-râl'lè-tè, *s.* Parsimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, îl-lĭb'bĕr-râl-è, *ad.* Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, îl-lis'sit, *a.* Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, îl-lî'tn, *v. n.* To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, îl-lĭm'mè-tâ-bl, *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, îl-lĭm'mè-tâ-blè, *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, îl-lĭm'mĭt-ĕd, *a.* Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, îl-lĭm'mĭt-ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERACY, îl-lĭt'tĕr-â-sè, *s.* Illiterateness, want of learning.

ILLITERATE, îl-lĭt'tĕr-âte, *a.* Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, îl-lĭt'tĕr-âte-nĕs, *s.* Want of learning, ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE, îl-lĭt'tĕr-â-tûre, *s.* Want of learning.

ILLNESS, îl'nĕs, *s.* Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.

ILLNATURE, îl-nâ'tshûre, *s.* Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, îl-nâ'tshûrd, *a.* Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, îl-nâ'tshûrd-lè, *ad.* In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, îl-nâ-tshûrd-nĕs, *s.* Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, îl-lŏd'jè-kâl, *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, îl-lŏd'jè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

ILLSTARRED, îl-stârd, *a.* Unlucky.

To ILLUDE, îl-lûde', *v. a.* To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, îl-lûme', *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, îl-lû'mĭn, *v. a.* To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, îl-lû'mè-nâte, *v. a.* To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.

ILLUMINATION, îl-lû-mè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, îl-lû-mè-nâ-tiv, *a.* Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, îl-lû'mè-nâ-tûr, *s.* One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, îl-lû'zhŭn, *s.* Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, îl-lû'sĭv, *a.* Deceiving by false show. [dulent.

ILLUSORY, îl-lû'sûr-è, *a.* Deceiving, fraud-

To ILLUSTRATE, îl-lŭs'tràte, *v. a.* To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, îl-lŭs-trâ'shŭn, *s.* Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, îl-lŭs'trâ-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, îl-lŭs'trâ-tĭv-lè, *ad.* By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, îl-lŭs'trè-ŭs, *a.* Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, îl-lŭs'trè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, îl-lŭs'trè-ŭs-nĕs, *s* Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

ILLWILL, îl'wîl, *s.* Disposition to envy or hatred. [ill to another.

ILLWILLER, îl-wîl'ûr, *s.* One who wishes

I'M, îme. Contracted from *I am*.

IMAGE, îm'mîdje, *s.* Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of anything to the mind.

To IMAGE, îm'mîdje, *v. a.* To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, îm'mîd-jĕr-rè, *s.* Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms. [be conceived.

IMAGINABLE, è-mâd'jĭn-â-bl, *a.* Possible to

IMAGINANT, è-mâd'jĭn-ânt, *a.* Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, è-mâd'jĭn-âr-è, *a.* Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, è-mâd-jĭn-â'shŭn, *s.* Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.

IMAGINATIVE, è-mâd'jĭn-â-tĭv, *a.* Fantastick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, è-mâd'jĭn, *v. a.* To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive. [forms ideas.

IMAGINER, è-mâd'jĭn-ûr, *s.* One who

To IMBATHE, îm-bathe, *v. a.* To bathe all over.

IMBECILE, îm-bĕs'sĭl, *or* îm-bè-sèèl', *a.* Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.

IMBECILITY, ĭm-bĕ sĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Weakness feebleness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ĭm-bībe', *v. a.* To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak. [or sucks.

IMBIBER, ĭm-bī'bŭr, *s.* That which drinks

IMBIBITION, ĭm-bĕ bĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ĭm-bĭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy, to exasperate.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dè, *v. a.* To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dè, *v. n.* To unite into one mass, to coalesce.

To IMBOLDEN, ĭm-bōl'dn, *v. a.* To raise to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, ĭm-bŏŏ'zŭm, *v. a.* To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ĭm-bŏŭnd', *v. a.* To enclose, to shut in.

To IMBOW, ĭm-bŏŭ', *v. a.* To arch, to vault.

To IMBOWER, ĭm-bŏŭ'ŭr, *v. a.* To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.

IMBOWMENT, ĭm-bŏŭ'mĕnt, *s.* Arch, vault.

To IMBRANGLE, ĭm-brăn'gl, *v. a.* To entangle.

IMBRICATED, ĭm'brĕ-kā-tĕd, *a.* Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ĭm-brĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ĭm-brŏŭn', *v. a.* To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ĭm-brōō', *v. a.* To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brōōt', *v. a.* To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brōōt', *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ĭm-bū, *v. a.* To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, ĭm-bŭrse', *v. a.* To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, ĭm-ĕ-tā-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ĭm'ĕ-tā-bl, *a.* Worthy to be imitated, possible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, ĭm'ĕ-tāte, *v. a.* To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ĭm-mĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ĭm'ĕ-tā-tĭv, *a.* Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ĭm'ĕ-tā-tŭr, *s.* One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, ĭm-măk'kŭ-lāte, *a.* Spotless, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ĭm-măn'nā-kl, *v. a.* To fetter, to confine. [great.

IMMANE, ĭm-māne', *a.* Vast, prodigiously

IMMANENT, ĭm'mā nĕnt, *a.* Intrinsick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ĭm-măn'nĕ-fĕst, *a.* Not manifest, not plain.

IMMANITY, ĭm-măn'nĕ-tè, *s.* Barbarity, savageness. [fading

IMMARCESSIBLE, ĭm-mär-sĕs'sĕ-bl, *a.* Un-

IMMARTIAL, ĭm-mär'shăl, *a.* Not warlike.

To IMMASK, ĭm-mäsk', *v. a.* To cover, to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl, *a.* Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALIST, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-ĭst, *s.* One who professes immateriality.

IMMATERIALITY, ĭm-mā-tē-rē-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-īzd, *a.* Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALLY, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-è, *ad.* In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALNESS, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āte, *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, ĭm-mā-tūre', *a.* Not ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, ĭm-mā-tūre'lè, *ad.* Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, ĭm-mā-tūre'nĕs, } *s.* Un-
IMMATURITY, ĭm-mā-tū'rĕ-tè, } ripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, ĭm-mè-ā-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, ĭm-mĕzh'ū-rā-bl, *a.* Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, ĭm-mĕzh'ūr-ā-blè, *ad.* Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMEASURED, ĭm-mĕzh'ūrd, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHANICAL, ĭm-mĕ-kăn'nĕ-kăl, *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, ĭm-mē'dē-ā-sĕ, *or* ĭm-mē'jē-ā-sĕ, *s.* Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, ĭm-mē'dē-āt, *a.* Being in such a state with respect to something else, as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, ĭm-mē'dē-āt-lè, *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, ĭm-mē'dē-ât-nĕs, *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, ĭm-mĕd'dē-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, ĭm-mē-lō'dē-ŭs, *a.* Unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, ĭm-mĕm'mō-rā-bl, *a.* Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, ĭm-mē-mō'rē-ăl, *a.* Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMEMORIALLY, ĭm-mē-mō'rē-ăl-lē, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, ĭm-mĕnse', *a.* Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, ĭm-mĕnse'lē, *ad.* Infinitely, without measure.

IMMENSITY, ĭm-mĕn'sē-tē, *s.* Unbounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, ĭm-mĕn-shū-rā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, ĭm-mĕn'shū-rā-bl, *a.* Not to be measured.

IMMENSURATE, ĭm-mĕn'shū-rāte, *a.* Unmeasured.

To IMMERGE, ĭm-mĕrdje', *v. a.* To put under water.

IMMERIT, ĭm-mĕr'ĭt, *s.* Want of worth, want of desert.

IMMERSE, ĭm-mĕrse', *a.* Buried, covered, sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, ĭm-mĕrse', *v. a.* To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.

IMMERSION, ĭm-mĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, ĭm-mē-*th*ŏd'ē-kăl, *a.* Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, ĭm-mē-*th*ŏd'ē-kăl-lē, *ad.* Without method.

To IMMIGRATE, ĭm'mē-grāte, *v. n.* To go and dwell in some place.

IMMIGRATION, ĭm-mē-grā'shŭn, *s.* An entering into another place.

IMMINENCE, ĭm'mē-nĕnse, *s.* Any ill impending; immediate or near danger.

IMMINENT, ĭm'mē-nĕnt, *a.* Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, ĭm-mĭng'gl, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, ĭm-mē-nū'shŭn, *s.* Diminution, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, ĭm-mĭs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, ĭm-mĭs'sē-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, ĭm-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, ĭm-mĭt', *v. a.* To send in.

IMMITIGABLE, ĭm-mĭt'tē-gâ-bl, *a.* Not to be softened.

To IMMIX, ĭm-mĭks', *v. a.* To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, ĭm-mĭks'â-bl, *a.* Impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, ĭm-mō bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.

IMMODERACY, ĭm-mŏd'ē-rā-sē, *s.* Excess.

IMMODERATE, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-ât, *a.* Exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-rât-lē, *ad.* In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, ĭm-mŏd-dĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, ĭm-mŏd'dĕst, *a.* Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTY, ĭm-mŏd'dĕs-tē, *a.* Want of modesty.

To IMMOLATE, ĭm'mō-lāte, *v. a.* To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, ĭm-mō-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, ĭm-mō'mĕnt, *a.* Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMOMENTOUS, ĭm-mō-mĕn'tŭs, *a.* Unimportant.

IMMORAL, ĭm-mŏr'răl, *a.* Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, ĭm-mō-răl'ē-tē, *s.* Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, ĭm-mŏr'tăl, *a,* Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, ĭm-mŏr-tăl'ē-tē, *s.* Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'tăl-ize, *v. a.* To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, ĭm-mŏr'tăl-ē, *ad.* With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABILITY, ĭm-mōōv-â-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Incapability of being removed.

IMMOVEABLE, ĭm-mōōv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, ĭm-mōōv'â-blē, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, ĭm-mū'nē-tē, *s.* Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.

To IMMURE, ĭm-mūre', *v. a.* To enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, ĭm-mū'zē-kăl, *a.* Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, ĭm-mū-tă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Exemption from change, invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, ĭm-mū'tă-bl, *a.* Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, ĭm-mū'tă-blē, *ad.* Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMMUTATION, ĭm-mū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Change, alteration.

IMP, ĭmp, *s.* A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP, ĭmp, *v. a.* To enlarge with anything adscititious, to assist.

To IMPACT, ĭm-păkt', *v. a.* To drive close or hard.

To IMPAINT, ĭm-pānt', *v. a.* To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.

To IMPAIR, ĭm-pāre', *v. a.* To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

To IMPAIR, ĭm-pāre', *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, ĭm pāre'mĕnt, *s.* Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, ĭm-pāl'pā-bl, *a.* Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, ĭm-pār'ā-dīse, *v. a.* To put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPARITY, ĭm-pār'ē-tē, *s.* Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, ĭm-pārk', *v. a.* To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.

To IMPART, ĭm-pārt', *v. a.* To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, ĭm-pār'shāl, *a.* Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.

IMPARTIALIST, ĭm-pār'shāl-ĭst, *s.* One [who is impartial.

IMPARTIALITY, ĭm-pār-shē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Equitableness, justice.

IMPARTIALLY, ĭm-pār'shāl-ē, *ad.* Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.

IMPARTIBLE, ĭm-pārt'ē-bl, *a.* Communicable, to be conferred, or bestowed.

IMPASSABLE, ĭm-pās'sā-bl, *a.* Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, ĭm-pās-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, ĭm-pās'sē-bl, *a.* Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, ĭm-pās'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Impassibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, ĭm-pāsh'shŭnd, *a.* Seized with passion; strongly affected.

IMPASSIVE, ĭm-pās'sĭv, *a.* Exempt from the agency of general causes.

IMPASSIVENESS, ĭm-pās'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* State of being impassive.

IMPASTED, ĭm-pās'tĕd, *a.* Covered as with paste.

IMPATIENCE, ĭm-pā'shĕnse, *s.* Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.

IMPATIENT, ĭm-pā'shĕnt, *a.* Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, ĭm-pā'shĕnt-lē, *ad.* Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.

To IMPAWN, ĭm-pāwn' *v. a.* To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To IMPEACH, ĭm-pēētsh', *v. a.* To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.

IMPEACH, ĭm-pēētsh', *s.* Hinderance, let, [impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, ĭm-pēētsh'ā-bl, *a.* Accusable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, ĭm-pēētsh'ŭr, *s.* An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, ĭm-pēētsh'mĕnt. *s.* Hinderance, let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.

To IMPEARL, ĭm-pĕrl' *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, ĭm-pĕk-kā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, ĭm-pĕk'kā-bl, *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin.

IMPECCANCY, ĭm-pĕk'kăn-sē, *s.* Freedom from sin.

To IMPEDE, ĭm-pēde. *v. a.* To hinder, to [let, to obstruct.

IMPEDIMENT, ĭm-pĕd'ē-mĕnt, *s.* Hinderance, let, obstruction, opposition.

To IMPEL, ĭm-pĕl', *v. a.* To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.

IMPELLENT, ĭm-pĕl'lĕnt, *s.* An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, ĭm-pĕnd', *v. n.* To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.

IMPENDENCE, ĭm-pĕn'dĕnse, *s.* The state of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENDENT, ĭm-pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.

IMPENETRABILITY, ĭm-pĕn-ē-trā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-bl, *a.* Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-blē, *ad.* With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕnse, } *s.* Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENCY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕn-sē, }

IMPENITENT, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕnt, *a.* Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕnt-lē, *ad.* Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, ĭm-pĕn'nŭs, *a.* Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, ĭm'pē-rāte, *a.* Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, ĭm-pĕr'ā-tĭv, *a.* Commanding, expressive of command

IMPERATORIAL, ĭm-pĕr'ā-tō-rē-ăl, *a.* Commanding.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of eluding observation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived

IMPERCIPIENT, ĭm-pĕr-sĭp'pē-ĕnt, *a.* Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

IMPERFECT, ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, ĭm-pĕr-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt-lē, *ad.* Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, ĭm-pĕr'fō-rā-bl, *a.* Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, ĭm-pĕr'fō-rāte, *a.* Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl, *a.* Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl-ĭst, *s.* One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs, *a.* Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be destroyed.

IMPERMEABLE, ĭm-pĕr'mē-ă-bl, *a.* That cannot be passed through.

IMPERSONAL, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl-ē, *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

To IMPERSONATE, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-āte, *v. a.* To personify.

IMPERSPICUITY, ĭm-pĕr-spĭk'kū-ĕ-tē, *s.* Want of perspicuity.

IMPERSUASIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-swā'ze-bl, *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnse, } *s.* That
IMPERTINENCY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕn-sē } which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand: folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion: trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt, *a.* Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight: importunate, intrusive, meddling: foolish, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt, *s.* A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without relation to the present matter: troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.

IMPERTURBABLE, ĭm-pĕr-tûr'bă-bl, *a.* That cannot be disturbed.

IMPERVIOUS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs, *a.* Unpassable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *a.* Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETRABLE, ĭm'pē-trā-bl, *a.* Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, ĭm'pē-tråte, *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, ĭm-pē-trā'shŭn, *s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, ĭm-pĕtsh-ū-ŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs, *a.* Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, ĭm'pē-tŭs, *s.* Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, ĭm-pēre'să-bl, *a.* Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, ĭm-pī'ĕ-tē, *s.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, ĭm-pĭg-nō-rāte, *v. a.* To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, ĭm-pĭg-nō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, ĭm-pĭnje', *v. n.* To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

To IMPINGUATE, ĭm-pĭng'gwāte, *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, ĭm'pē-ŭs, *a.* Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, ĭm'pē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, ĭm-plă-kă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, ĭm-plă'kă-bl, *a.* Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.

IMPLACABLY, ĭm-plă'kă-blē, *ad.* With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, ĭm-plănt', *v. a.* To infix, to insert, to place, to ingraft.

IMPLANTATION, ĭm-plăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, ĭm-plâw'zē-bl, *a.* Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, ĭm'plē-mĕnt, *s.* Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

IMPLETION, ĭm-plē'shŭn, *s.* The act of filling, the state of being full.

IMPLEX, ĭm'plĕks, *a.* Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, ĭm'plē-kāte, *v. a.* To entangle, to embarrass, to infold.

IMPLICATION, ĭm-plē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICATIVELY, ĭm plē-kā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* By implication.

IMPLICIT, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt, *a.* Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised not expressed, entirely obedient.

Implicitly, im-plis'it-lē, *ad.* By inference comprised though not expressed, by connexion with something else, dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. [by implication.

Implicitly, im-plīde'lē, *ad.* By inference,

To **Implore**, im-plōre', *v. a.* To call upon in supplication, to solicit, to ask, to beg.

Implorer, im-plō'rŭr, *s.* One that implores. thers.

Imployed, im-plūmd', *a.* Without feathers.

To **Imply**, im-plī', *v. a.* To infold, to cover, to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

To **Impoison**, im-pŏi'zn, *v. a.* To corrupt with poison, to kill with poison.

Impolicy, im-pŏl'ĭ-sē, *s.* Indiscretion; want of forecast.

Impolite, im-pō-līte', *a.* Unpolished, rude, coarse.

Impoliteness, im-pō-līte'nĕs, *s.* Want of politeness.

Impolitical, im-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl, } *a.* Impru-
Impolitick, im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk, } dent, indiscreet, void of art or foresight.

Impolitically, im-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl-ē, }
Impolitickly, im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lē, } *ad.* Without art or foresight.

Imponderous, im-pŏn'dĕr-ŭs, *a.* Void of perceptible weight.

Imporosity, im-pō-rŏs'sĭ-tē, *s.* Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.

Imporous, im-pō'rŭs, *a.* Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

To **Import**, im-pōrt', *v. a.* To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence, to be of moment.

Import, im'pōrt, *s.* Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; anything imported from abroad.

Importance, im-pōr'tănse, *or* im-pōr'tănse, *s.* Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment, importunity.

Important, im-pōr'tănt, *or* im-pōr'tănt, *a.* Momentous, weighty, of great consequence

Importation, im-pōr-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

Importer, im-pōrt'ŭr, *s.* One that brings in anything from abroad.

Importunacy, im-pōr'tū-nă-sē, *s.* The act of importuning.

Importunate, im-pōr'tshū-nāte, *a.* Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

Importunately, im-pōr'tshū-nāte-lē, *ad.* With incessant solicitation, importunately.

Importunateness, im-pōr'tshū-nāte-nĕs, *s.* Incessant solicitation.

To **Importune**, im-pōr-tūne', *v. a.* To tease, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.

Importune, im-pōr-tūne' *a.* Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency, troublesome, vexatious, unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

Importunely, im-pōr-tūne'lē, *ad.* Troublesomely, incessantly, unseasonably, improperly.

Importunity, im-pōr-tū'nĕ-tē, *s.* Incessant solicitation.

To **Impose**, im-pōze', *v. a.* To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

Impose, im-pōze', *s.* Command, injunction.

Imposable, im-pō'zā-bl, *a.* To be laid as obligatory on anybody.

Imposer, im-pō'zŭr, *s.* One who enjoins.

Imposition, im-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of laying anything on another; injunction of anything as a law or duty, constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.

Impossible, im-pŏs'sĭ-bl, *a.* Not to be done, impracticable.

Impossibility, im-pŏs-sĕ-bĭl'ĭ-tē, *s.* Impracticability, that which cannot be done. [paid.

Impost, im'pōst, *s.* A tax, a toll, custom

To **Imposthumate**, im-pŏs'tshū-māte, *v. n.* To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To **Imposthumate**, im-pŏs'tshū-māte, *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

Imposthumation, im-pŏs tshū mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

Imposthume, im-pŏs'tshūme, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Impostor, im-pŏs'tŭr, *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Imposture, im-pŏs'tshūre, *s.* Cheat.

Impostuous, im-pŏs'tū-rŭs, *a.* Deceitful, cheating.

Impotence, im'pō-tĕnse, } *s.* Want of
Impotency, im'pō-tĕn-sē, } power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

Impotent, im'pō-tĕnt, *a.* Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease, without power of restraint; without power of propagation. [power.

Impotently, im'pō-tĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without

To **Impound**, im-pound', *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine, to shut up in a pinfold.

Impracticability, im-prăk tē kă bĭl'ĭ tē, *s.* Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.

Impracticable, im-prăk'tē-kă-bl, *a.* Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable

Impracticableness, im-prăk'tē-kă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Impossibility.

To **Imprecate**, im'prē-kāte, *v. a.* To pail for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, ĭm-prĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, ĭm'prĕ-kā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN, ĭm-prēne', *v. a.* To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, ĭm-prĕg'nā-bl, *a.* Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'nā-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, ĭm-prĕg'nāte, *v. a.* To fill with young, to make prolifick; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making prolifick, fecundation; that with which anything is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, ĭm-prē-jōō'dē-kāte, *a.* Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, ĭm-prĕp-ă-rā'shŭn, *s.* Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, ĭm-prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bl, *a.* Beyond the compass of prescription; not possible to be lost.

To IMPRESS, ĭm'prĕs, *v. a.* To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, ĭm-prĕs', *s.* Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any one into service.

IMPRESSION, ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBILITY, ĭm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Capability of being impressed.

IMPRESSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'sē-bl, *a.* That may be impressed.

IMPRESSIVE, ĭm-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Susceptible; capable of making an impression.

IMPRESSURE, ĭm-prĕsh'ŭre, *s.* The mark made by pressure, the dint, the impression.

To IMPRINT, ĭm-prĭnt', *v. a.* To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, ĭm-prĭz'zn, *v. a.* To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, ĭm prĭz'zn-mĕnt, *s.* Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, ĭm-prŏb-ă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, ĭm-prŏb'ă-bl, *a.* Unlikely, incredible. [likelihood.

IMPROBABLY, ĭm-prŏb'ă-blē, *ad.* Without

IMPROBATE, ĭm'prō-bāte, *v. a.* Not to approve. [disallowing.

IMPROBATION, ĭm-prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* Act of

IMPROBITY, ĭm-prŏb'ē-tē, *s.* Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To IMPROLIFICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'fē-kāte, *v. a.* To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROMPTU, ĭm-prŏm'tū, *s.* A short extemporaneous composition.

IMPROPER, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr, *a.* Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr-lē, *ad.* Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, ĭm-prō'prē-āte, *v. a.* To convert to private use, to seize to himself, to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, ĭm-prō-prē-ā'shŭn, *s.* An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

IMPROPRIATOR, ĭm-prō-prī-ā'tŭr, *s.* A layman, that has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, ĭm-prō-prī'ē-tē, *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPROSPEROUS, ĭm-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs, *a.* Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, ĭm-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, ĭm-prōō'vă-bl, *a.* Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, ĭm-prōō'vă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, ĭm-prōō'vă-blē, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōōv', *v. a.* To advance anything nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōōv', *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

IMPROVEMENT, ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt, *s.* Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification, effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, ĭm-prōōv'ŭr, *s.* One that makes himself or anything else better; anything that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, ĭm-prō-vī'dĕd, *a.* Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, ĭm-prŏv'ē-dĕnse, *s.* Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, ĭm-prŏv'ē-dĕnt, *a.* Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ĭm-prŏv'ē-dĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, ĭm-prō-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, ĭm-prōō'dĕnse, *s.* Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, ĭm-prōō'dĕnt, *a.* Wanting prudence injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, ĭm'pū-dĕnse, } *s.* Shamelessness.
IMPUDENCY, ĭm'pū-dĕn-sè, } ness, immodesty. [wanting modesty.
IMPUDENT, ĭm'pū-dĕnt, *a.* Shameless,
IMPUDENTLY, ĭm'pū-dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Shamelessly, without modesty.
To IMPUGN, ĭm-pūne', *v. a.* To attack, to assault. [or invades.
IMPUGNER, ĭm-pū'nŭr, *s.* One that attacks
IMPUISSANCE, ĭm-pū'is-sânse, *s.* Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.
IMPULSE, ĭm'pŭlse, *s.* Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence, acting upon the mind, motive, idea.
IMPULSION, ĭm-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.
IMPULSIVE, ĭm-pŭl'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.
IMPULSIVE, ĭm-pŭl'sĭv, *s.* Impellent cause or reason.
IMPUNITY, ĭm-pū'nè-tè, *s.* Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.
IMPURE, ĭm-pūre', *a.* Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy. [purity.
IMPURELY, ĭm-pūre'lè, *ad.* With im-
IMPURENESS, ĭm-pūre'nĕs, } *s.* Want of
IMPURITY, ĭm-pū'rè-tè, } sanctity, want of holiness, act of unchastity; feculent admixture.
To IMPURPLE, ĭm-pŭr'pl, *v. a.* To make red, to colour as with purple.
IMPUTABLE, ĭm-pū'tâ-bl, *a.* Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.
IMPUTABLENESS, ĭm-pū'tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being imputable.
IMPUTATION, ĭm-pū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Attribution of anything, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.
IMPUTATIVE, ĭm-pū'tâ-tĭv, *a.* Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.
To IMPUTE, ĭm-pūte', *v. a.* To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
IMPUTER, ĭm-pū'tŭr, *s.* He that imputes.
IN, ĭn, *prep.* Noting the place where anything is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time, noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; In as much, since, seeing that.
IN, ĭn, *ad.* Within some place, not out, engaged to any affair, placed in some state; noting entrance into any place; close, home.
IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *Im* before some other consonants.

INABILITY, ĭn-â-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Impuissance, impotence, want of power.
INABSTINENCE, ĭn-ăb'stè-nĕnse, *s.* Intemperance, want of power to abstain.
INACCESSIBLE, ĭn-ăk-sĕs'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be reached, not to be approached.
INACCURACY, ĭn-ăk'kū-rā-sè, *s.* Want of exactness.
INACCURATE, ĭn-ăk'kū-rāte, *a.* Not exact, not accurate.
INACTION, ĭn-ăk'shŭn, *s.* Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.
INACTIVE, ĭn-ăk'tĭv, *a.* Idle, indolent, sluggish. [gishly.
INACTIVELY, ĭn-ăk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* Idly, slug-
INACTIVITY, ĭn-ăk-tĭv'è-tè, *s.* Idleness, rest, sluggishness.
INADEQUACY, ĭn-ăd'è-kwâ-sè, *s.* The state of being unequal to some purpose.
INADEQUATE, ĭn-ăd'è-kwâte, *a.* Not equal to the purpose, defective.
INADEQUATELY, ĭn-ăd'è-kwâte-lè, *ad.* Defectively, not completely.
INADMISSIBLE, ĭn-ăd-mĭs'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be allowed.
INADVERTENCE, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnse, } *s.* Care-
INADVERTENCY, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sè, } lessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.
INADVERTENT, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt, *a.* Negligent, careless.
INADVERTENTLY, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt-lè, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.
INALIENABLE, ĭn-āle'yĕn-â-bl, *a.* That cannot be alienated.
INALIMENTAL, ĭn-ăl-è-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Affording no nourishment. [lost.
INAMISSIBLE, ĭn-â-mĭs'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be
INAMORATO, ĭn-ăm-mò-rā'tò, *s.* One in love.
INANE, ĭn-nâne', *a.* Empty, void.
To INANIMATE, ĭn-ăn'è-mâte, *v. a.* To animate, to quicken.
INANIMATE, ĭn-ăn'è-mâte, } *a.* Void
INANIMATED, ĭn-ăn'è-mā-tĕd, } of life, without animation.
INANITION, ĭn-ă-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of an animal.
INANITY, ĭn-ăn'è-tè, *s.* Emptiness, void space; vanity.
INAPPETENCY, ĭn-ăp'pè-tĕn-sè, *s.* Want of stomach or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE, ĭn-ăp'plè-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be put to a particular use.
INAPPLICATION, ĭn-ăp-plè-kā'shŭn, *s.* Indolence, negligence.
INAPTITUDE, ĭn-ăp'tè-tûde, *s.* Unfitness.
INARABLE, ĭn-ăr'rā-bl, *a.* Not capable of tillage.
To INARCH, ĭn-ârtsh', *v. a.* Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.
INARTICULATE, ĭn-ăr-tĭk'ū-lâte, *a.* Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, în-ar-tik'kû-late-lè, *ad.* Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, în-ar-tik'kû-late-nes, *s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing. [to art.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ar-tè-fish'al, *a.* Contrary

INARTIFICIALLY, în-ar-tè-fish'al-è, *ad.* Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, în-at-tèn'shun, *s.* Disregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-at-tèn'tiv, *a.* Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, în-aw'dè-bl, *a.* Not to be heard, void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, în-aw'gû-rate, *v. a.* To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, în-aw-gû-ra'shun, *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

INAURATION, în-aw-ra'shun, *s.* The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, în aw-spish'ŭs, *a.* Ill omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in'born, *a.* Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, în-brèthd', *a.* Inspired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, in'brèd, *a.* Produced within, hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, în-kâdje', *v. a* To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCAGEMENT, în-kâdje'mènt, *s.* Confinement in a cage, imprisonment.

INCALCULABLE, în-kal'kû-là-bl, *a.* Not to be calculated, computed, or reckoned.

INCALESCENCE, în-kâ-lès'sense, } *s.* The
INCALESCENCY, în-kâ-lès'sèn-sè, } state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, în-kân-tâ'shun, *s.* Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, în-kân'tâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, în-kân'tŭn, *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, în-kâ-pâ-bil'è-tè, } *s.* In-
INCAPABLENESS, în-kâ'pâ-bl-nès, } ability natural, disqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, în-kâ'pâ-bl, *a.* Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; not able to receive anything; unable, not equal to anything; disqualified by law. [small content.

INCAPACIOUS, în-kâ-pâ'shŭs, *a.* Narrow, of

INCAPACIOUSNESS, în-kâ-pâ'shŭs-nès, *s.* Narrowness, want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, în-kâ-pâs'sè-tate, *v. a.* To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.

INCAPACITATION, în-kâ-pâs-sè-tâ'shun, *s.* Disqualification.

INCAPACITY, în-kâ-pâs'è-tè, *s.* Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, în-kâr'sè-rate, *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.

INCARCERATION, în-kâr-sè-rà'shun, *s.* Imprisonment, confinement. [flesh.

To INCARN, în-kârn', *v. a.* To cover with

To INCARN, în-kârn', *v. n.* To breed flesh.

To INCARNADINE, în-kâr'nâ-dine, *v. a.* To dye red.

To INCARNATE, în-kâr'nate, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh, to imbody with flesh.

INCARNATE, în-kâr'nate, *part. a.* Clothed with flesh, imbodied with flesh.

INCARNATION, în-kâr-nâ'shun, *s.* The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, în-kâr'nâ-tiv, *s.* A medicine that generates flesh.

To INCASE, în-kâse', *v. a.* To cover, to enclose, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, în-kâw'shŭs, *a.* Unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, în-kâw'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently.

INCENDIARY, în-sèn'dè-â-rè, *or* în-sèn'jè-â-rè, *s.* One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames faction, or promotes quarrels. [tion, promoting quarrels.

INCENDIOUS, în-sèn'dè-ŭs, *a.* Inflaming fac-

INCENSE, în'sense, *s.* Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCENSE, în'sense, *v. a.* To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE, în-sense', *v. a.* To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, în-sens'mènt, *s.* Rage, heat, fury. [inflames.

INCENSIVE, în-sèn'siv, *a.* That incites or

INCENSER, în-sèn'sŭr, *s.* A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, în'sèn-sŭr-è, *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, în-sèn'tiv, *s.* That which kindles, provokes, or encourages; incitement, motive, encouragement.

INCENTIVE, în-sèn'tiv, *a.* Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, în-sèp'shun, *s.* Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, în-sèp'tiv, *a.* Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, în-sèp'tŭr, *s.* A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, în-sè-rà'shun, *s.* The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, în-sèr'tè tûde, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, în-sès'sânt, *a.* Unceasing, unintermitted, continual.

INCESSANTLY, în-sès'sânt-lè, *ad.* Without intermission, continually.

INCEST, în'sèst, *s.* Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, în-sès'tshû-ŭs, *a.* Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTCOUSLY, ĭn-sĕs'tshŭ-ŭs-lè, *ad.* With unnatural love.

INCH, ĭnsh, *s.* The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, ĭnsh, *v. a.* To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

INCHED, ĭnsht, *a.* Containing inches in length or breadth. [long.

INCHMEAL, ĭnsh'mēle, *s.* A piece an inch

To INCHOATE, ĭng'kō-āte, *v. a.* To begin, to commence. [beginning.

INCHOATION, ĭng-kō-â'shŭn, *s.* Inception,

INCHOATIVE, ĭn-kō'â-tĭv, *a.* Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, ĭn-side', *v. a.* Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, ĭn'sè-dĕnse, } *s.* The direc-
INCIDENCY, ĭn'sè-dĕn-sè, } tion with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casualty.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sè-dĕnt, *a.* Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sè-dĕnt, *s.* Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, ĭn-sè-dĕn'tăl, *a.* Incident, casual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, ĭn-sè-dĕn'tăl-è, *ad.* Beside the main design occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, ĭn'sè-dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Occasionally, by the by, by the way.

To INCINERATE, ĭn-sĭn'nĕr-āte, *v. a.* To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, ĭn-sĭn-nĕr-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of burning anything to ashes.

INCIPIENT, ĭn sĭp'pè-ĕnt, *a.* Commencing.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be bound or confined.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'shŭn, *s.* Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, ĭn-sizd', *a.* Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.

INCISIVE, ĭn-sī'sĭv, *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCI-OR, ĭn-sī'sŏr, *s.* Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, ĭn-sī'sŭr-è, *a.* Having the quality of cutting. [ture.

INCISURE, ĭn-sĭzh'ŭre, *s.* A cut, an aper-

INCITATION, ĭn-sè-tā'shŭn, *s.* Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.

To INCITE, ĭn-site', *v. a.* To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, ĭn-site'mĕnt, *s.* Motive, incentive, impulse, inciting power.

INCIVIL, ĭn-sĭv'vĭl, *a.* Unpolished.

INCIVILITY, ĭn-sè-vĭl'lè-tè, *s.* Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, ĭn-klĕm'mĕn-sè, *s.* Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.

INCLEMENT, ĭn-klĕm'mĕnt, *a.* Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderness, harsh.

INCLINABLE, ĭn-klī'nâ-bl, *a.* Having a propension of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, ĭn-klè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind; favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

INCLINATORY, ĭn-klī'nâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY, ĭn-klī'nâ-tŭr-rè-lè, *ad.* Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.

To INCLINE, ĭn-kline', *v. n.* To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.

To INCLINE, ĭn-kline', *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards anything; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, ĭn-klĭp', *v. a.* To grasp, to enclose, to surround.

To INCLOISTER, ĭn-klŏĭs'tŭr, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLOUD, ĭn-klŏŭd', *v. a.* To darken, to obscure.

To INCLUDE, ĭn-klŭde', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, ĭn-klŭ'sĭv, *a.* Enclosing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or numbers

INCLUSIVELY, ĭn-klŭ'sĭv-lè, *ad.* The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, ĭn-kō-âg'gŭ-lâ-bl, *a.* Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, ĭn-kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse, *s.* The quality of not existing together.

INCOG, ĭn-kŏg' *ad.* Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, ĭn kŏd'jè-tăn-sè, *s.* Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, ĭn-kŏd'jè-tâ-tĭv, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, ĭn-kŏg'nè-tō, *ad.* In a state of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, ĭn-kō-hè'rĕnse, } *s.* Want
INCOHERENCY, ĭn-kō-hè'rĕn-sè, } of connexion, incongruity, inconsequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

INCOHERENT, ĭn-kō-hè'rĕnt, *a.* Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.

INCOHERENTLY, ĭn-kō-hè'rĕnt-lè, *ad.* In consistently, inconsequentially.

INCOLUMITY ĭn-kō-lŭ'mè-tè, *s.* Safety, security.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-bŭs-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of resisting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, ĭn-kŏm-bŭs'tē'bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, ĭn'kŭm, *s.* Revenue, produce of anything.

INCOMING, ĭn-kŭm'mĭng, *a.* Coming in.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, ĭn-kŏm-mĕn-shū-râ-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, ĭn-kŏm-mĕn'shū-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, ĭn-kŏm-mĕn'shū-râte, *a.* Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, ĭn-kŏm'mō-dâte, } *v. a.*
To INCOMMODE, ĭn-kŏm-mōde', } To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, ĭn-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs, *or* ĭn-kŏm-mō'jē-ŭs, *a.* Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, ĭn-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, ĭn-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, ĭn-kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē, *s.* Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, ĭn-kŏm-mū-nē-kā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, ĭn-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-bl, *a.* Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one, not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, ĭn-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, ĭn-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-tĭng, *a.* Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMMUTABILITY, ĭn-kŏm-mū-tā-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of being unchangeable.

INCOMPACT, ĭn-kŏm-păkt', } *a.* Not
INCOMPACTED, ĭn-kŏm-păk'tĕd, } joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, ĭn-kŏm'pâ-râ-bl, *a.* Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, ĭn-kŏm'pâ-râ-blē, *ad.* Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, ĭn-kŏm-păsh'ŭn-âte, *a.* Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-pât-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-păt'ē-bl, *a.* Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, ĭn-kŏm-păt'ē-blē, *ad.* Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕn-sē, *s.* Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕnt, *a.* Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕnt-lē, *ad.* [Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, ĭn-kŏm-plētē', *a.* Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, ĭn-kŏm-plēte'nĕs, *s.* Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, ĭn-kŏm-plī'ânse, *s.* Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictious temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, ĭn-kŏm-pōzd', *a.* Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs'sē-bl, *a.* [possible together. Not

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. *s.* Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl, *a.* Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCEALABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sē'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sē'vâ-bl, *a.* Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, ĭn-kŏn-sē'vâ-blē, *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-sĕp'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLUDENT, ĭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt, *a.* Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv, *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv-lē, *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, ĭn-kŏn-kŏkt', } *a.* Unri-
INCONCOCTED, ĭn-kŏn-kŏk'tĕd, } pened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, ĭn-kŏn-kŏk'shŭn, *s.* The state of being indigested.

INCONCURRING, ĭn-kŏn-kŭr'ĭng, *a.* Not [agreeing.

INCONDITE, ĭn'kŏn-dite, *a.* Irregular, rude, unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-āte, *a.* Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, ĭn-kŏn-fôr'mē-tè, *s.* Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, ĭn-kŏng'grōō-ĕnse, *s.* Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUENT, ĭn-kŏng'grōō-ĕnt, *a.* Unsuitable, inconsistent.

INCONGRUITY, ĭn-kŏn-grōō'ĕ-tè, *s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, ĭn-kŏng'grōō-ŭs, *a.* Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd. [Improperly, unfitly.

INCONGRUOUSLY, ĭn-kŏng'grōō-ŭs-lè, *ad.*

INCONNEXEDLY, ĭn-kŏn-nĕk'sĕd-lè, *ad.* Without any connexion or dependence.

INCONSCIONABLE, ĭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl, *a.* Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, ĭn-kŏn'sè-kwĕnse, *s.* Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, ĭn-kŏn'sè-kwĕnt, *a.* Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl, *a.* Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Small importance.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, ĭn-kŏn-sè-kwĕn'shăl, *a.* Not leading to consequences: not of importance.

INCONSIDERATE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte, *a.* Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-lè, *ad.* Negligently, thoughtlessly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-nĕs, *s.* Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

INCONSIDERACY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'dè-rā-sè, *s.* Thoughtlessness.

INCONSIDERATION, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĭng, *a.* Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse, } *s.* Such

INCONSISTENCY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sè, } opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narrative; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, changeableness

INCONSISTENT, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous, contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lè, *ad.* Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sō'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, ĭn-kŏn'sō-năn-sè, *s.* Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, ĭn-kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs, *a.* Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, ĭn-kŏn'stăn-sè, *s.* Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, ĭn-kŏn'stănt, *a.* Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sū'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-sŭm'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, ĭn-kŏn-tĕs'tă-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, incontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, ĭn-kŏn-tĕs'tă-blè, *ad.* Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, ĭn-kŏn-tĭg'gū-ŭs, *a.* Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, ĭn-kŏn'tè-nĕnse, } *s.* In-

INCONTINENCY, ĭn-kŏn'tè-nĕn-sè, } ability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, ĭn-kŏn'tè-nĕnt, *a.* Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, ĭn-kŏn'tè-nĕnt-lè, *ad.* Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tè-bl, *a.* Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, ĭn-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tè-blè, *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

To INCONVENIENCE, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnse, *v.a.* To put to inconvenience.

INCONVENIENCE, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnse, } *s.*

INCONVENIENCY, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sè, } Unfitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lè, *ad.* Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably. [communicative, unsocial.

INCONVERSABLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĕr'să-bl, *a.* In-

INCONVERTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĕr'tè-bl, *a.* Not transmutable. [to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĭn'sè-bl, *a.* Not

INCONVINCIBLY, ĭn-kŏn-vĭn'sè-blè, *ad.* Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, ĭn-kŏr'pō-răl, *a.* Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, ĭn-kŏr-pō-răl'ē-tè, *s.* Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, ĭn-kôr'pō-rāl-è, *ad.* Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, ĭn-kôr'pō-rāte, *v. a.* To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate, to imbody.

To INCORPORATE, ĭn-kôr'pō-rāte, *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, ĭn-kôr-pō'rāte, *a.* Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, ĭn-kôr-pō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, ĭn-kôr-pō'rè-ăl, *a.* Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, ĭn-kôr-pō'rè-ăl-è, *ad.* Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, ĭn-kôr-pō-rē'è-tè, *s.* Immateriality.

To INCORPSE, ĭn-kôrps', *v. a.* To incorporate.

INCORRECT, ĭn-kôr-rĕkt', *a.* Not nicely {finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, ĭn-kôr-rĕkt'lè. *ad.* Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, ĭn-kôr-rĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, ĭn-kŏr'rè-jè-bl, *a.* Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, ĭn-kŏr'rè-jè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, ĭn-kŏr'rè-jè-blè, *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, ĭn-kôr-rŭpt', } *a.* Free
INCORRUPTED, ĭn-kôr-rŭp'tĕd, } from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, ĭn-kôr-rŭp-tè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, ĭn-kôr-rŭp'tè-bl, *a.* Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, ĭn-kôr-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTIVE, ĭn-kôr-rŭpt'ĭv, *a.* Free from decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'nĕs, *s.* Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, ĭn-krăs'sāte, *v. a.* To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, ĭn-krăs-sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, ĭn-krăs'sā-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, ĭn-krèse', *v. n.* To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, ĭn-krèse', *v. a.* To make more or greater.

INCREASE, ĭn'krèse, *s.* Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing.

INCREASER, ĭn-krē'sŭr, *s.* He who increases.

INCREATED, ĭn-krè-ā'tĕd, *a.* Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, ĭn-krĕd-dè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, ĭn-krĕd'è-bl, *a.* Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, ĭn-krĕd'è-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, ĭn-krĕd'è-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, ĭn-krè-dū'lĕ-tè, *s.* Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDULOUS, ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs, *or* ĭn-krĕd'jū-lŭs, *a.* Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, ĭn-krĕd'jū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, ĭn'krè-mĕnt, *s.* Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce. [chide, to reprehend.

To INCREPATE, ĭng'krè-pāte, *v. a.* To

INCREPATION, ĭng-krè-pā'shŭn, *s.* Reprehension, chiding.

To INCRUST, ĭn-krŭst', } *v. a.* To
To INCRUSTATE, ĭn-krŭs'tāte, } cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, ĭn-krŭs-tā'shŭn, *s.* An adherent covering; something superinduced. [upon eggs.

To INCUBATE, ĭng'kū-bāte, *v. n.* To sit

INCUBATION, ĭng-kū-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, ĭng'kū-bŭs, *s.* The nightmare.

To INCULCATE, ĭn-kŭl'kāte, *v. a.* To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, ĭn-kŭl-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULPABLE, ĭn-kŭl'pā-bl, *a.* Unblamable.

INCULPABLY, ĭn-kŭl'pā-blè, *ad.* Unblamably.

INCULT, ĭn-kŭlt', *a.* Uncultivated, untilled.

INCUMBENCY, ĭn-kŭm'bĕn-sè, *s.* The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt, *s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, ĭn-kŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To embarrass.

To INCUR, ĭn-kûr', *v. a.* To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, ĭn-kū-rā-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, ĭn-kū'rā-bl, *a.* Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine; irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, ĭn-kū'rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, ĭn-kū'rā-blē, *ad.* Without remedy.

INCURIOSITY, ĭn-kū-rē-ŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Want of curiosity: negligence.

INCURIOUS, ĭn-kū'rē-ŭs, *a.* Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, ĭn-kŭr'shŭn, *s.* Attack, mischievous occurrence: invasion, inroad, ravage.

To INCURVATE, ĭn-kûr'vāte, *v. a.* To bend, [to crook.

INCURVATION, ĭn-kŭr-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

INCURVITY, ĭn-kŭr'vē-tē, *s.* Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, ĭn'dā-gāte, *v. a.* To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, ĭn-dā-gā'shŭn, *s.* Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, ĭn'dā-gā-tŏr, *s.* A searcher, an inquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, ĭn-dârt', *v. a.* To dart in, to strike in.

To INDEBT, ĭn-dĕt', *v. a.* To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, ĭn-dĕt'tĕd, *part. a.* Obliged by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, ĭn-dē'sĕn-sē, *s.* Anything unbecoming, anything contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, ĭn-dē'sĕnt, *a.* Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, ĭn-dē'sĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, ĭn-dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs, *or* ĭn-dē-sĭd'-jū-ŭs, *a.* Not falling, not shed.

INDECISION, ĭn-dē-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Want of determination.

INDECISIVE, ĭn-dē-sī'sĭv, *a.* Not conclusive.

INDECLINABLE, ĭn-dē-klī'nā-bl, *a.* Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, ĭn-dē-kō'rŭs, *or* ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs, *a.* Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, ĭn-dē-kō'rŭm, *s.* Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, ĭn-dēēd', *ad.* In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, ĭn-dē-fāt'tē-gā-bl, *a.* Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, ĭn-dē-fāt'tē-gā-blē, *ad.* Without weariness. [defeated.

INDEFEASIBLE, ĭn-dē-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Not to be

INDEFECTIBLE, ĭn-dē-fĕk'tē-bl, *a.* Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEISIBLE, ĭn-dē-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFENSIBLE, ĭn-dē-fĕn'sē-bl, *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained

INDEFECTIBILITY, ĭn-dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of suffering no decay, or being subject to no defect.

INDEFINITE, ĭn-dĕf'ē-nĭt, *a.* Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, ĭn-dĕf'ē-nĭt-lē, *ad.* Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, ĭn-dē-fĭn'ē-tūde, *s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, ĭn-dē-lĭb'bĕr-āte, } *a*
INDELIBERATED, ĭn-dē-lĭb'bĕr-ā-tĕd, } *a*
Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBILITY, ĭn-dĕl'ē-bĭl'lē-tē, *a.* Quality of being indelible.

INDELIBLE, ĭn-dĕl'ē-bl, *a.* Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, ĭn-dĕl'ē-kā-sē, *s.* Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, ĭn-dĕl'ē-kāte, *a.* Without decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, ĭn-dĕm-nē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, ĭn-dĕm'nē-fī, *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, ĭn-dĕm'nē-tē, *s.* Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt', *v. a.* To make anything with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt', *v. n.* To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt', *s.* Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, ĭn-dĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, ĭn-dĕn'tshûre, *s.* A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnse, } *s.*
INDEPENDENCY, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕn-sē, } *s.*
Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another; not controlled; not relating to anything else, as to a superior.

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt, *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, ĭn-dē-zĕrt', *s.* Want of merit

INDESINENTLY, ĭn-dĕs'sē-nĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, ĭn-dē-strŭk'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, ĭn-dē-tĕr'mē-nā-bl, *a.* Not to be fixed not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, ĭn-dē-tẽr'mē-nāte, *a.* Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, ĭn-dē-tẽr'mē-nāte-lē, *ad.* Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, ĭn-dē-tẽr'mĭnd, *a.* Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, ĭn-dē-tẽr-mē-nā shŭn, *s.* Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTED, ĭn-dē-vō'tĕd, *v. a.* Not attached; disaffected.

INDEVOTION, ĭn-dē-vō'shŭn, *s.* Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, ĭn-dē-vŏŭt', *a.* Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, ĭn'dĕks, *s.* The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to anything, the table of contents to a book

INDEXTERITY, ĭn-dĕks-tẽr'ē-tē, *s.* Want of dexterity, want of readiness

INDIAN, ĭn'dē-ăn, *or* ĭn'jē-ăn, *or* ĭnd'yăn, *s. f.* Native of India.

INDIAN, ĭn'dē-ăn, *a.* Belonging to India.

INDICANT, ĭn'dē-kănt, *a.* Showing, pointing out, that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, ĭn'dē-kāte, *v. a.* To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, ĭn-dē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, ĭn-dĭk'kā-tĭv, *a.* Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, ĭn-dĭk'kā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, ĭn-dīte', *v. a.*—See *Endite* and its derivatives.

INDICTION, ĭn-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ĕnse, } *s.* Neu-
INDIFFERENCY, ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ĕn-sē, } trality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ĕnt, *a.* Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, ĭn'dē-jĕnse, } *s.* Want, pen-
INDIGENCY, ĭn'dē-jĕn-sē, } ury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, ĭn-dĭd'jē-nŭs, *a.* Native to a country.

INDIGENT, ĭn'dē-jĕnt, *a.* Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, ĭn-dē-jĕst', } *a.* Not sepa-
INDIGESTED, ĭn-dē-jĕs'tĕd, } rated into distinct orders; not formed or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, ĭn-dē-jĕs'tē-bl, *a.* Not concoctible in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, ĭn-dē-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, ĭn-dĭd'jē-tāte, *v. a.* To point out, to show by the fingers.

INDIGITATION, ĭn-dĭd-jē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, ĭn-dīne', *a.* Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, ĭn-dĭg'nănt, *a.* Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, ĭn-dĭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, ĭn-dĭg'nē-tē, *s.* Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, ĭn'dē-gō, *s.* A plant, by the Americans called Anil, used in dycing for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, ĭn-dē-rĕkt', *a.* Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, ĭn-dē-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, ĭn-dē-rĕkt'lē, *ad.* Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, ĭn-dē-rĕkt'nĕs, *s.* Obliquity, unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, ĭn-dĭz-zẽr'nē-bl, *a.* Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, ĭn-dĭz-zẽr'nē-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, ĭn-dĭs-sẽrp'tē-bl, *a.* Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, ĭn-dĭs-sẽrp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, ĭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr-ē, *s.* The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, ĭn-dĭs-krēēt', *a.* Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, ĭn-dĭs-krēēt'lē, *ad.* Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, ĭn-dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, ĭn-dĭs-krĭm'e-nāte, *a.* Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, ĭn-dĭs-krĭm'ē-nāte-lē, *ad.* Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, ĭn-dĭs-pĕn'sā-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, ĭn-dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, ĭn-dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-blē, *ad.* Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, ĭn-dĭs-pōze', *v. a.* To make unfit; to disincline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, ĭn-dis-pō'zĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, ĭn-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, ĭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-bl, *or* ĭn-dĭs-pū'tȧ-bl, *a.* Uncontrovertible, incontestable, not to be disputed.

INDISPUTABLENESS, ĭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, ĭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-blē, *ad.* Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, ĭn-dĭz-zŏl'vȧ-bl, *a.* Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, ĭn-dĭs-sŏ-lū-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl, *a.* Resisting all separation of its parts; firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl-nĕs, *s.* Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-blē, *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, ĭn-dĭs-tĭngkt', *a.* Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTABLE, ĭn-dĭs-tingkt'ȧ bl, *a.* Undistinguishable.

INDISTINCTION, ĭn-dĭs-tĭngk'shŭn, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, ĭn-dĭs-tĭngkt'lē, *ad.* Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, ĭn-dĭs-tĭngkt'nĕs, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, ĭn-dĭs-tûr'bȧnse, *s.* Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dē-vĭd'jū-ȧl, *s.* A single being, as opposed to the species.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ȧl, *or* ĭn-dē-vĭd'jū-ȧl, *a.* Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ȧl, *or* ĭn-dē vĭd'jū-ȧl, *s.* A single thing or person.

INDIVIDUALITY, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū-ȧl'ē-tē, *s.* Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ȧl-lē, *ad.* With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ȧte, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū-ȧ'shŭn, *s* That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū'ē-tē, *s.* The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, ĭn-dē-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, } *s.*
INDIVISIBLENESS, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ē-bl-nĕs, } State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ē-bl, *a.* That cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ē-blē, *ad.* So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, ĭn-dŏs'ē-bl, *a.* Unteachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE, ĭn-dŏs'sĭl, *a.* Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

INDOCILITY, ĭn-dŏ-sĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, ĭn-dŏk'trē-nȧte, *v. a.* To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, ĭn-dŏk-trē-nȧ'shŭn, *s.* Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, ĭn'dō-lĕnse, } *s.* Freedom from
INDOLENCY, ĭn'dō-lĕn-sē, } pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

INDOLENT, ĭn'dō-lĕnt, *a.* Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, ĭn'dō-lĕnt-lē, *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

INDOMITABLE, ĭn-dŏm'mē-tȧ-bl, *a.* Untamable.

To INDOW, ĭn-dŏŭ', *v. a.* To portion, to enrich with gifts.—*See* ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, ĭn'drȧft, *s.* An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, ĭn-drĕnsh', *v. a.* To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, ĭn-dū'bē-ŭs, *a.* Not doubtful not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, ĭn-dū'bē-tȧ-bl, *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, ĭn-dū'bē-tȧ-blē, *ad.* Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, ĭn-dū'bē-tȧte, *a.* Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, ĭn-dūse', *v. a.* To persuade, to influence to anything; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, ĭn-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* Motive to anything, that which allures or persuades to anything.

INDUCER, ĭn-dū'sŭr, *s.* A persuader, one that influences.

To INDUCT, ĭn-dŭkt', *v. a.* To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, ĭn-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, ĭn-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To INDUE, ĭn-dū', *v. a.* To invest.

To INDULGE, ĭn-dŭljе', *v. a.* To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

To INDULGE, ĭn-dŭljе', *v. n.* To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, ĭn-dŭl'jĕnse, } *s.* Fondness,
INDULGENCY, ĭn-dŭl'jĕn-se, } fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, ĭn-dŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring; giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, ĭn-dŭl'jĕnt-lè, *ad.* Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, ĭn-dŭlt', } *s.* Privilege or ex-
INDULTO, ĭn-dŭl'tō, } emption.

To INDURATE, ĭn'dū-rāte, *v. n.* To grow hard, to harden.

To INDURATE, ĭn'dū-rāte, *v. a.* To make hard, to harden the mind.

INDURATION, ĭn-dū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, ĭn-dŭs'trè-ŭs, *a.* Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, ĭn-dŭs'trè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, ĭn'dŭs-trè, *s.* Diligence, assiduity.

To INEBRIATE, ĭn-ē'brè-āte, *v. a.* To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, ĭn-ē-brè-ā'shŭn, *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication.

INEBRIETY, ĭn-ē-brī'ē-tè, *s.* The same as *Ebriety;* Drunkenness.

INEDITED, ĭn-ĕd'ē-tĕd, *a.* Not published.

INEFFABILITY, ĭn-ĕf-fā-bĭl'ē-tè, *s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, ĭn-ĕf'fā-bl, *a.* Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, ĭn-ĕf'fā-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tĭv, *a.* That can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl, *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ă-lè, *ad.* [Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, ĭn-ĕf-fē-kā'shŭs, *a.* Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, ĭn-ĕf'fē-kā-sè, *s.* Want of power, want of effect.

INEFFICIENT, ĭn-ĕf-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Ineffective.

INELABORATE, ĭn-ē-lăb'ō-rāte, *a.* Not carefully done.

INELEGANCE, ĭn-ĕl'e-gânse, } *s.* Absence
INELEGANCY, ĭn-ĕl'ē-gân-sè, } of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, ĭn-ĕl'ē-gânt, *a.* Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, ĭn-ĕl'ō-kwĕnt, *a.* Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INELUDIBLE, ĭn-ē-lū'dè bl, *a.* Not to be avoided or overcome.

INEPT, ĭn-ĕpt', *a.* Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, ĭn-ĕpt'lè, *ad.* Triflingly, foolishly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, ĭn-ĕp'tē-tūde, *s.* Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, ĭn-ē-kwŏl'ē-tè, *s.* Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts, disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INEQUITABLE, ĭn-ĕk'wè-tà-bl, *a.* [equitable. Not

INERRABILITY, ĭn-ĕr-rā-bĭl'ē-tè, *s.* Exemption from errour.

INERRABLE, ĭn-ĕr'rā-bl, *a.* Exempt from [errour

INERRABLENESS, ĭn-ĕr'rā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, ĭn-ĕr'rā-blè, *ad.* With security from errour, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, ĭn-ĕr'rĭng-lè, *ad.* Without errour.

INERT, ĭn-ĕrt', *a.* Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, ĭn-ĕrt'lè, *ad.* Sluggishly, dully.

INERTNESS, ĭn-ĕrt'nĕs, *s.* Want of activity.

INESCATION, ĭn-ĕs-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of laying a bait in order to deceive.

INESTIMABLE, ĭn-ĕs'tē-mā-bl, *a.* Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

INEVIDENT, ĭn-ĕv'ē-dĕnt, *a.* Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, ĭn-ĕv-ē-tà-bĭl'ē-tè, *s.* Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, ĭn-ĕv'ē-tà-bl, *a.* Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, ĭn-ĕv'ē-tà-blè, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zà-bl, *a.* Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zà-bl-nĕs, *s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zà-blè, *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, ĭn-ĕks-hà'là-bl, *a.* That cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'tĕd, *a.* Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'tè-bl, *a.* Not to be spent.

INEXISTENCE, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnse, *s.* Want of being, want of existence.

INEXISTENT, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXORABLE, ĭn-ĕks'ò-rà-bl, *a.* Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnse, } *s.*
INEXPEDIENCY, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕn-sē, }
Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt, *a.* Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, ĭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnse, *s.* Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, ĭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst, *a.* Not experienced.

INEXPERT, ĭn-ĕks-pĕrt', *a.* Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPIABLE, ĭn-ĕks'pē-â-bl, *a.* Not to be atoned, not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, ĭn-ĕks'pē-â-blē, *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, ĭn-ĕks'plē-kà-bl, *a.* Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, ĭn-ĕks'plē-kà-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLORABLE, ĭn-ĕks-plō'rà-bl, *a.* Not discoverable; not to be explored.

INEXPRESSIBLE, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'sè-blē, *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, ĭn-ĕks-pŭg'nà-bl, *a.* Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, ĭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl, *a.* Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, ĭn-ĕks'trē-kà-bl, *a.* Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, ĭn-ĕks'trē-kà-blē, *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

To INEYE, ĭn-ī', *v. n.* To inoculate, to propagate trees by the incision of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBILITY, ĭn-fâl-lē-bĭl'ē-tē, } *s.*
INFALLIBLENESS, ĭn-fâl'lē-bl-nĕs, } Infallibility, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, ĭn-fâl-lē-bl, *a.* Privileged from errour, incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, ĭn-fâl'lē-blē, *ad.* Without danger of deceit, with security from errour, certainly.

To INFAME, ĭn-fāme', *v. a.* To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publickly.

INFAMOUS, ĭn'fà-mŭs, *a.* Publickly branded with guilt, openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, ĭn'fà-mŭs-lè, *ad.* With open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, ĭn'fà-mŭs-nĕs, } *s.* Publick
INFAMY, ĭn'fà-mē, } reproach; notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, ĭn'fân-sē, *s.* The first part of life; first age of anything, beginning, original.

INFANT, ĭn'fânt, *s.* A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, ĭn-fân'tâ, *s.* A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE, ĭn-fân'tē-sīde, *s.* The killing [of an infant.

INFANTILE, ĭn'fân-tīle, *a.* Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTINE, ĭn'fân-tīne, *a.* Suitable to an [infant.

INFANTRY, ĭn'fân-trē, *a.* The foot soldiers of an army.

INFATIGABLE, ĭn-fât'ē-gà-bl, *a.* Not to be [wearied.

To INFATUATE, ĭn-fătsh'ù-āte, *v. a.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, ĭn-fătsh-ù-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, ĭn-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Impracticable.

To INFECT, ĭn-fĕkt', *v. a.* To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, ĭn-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* Contagion, mischief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs, *a.* Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, ĭn-fĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the qua[lity of contagion.

INFECUND, ĭn-fĕk'ŭnd, *a.* Unfruitful, infertile.

INFECUNDITY, ĭn-fē-kŭn'dē-tē, *s.* Want of [fertility.

INFELICITY, ĭn-fē-lĭs'sè-tè, *s.* Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

To INFER, ĭn-fĕr', *v. a.* To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERABLE, ĭn'fĕr-â-bl, *a.* To be inferred.

INFERENCE, ĭn'fĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, ĭn-fĕr'rē-bl, *a.* Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERIORITY, ĭn-fē-rē-ŏr'rē-tē, *s.* Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, ĭn-fē'rē-ŭr, *a.* Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.

INFERIOUR, ĭn-fē'rē-ŭr, *s.* One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, ĭn-fĕr'nâl, *a.* Hellish, Tartarean.

INFERNAL, ĭn-fĕr'nâl, *s.* One that comes from hell · one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, ĭn-fẽr'năl stōne, *s.* The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, ĭn-fẽr'tĭl, *a.* Unfruitful, not productive. [ness.

INFERTILITY, ĭn-fẽr-tĭl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Unfruitful-

To INFEST, ĭn-fẽst', *v. a.* To harass, to disturb, to plague.

INFESTATION, ĭn-fĕs-tā'shŭn, Disturbance, annoyance.

INFESTEREL, ĭn-fĕs'tŭrd, *a.* Rankling, inveterate.

INFESTIVITY, ĭn-fĕs-tĭv'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Mournfulness, want of cheerfulness.

INFEUDATION, ĭn-fû-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, ĭn'fẽ-dĕl, *a.* Unbelieving.

INFIDEL, ĭn'fẽ-dĕl, *s.* An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, ĭn-fẽ-dĕl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Want of faith, disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, ĭn'fẽ-nĭt, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.

INFINITELY, ĭn'fẽ-nĭt-lẽ, *ad.* Without limits, without bounds, immensely.

INFINITENESS, ĭn'fẽ-nĭt-nĕs, *s.* Immensity, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, ĭn-fẽ-nẽ-tĕs'sẽ-măl, *a.* Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, ĭn-fĭn'ẽ-tĭv, *a.* Unconfined, belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, ĭn-fĭn'ẽ-tûde, *s.* Infinity, immensity; boundless number.

INFINITY, ĭn-fĭn'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, ĭn-fẽrm', *a.* Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.

INFIRMARY, ĭn-fẽr'mă-rẽ, *s.* Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, ĭn-fẽr'mẽ-te, *s.* Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.

INFIRMNESS, ĭn-fẽrm'nĕs, *s.* Weakness, feebleness. [fasten.

To INFIX, ĭn-fĭks', *v. a.* To drive in, to

To INFLAME, ĭn-flāme', *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.

To INFLAME, ĭn-flāme', *v. n.* To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMER, ĭn-flā'mŭr, *s.* The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, ĭn-flăm'mă-bĭl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, ĭn-flăm'mă-bl, *a.* Easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, ĭn-flăm'mă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, ĭn-flăm'mā'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, ĭn-flăm'mă-tŭr-ẽ, *a.* Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, ĭn-flāte', *v. a.* To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, ĭn-flā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, ĭn-flĕkt', *v. a.* To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, ĭn-flĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, ĭn-flĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, ĭn-flĕks-ẽ-bĭl'ẽ-tẽ, } *s.*

INFLEXIBLENESS, ĭn-flĕks'ẽ-bl-nĕs, } Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.

INFLEXIBLE, ĭn-flĕks'ẽ-bl, *a.* Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, ĭn-flĕks'ẽ-blẽ, *ad.* Inexorably, invariably.

INFLEXED, ĭn-flĕkst', *a* Bent, turned.

To INFLICT, ĭn-flĭkt', *v. a.* To put in act or impose as a punishment. [ishes.

INFLICTER, ĭn-flĭk'tŭr, *s.* He who pun-

INFLICTION, ĭn-flĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed. [as a punishment.

INFLICTIVE, ĭn-flĭk'tĭv, *a.* That is laid on

INFLUENCE, ĭn'flû-ĕnse, *s.* Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, ĭn'flû-ĕnse, *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, ĭn'flû-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, ĭn-flû-ĕn'shăl, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

INFLUX, ĭn'flŭks, *s.* Act of throwing into anything; infusion. [in wrap.

To INFOLD, ĭn-fōld', *v. a.* To involve, to

To INFOLIATE, ĭn-fō'lẽ-āte, *v. a.* To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, ĭn-fôrm', *v. a.* To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate. [ligence.

To INFORM, ĭn-fôrm', *v. n.* To give intel-

INFORMALITY, ĭn-fôrm-ăl'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Neglect of established forms.

INFORMANT, ĭn-fôr'mănt, *s.* One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

Information, ĭn-fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or accusing.

Informer, ĭn-fôrm'ŭr, *s.* One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

Informidable, ĭn-fôr'mē-dă-bl, *a.* Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

Informity, ĭn-fôr'mē-tē, *s.* Shapelessness.

Informous, ĭn-fôr'mŭs, *a.* Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To Infract, ĭn-frăkt', *v. a.* To break.

Infraction, ĭn-frăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of breaking, breach, violation.

Infractor, ĭn-frăk'tŭr, *s.* A violator.

Infrangible, ĭn-frăn'jē-bl, *a.* Not to be broken.

Infrequency, ĭn-frē'kwĕn-sē, *s* Uncommonness, rarity. [common.

Infrequent, ĭn-frē'kwĕnt, *a.* Rare, un-

To Infrigidate, ĭn-frĭd'jē-dāte, *v. a.* To chill, to make cold.

To Infringe, ĭn-frĭnje', *v. a.* To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder. [violation.

Infringement, ĭn-frĭnje'mĕnt, *s.* Breach,

Infringer, ĭn-frĭnje'ŭr, *s.* A breaker, a violator. [ing.

Infuriate, ĭn-fū'rē-āte, *a.* Enraged, rag-

To Infuriate, ĭn-fū'rē-āte, *v. a.* To render insane or furious.

Infuscation, ĭn-fŭs-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of darkening or blackening.

To Infuse, ĭn-fūze', *v. a.* To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind: to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with anything infused; to inspire with.

Infusible, ĭn-fū'zē-bl, *a.* Possible to be infused, incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

Infusion, ĭn-fū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping anything in moisture without boiling, the liquor made by infusion.

Infusive, ĭn-fū'sĭv, *a.* Having the power of infusion or being infused.

Ingathering, ĭn-găth'ŭr-ĭng, *s.* The act of gathering in the harvest.

To Ingeminate, ĭn-jĕm'mē-nāte, *v. a.* To double, to repeat.

Ingemination, ĭn-jĕm-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Repetition, reduplication.

Ingenderer, ĭn-gĕn'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that generates. *See* Engender.

Ingenerable, ĭn-jĕn'ē-rā-bl, *a.* Not to be produced or brought into being.

Ingenerate, ĭn-jĕn'ē-rāte, } *a.* Unborn,
Ingenerated, ĭn-jĕn'ē-rā-tĕd, } innate, inbred; unbegotten.

Ingenious, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs, *a.* Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

Ingeniously, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Wittily, subtilely.

Ingeniousness, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Wittiness, subtilty. [generate.

Ingenite, ĭn'jĕn-ĭt, *a.* Innate, inborn, in-

Ingenuity, ĭn-jē-nū'ē-tē, *s.* Wit, invention, genius, subtilty, acuteness, craft.

Ingenuous, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs, *a.* Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

Ingenuously, ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

Ingenuousness, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Openness, fairness, candour.

Ingestion, ĭn-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

Inglorious, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs, *a.* Void of honour, mean, without glory.

Ingloriously, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With ignominy.

Ingot, ĭn'gŏt, *s.* A mass of metal.

To Ingraff, ĭn-grâf', *v. a.* To propagate trees by inoculation.

To Ingraft, ĭn-grâft', *v. a.* To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant anything not native; to fix deep, to settle. *See To* Graff and Graft.

Ingraftment, ĭn-grâft'mĕnt, *s.* The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

Ingrained, ĭn-grānd', *a.* Dyed in grain deeply fixed.

Ingrate, ĭn-grāte', } *a.* Ungrateful,
Ingrateful, ĭn-grāte'fŭl, } unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

To Ingratiate, ĭn-grā'shē-āte, *v. a.* To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

Ingratitude, ĭn-grăt'tē-tūde, *s.* Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

Ingredient, ĭn-grē'jĕnt, *s.* Component part of a body consisting of different materials. [entrance.

Ingress, ĭn'grĕs, *s.* Entrance, power of

Ingression, ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of entering. [the groin.

Inguinal, ĭng'gwē-năl, *a.* Belonging to

To Ingulf, ĭn-gŭlf', *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To Ingurgitate, ĭn-gŭr'jē-tāte, *v. a.* To swallow.

Ingurgitation, ĭn-gŭr-jē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of swallowing.

Ingustable, ĭn-gŭs'tă-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.

Inhabile, ĭn-hăb'ĭl, *or* ĭn-ă-bēl', *a.* Unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To Inhabit, ĭn-hăb'ĭt, *v. a.* To dwell in, to hold as a dweller. [live.

To Inhabit, ĭn-hăb'ĭt, *v. n.* To dwell, to

Inhabitable, ĭn-hăb'ē-tă-bl, *a.* Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In this last sense not now used.

Inhabitance, ĭn hăb'ĭt-ănse, *s.* Residence of dwellers.

Inhabitant, ĭn-hăb'ĭt-tănt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, ĭn-hăb-ĭ-tā'shŭn, *s.* Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ŭr, *s.* One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, ĭn-hāle', *v. a.* To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, ĭn-hăr-mō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, ĭn-hēre', *v. n.* To exist in something else.

INHERENT, ĭn-hē'rĕnt, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt, *v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt-ă-bl, *a.* Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt-ănse, *s.* Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakspeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt-ŭr, *s.* An heir, one who receives anything by succession.

INHERITRESS, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt-rĕs, } *s.* An heir-
INHERITRIX, ĭn-hĕr'rĭt-trĭks, } ess.

To INHERSE, ĭn-hĕrse', *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, ĭn-hē'zhŭn, *s.* Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, ĭn-hĭb'ĭt, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

To INHIVE, ĭn-hīve, *v. a.* To put into a hive.

INHIBITION, ĭn-hē-bĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, ĭn-hōld', *v. a.* To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, ĭn-hŏs'pē-tă-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, ĭn-hŏs'pē-tă-blē, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, ĭn-hŏs'pē-tă-bl-nĕs, }
INHOSPITALITY, ĭn-hŏs'pē-tăl'ĭ-tē, } *s.* Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, ĭn-hū'măn, *a.* Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, ĭn-hū-măn'ĭ-tē, *s.* Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, ĭn-hū'măn-lē, *ad.* Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUMATE, ĭn-hū'māte, } *v. a.* To bury,
To INHUME, ĭn-hūme' } to inter.

INHUMATION, ĭn-hū-mā'shŭn, *s.* A burying.

To INJECT, ĭn jĕkt' *v. a.* To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, ĭn-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications.

INIMICAL, ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kăl, *or* ĭn-ĭ-mĭ'kăl, *a.* Hostile, contrary, repugnant.

INIMITABILITY, ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tē, *s.* Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-bl, *a.* Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, ĭn-jŏĭn', *v. a.* To command, to enforce by authority.—*See* ENJOIN; in Shakspeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, ĭn-ĭk'kwē-tŭs, *a.* Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, ĭn-ĭk'kwē-tē, *s.* Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

To INISLE, ĭn-īsle', *v. a.* To encircle.

INITIAL, ĭn-nĭsh'ăl, *a.* Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ĕ-āte, *v. a.* To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ĕ-āte, *v. n.* To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ĕ-āte, *a.* Unpractised.

INITIATION, ĭn-ĭsh-ĕ-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of entering a new comer into any art or state.

INITIATORY, ĭn-ĭsh'ĕ-ă'tŏ-rē, *a.* Introductory.

INJUCUNDITY, ĭn-jū-kŭn'dē-tē, *s.* Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, ĭn-jū'dē-kă-bl, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ăl, *a.* Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory degree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, ĭn'jŭr, *v. a.* To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, ĭn'jŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs, *a.* Unjust, invasive of another's right; guilty of wrong or injury, mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, ĭn'jū-rē, *s.* Hurt without justice, mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, ĭn-jŭs'tĭs, *s.* Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ĭngk, *s.* The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ĭngk, *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ĭngk'hôrn, *s.* A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ĭng'kl, *s.* A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ĭnk'lĭng, *s.* Hint, whisper, intimation. [ink.

INKMAKER, ĭngk'mà-kûr, *s.* He who makes

To INKNOT ĭn-nŏt', *v. a.* To bind as with a knot.

INKY, ĭngk'ē, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink, black as ink.

INLAND, ĭn'lând, *a.* Interiour, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, ĭn'lând, *s.* Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, ĭn'lân-dûr, *s.* Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, ĭn-lăp'ē-dāte, *v. a.* To make stony, to turn to stone.

To INLAW, ĭn-lâw', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLAY, ĭn-là', *v. a.* To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, ĭn'là, *s.* Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

INLET, ĭn'lĕt, *s.* Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, ĭn'lē, *a.* Interiour, internal, secret.

INMATE, ĭn'māte, *s.* Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, ĭn'mōst, *a.* Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, ĭn, *s.* A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

To INN, ĭn, *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging [cover.

To INN, ĭn, *v. a.* To house, to put under

INNATE, ĭn-nāte', } *a.* Inborn, ingene-

INNATED, ĭn-nā'tĕd, } rate, natural, not superadded, not adscititious.

INNATELY, ĭn-nāte'lē, *ad.* Naturally.

INNATENESS, ĭn-nāte'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, ĭn-năv'vē-gâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed by a vessel.

INNER, ĭn'nûr, *a.* Interiour, not outward.

INNERMOST, ĭn'nûr-mōst, *a.* Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, ĭn'hōl-dûr, *s.* A man who keeps an inn. [from the sea.

INNINGS, ĭn'nĭngz, *s.* Lands recovered

INNKEEPER, ĭn'kēp-ûr, *s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, ĭn'nō-sĕnse, } *s.* Purity from

INNOCENCY, ĭn'nō-sĕn-sē, } injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, ĭn'nō-sĕnt, *a.* Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, ĭn'nō-sĕnt, *s.* One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, ĭn'nō-sĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, ĭn-nŏk'kū-ŭs, *a.* Harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk'kū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'kū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Harmlessness.

To INNOVATE, ĭn'nō-vāte, *v. a.* To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, ĭn-nō-vā'shŭn, *s.* Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, ĭn'nō-vā-tûr, *s.* An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs, *a.* Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Harmlessly. [lessness.

INNOXIOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs-nĕs. *s.* Harm-

INNUENDO, ĭn-nū-ĕn'dō, *s.* An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, ĭn-nū'mûr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, ĭn-nū'mûr-â-blē, *ad.* Without number. [to be counted.

INNUMEROUS, ĭn-nū'mûr-ŭs, *a.* Too many

INOBSERVATION, ĭn-ŏb-zĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* Want of observation.

To INOCULATE, ĭn-ŏk'kū-lāte, *v. a.* To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, ĭn-ŏk-kū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, ĭn-ŏk'kū-lā-tûr, *s.* One that practises the inoculation of trees, one who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, ĭn-ō'dûr-ŭs, *a.* Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv, *a.* Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terrour; harmless, innocent.—See *Offensive.*

INOFFENSIVELY, ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-le, *ad.* Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, ĭn-ôf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, ĭn-ôf-fĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See *Officious*.

INOPINATE, ĭn-ŏp'ĕ-nāte, *a.* Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, ĭn-ŏp-pôr-tūne', *a.* Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, ĭn-ôr'dĕ-nā-sĕ, *s.* Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, ĭn-ôr'dĕ-nāte, *a.* Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, ĭn-ôr'dĕ-nāte-lĕ, *ad.* Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, ĭn-ôr'dĕ-nāte-nĕs, *s.* Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, ĭn-ôr-dĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, ĭn-ôr-găn'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, ĭn-ŏs'kŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To unite by opposition or contact.

INOSCULATION, ĭn-ŏs-kŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, ĭng'kwĕst, *s.* Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūde, *s.* Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet. [pollute, to corrupt.

To INQUINATE, ĭng'kwĕ-nate, *v. a.* To

INQUINATION, ĭng-kwĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, ĭn-kwī'rā-bl, *a.* That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE, ĭn-kwīre', *v. n.* To ask questions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, ĭn-kwīre', *v. a.* To ask about, to seek out, as, He inquired the way.

INQUIRENT, ĭn-kwī'rĕnt, *a.* Inquiry into.

INQUIRER, ĭn-kwī'rŭr, *s.* Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, ĭn-kwī'rĕ, *s.* Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, ĭn-kwĕ-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy.

INQUISITIONAL, ĭn-kwĕ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Closely prying into.

INQUISITIVE, ĭn-kwĭz'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Curious, busy in search, active to pry into anything.

INQUISITIVELY, ĭn-kwĭz'zĕ-tĭv-lĕ, *ad.* With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, ĭn-kwĭz'zĕ-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, ĭn-kwĭz'zĕ-tŭr, *s.* One who examines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquisition.

To INRAIL, ĭn-rāle', *v. a.* To enclose with rails.

INROAD, ĭn'rōde, *s.* Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INSALUBRIOUS, ĭn-să-lū'brĕ-ŭs, *a.* Unhealthy.

INSANABLE, ĭn-sān'ă-bl, *a.* Incurable, irremediable.

INSANE, ĭn-sāne', *a.* Mad; making mad.

INSANITY, ĭn-săn'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* The state of being insane; madness.

INSATIABLE, ĭn-sā'shĕ-ă-bl, *a.* Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, ĭn-sā'shĕ-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, ĭn-sā'shĕ-ă-blĕ, *ad.* With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, ĭn-sā'shĕ-āte, *a.* Greedy, so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, ĭn-sātsh'ū-rā-bl, *a.* Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, ĭn-skribe', *v. a.* To write on anything; it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark anything with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, ĭn-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, ĭn-skrū'tă-bl, *a.* Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSCULP, ĭn-skŭlp', *v. a.* To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, ĭn-skŭlp'tshŭre, *s.* Anything engraved.

To INSEAM, ĭn-sēme', *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, ĭn'sĕkt, *s.* Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; anything small or contemptible.

INSECTATOR, ĭn-sĕk-tā'tŭr, *s.* One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, ĭn-sĕk'tĭl, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, ĭn-sĕk-tŏl'ŏ-jŭr, *s.* One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, ĭn-sĕ-kūre', *a.* Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, ĭn-sĕ-kū'rĕ-tĕ, *s.* Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, ĭn-sĕm-mĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, ĭn-sĕn'sāte, *a.* Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

Insensibility, ĭn-sĕn-sè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporeal sense.

Insensible, ĭn-sĕn'sè-bl, *a.* Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

Insensibleness, ĭn-sĕn'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

Insensibly, ĭn-sĕn'sè-blè, *ad.* Imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporeal sense.

Insentient, ĭn-sĕn'shè-ĕnt, *a.* Not having perception.

Inseparability, ĭn-sĕp-pâr-â-bĭl'è-tè, } Inseparableness, ĭn-sĕp'pâr-â-bl-nĕs, } *s.* The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

Inseparable, ĭn-sĕp'pâr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted. [indissoluble union.

Inseparably, ĭn-sĕp'pâr-â-blè, *ad.* With

To Insert, ĭn-sĕrt', *v. a.* To place in or among other things.

Insertion, ĭn sĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of placing anything in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

Inserve, ĭn-sĕrv', *v. a.* To be of use to an end.

Inservient, ĭn-sĕr'vè-ĕnt, *a.* Conducive of use to an end. [a shell.

To Inshell, ĭn-shĕl', *v. a.* To hide in

To Inship, ĭn-shĭp', *v. a.* To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

To Inshrine, ĭn-shrīne', *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine or precious case.

Inside, ĭn'side, *s.* Interior part, part within. [in wait.

Insidiator, ĭn-sĭd-è-â'tŭr, *s.* One who lies

Insidious, ĭn-sĭd'è-ŭs, *or* ĭn-sĭd'jè-ŭs, *a.* Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

Insidiously, ĭn-sĭd'è-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

Insight, ĭn'site, *s.* Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interiour parts.

Insignificance, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânse, } Insignificancy, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'fè-kân-sè, } *s.* Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

Insignificant, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânt, *a.* Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

Insignificantly, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânt-lè, *ad.* Without meaning: without importance or effect.

Insincere, ĭn-sĭn-sère', *a.* Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

Insincerity, ĭn-sĭn-sĕr'è-tè, *s.* Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To Insinew, ĭn-sĭn'nû, *v. a.* To strengthen, to confirm.

Insinuant, ĭn-sĭn'nû-ânt, *a.* Having the power to gain favour.

To Insinuate, ĭn-sĭn'nû-âte, *v. a.* To introduce anything gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to instil, to infuse gently.

To Insinuate, ĭn-sĭn'nû-âte, *v. n.* To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to infold, to wreathe, to wind.

Insinuation, ĭn-sĭn-nû-â'shŭn, *s.* The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

Insinuative, ĭn-sĭn'nû-â-tĭv, *a.* Stealing on the affections. [insinuates.

Insinuator, ĭn-sĭn'nû-â-tŭr, *s.* He that

Insipid, ĭn-sĭp'pid, *a.* Without taste; without spirit, without pathos; flat, dull, heavy. [taste, dully.

Insipidity, ĭn-sè-pĭd'è tè, } Insipidness, ĭn-sĭp'pid-nĕs, } *s.* Want of taste; want of life or spirit. [taste; dully.

Insipidly, ĭn-sĭp'pid-lè, *ad.* Without

Insipience, ĭn-sĭp'è-ĕnse, *s.* Folly, want of understanding.

To Insist, ĭn-sĭst', *v. n.* To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

Insistent, ĭn-sĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Resting upon anything.

Insisture, ĭn-sĭs'tshûre, *s.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity.

Insitiency, ĭn-sĭsh'è-ĕn-sè, *s.* Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.

Insition, ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The insertion, or ingraftment of one branch into another.

To Insnare, ĭn-snâre', *v. a.* To entrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to entangle; to inveigle; to entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

Insnarer, ĭn-snâ'rŭr, *s.* He that ensnares.

Insnarl, ĭn-snârl', *v. a.* To entangle.

Insobriety, ĭn-sò-brī'è-tè, *s.* Drunkenness, want of sobriety.

Insociable, ĭn-sò'shè-â-bl, *a.* Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.

To Insolate, ĭn'sò-lâte, *v. a.* To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

Insolation, ĭn-sò-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Exposition to the sun.

Insolence, ĭn'sò-lĕnse, } Insolency, ĭn'sò-lĕn-sè, } *s.* Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others: petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, ĭn'sō-lĕnt, *a.* Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, ĭn'sō-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, ĭn-sŏl'vâ-bl, *a.* Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, ĭn-sŏl'lû-bl, *a.* Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVENCY, ĭn-sŏl'vĕn-sè, *s.* Inability to pay debts.

INSOLVENT, ĭn-sŏl'vĕnt, *a.* Unable to pay.

INSOMUCH, ĭn-sō-mŭtsh', *conj.* So that, to such a degree that.

To INSPECT, ĭn-spĕkt', *v. a.* To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, ĭn-spĕk'shŭn, *s.* Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.

INSPECTOR, ĭn-spĕk'tŭr, *s.* A prying examiner; a superintendent.

INSPERSION, ĭn-spĕr'shŭn, *s.* A sprinkling.

To INSPHERE, ĭn-sfêre', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, ĭn-spī'râ-bl, *a.* That may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, ĭn-spè-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into anything; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

To INSPIRE, ĭn-spīre', *v. n.* To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, ĭn-spīre', *v. a.* To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, ĭn-spī'rŭr, *s.* He that inspires.

To INSPIRIT, ĭn-spĭr'ĭt, *v. a.* To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, ĭn-spĭs'sāte, *v. a.* To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, ĭn-spĭs-sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, ĭn-stă-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, ĭn-stā'bl, *a.* Inconstant, changing.

INSTABLENESS, ĭn-stā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Want of firmness; fickleness.

To INSTALL, ĭn-stâll', *v. a.* To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, ĭn-stăl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTALMENT, ĭn-stâl'mĕnt, *s.* The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, ĭn'stânse, } *s.* Importunity,
INSTANCY, ĭn'stân-sè, } urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.

To INSTANCE, ĭn'stânse *v. n.* To give or offer an example.

INSTANT, ĭn'stânt, *a.* Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, ĭn'stânt, *s.* Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, ĭn-stân-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, ĭn-stân-tā'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In an indivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, ĭn'stânt-lè, *ad.* Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To INSTATE, ĭn-stāte', *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete.

INSTAURATION, ĭn-stâw-rā'shŭn, *s.* Restoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD, ĭn-stĕd', *prep.* In room of, in place of; equal to.

To INSTEEP, ĭn-stēēp', *v. a.* To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, ĭn'stĕp, *s.* The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, ĭn'stè-gāte, *v. a.* To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, ĭn-stè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.

INSTIGATOR, ĭn'stè-gā-tŭr, *s.* Inciter to ill.

To INSTIL, ĭn-stĭl', *v. a.* To infuse by drops; to insinuate anything imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.

INSTILLATION, ĭn-stĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

INSTINCT, ĭn-stĭngkt', *a.* Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, ĭn'stĭngkt, *s.* The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, ĭn-stĭngk'tĭv, *a.* Acting without the application or choice of reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, ĭn-stĭngk tĭv-lè, *ad.* By instinct, by the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE, ĭn'stè-tûte, *v. a.* To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, ĭn'stè-tûte, *s.* Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, ĭn-stè-tū'shŭn, *s.* Act of establishing; establishment, settlement, positive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, ĭn-stè-tū'shŭn-ăr-è, *a.* Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTIVE, ĭn'stè-tū-tĭv, *a.* Able to establish.

INSTITUTOR, ĭn'stè-tū-tŭr, *s.* An establisher, one who settles; instructer, educator.

INSTITUTIST, ĭn'stè-tū-tĭst, *s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

To INSTOP, ĭn-stŏp', *v. a.* To close up, to stop.

To INSTRUCT, ĭn-strŭkt', *v. a.* To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTER, ĭn-strŭk'tûr, *s.* A teacher, an institutor.

INSTRUCTION, ĭn-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate. [knowledge.

INSTRUCTIVE, ĭn-strŭk'tĭv, *a.* Conveying

INSTRUCTRESS, ĭn-strŭk'trĕs, *s.* A female instructer.

INSTRUMENT, ĭn'strū-mĕnt, *s.* A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of anything; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tâl, *a.* Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, ĭn-strū-mĕn-tâl'ê-tè, *s.* Subordinate agency, agency of anything as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tâl-ê, *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tâl-nĕs, *s.* Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUAVITY, ĭn-swâv'ê-tè, *s.* Unpleasantness.

INSUBORDINATION, ĭn-sŭb-ŏr-dè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Disorderly state.

INSUFFERABLE, ĭn-sŭf'fûr-â-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, ĭn-sŭf'fûr-â-blè, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnse, } *s.* In-
INSUFFICIENCY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕn-sè, } adequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFICIENT, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt, *a.* Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt-lè, *ad.* With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, ĭn-sŭf-flā'shŭn, *s.* The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, ĭn'shŭ-lâr, } *a.* Belonging to
INSULARY, ĭn'shŭ-lâr-è, } an island.

INSULATE, ĭn'shŭ-lāte, *v. a.* To make an island of.

INSULATED, ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE, ĭn-sŭlse', *a.* Dull, insipid, heavy.

INSULT, ĭn'sŭlt, *s.* The act of leaping upon anything; act of insolence or contempt.

To INSULT, ĭn-sŭlt', *v. a.* To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, ĭn-sŭlt'ûr, *s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, ĭn-sŭlt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, ĭn-sū-pĕr-â-bĭl'ê-tè, *s.* The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, ĭn-sū'pĕr-â-bl, *a.* Invincible, insurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, ĭn-sū'pĕr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, ĭn-sū'pĕr-â-blè, *ad.* Invincibly, insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tâ-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tâ-blè, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, ĭn-sŭp-prĕs'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

INSURANCE, ĭn-shū'rânse, *s.* See *Ensurance.*

INSURGENT, ĭn-sûr'jĕnt, *s.* A revolter.

INSURMOUNTABLE, ĭn-sûr-mŏŭn'tâ-bl, *a.* Insuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, ĭn-sûr-mŏŭn'tâ-blè, *ad.* Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, ĭn-sûr-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.

INSURRECTIONARY, ĭn-sûr-rĕk'shŭn-â-rè, *ad.* Belonging to an insurrection.

INSUSURRATION, ĭn-sŭ-sûr-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE, ĭn-tăk'tè-bl, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, ĭn-tăl'yō, *s.* Anything that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, ĭn-tās'tâ-bl, *a.* Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, ĭn'tè-jûr, *s.* The whole of anything.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tè-grăl, *a.* Whole; applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective, not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tè-grăl, *s.* The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRANT, ĭn'tè-grânt, *a.* Necessary for making up an integer.

INTEGRITY, ĭn-tĕg'grè-tè, *s.* Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterated state; intireness.

INTEGUMENT, ĭn-tĕg'gū-mĕnt, *s.* Anything that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt, *s.* The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshŭ-ăl, *s.* Intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jĕnse, } *s.* Com-
INTELLIGENCY, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jĕn-sè, } merce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.

INTELLIGENCER, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jĕn-sŭr, *s.* One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jĕnt, *a.* Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENCING, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jĕn-sing, *a.* Supplying information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, ĭn-tĕl-lè-jĕn'shăl, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, ĭn-tĕl-lè-jè-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jè-bl, *a.* To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, ĭn-tĕl'lè-jè-blè, *ad.* So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, ĭn-tĕm'ĕr-àte, *a.* Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕnt, *s.* Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ânse, } *s.*
INTEMPERANCY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ăn-sè, } Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-àte, *a.* Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-àte-lè, *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-àte-nĕs, *s.* Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-tûre, *s.* Excess of some quality.

INTEMPESTIVE, ĭn-tĕm-pĕs'tĭv, *a.* Unseasonable.

To INTEND, ĭn-tĕnd', *v. a.* To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, ĭn-tĕn'dănt, *s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, ĭn-tĕnd'mĕnt, *s.* Intention, design.

To INTENERATE, ĭn-tĕn'nĕr-àte, *v. a.* To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, ĭn-tĕn-nĕr-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, ĭn-tĕn'ĕ-bl, *a.* That cannot hold.

INTENSE, ĭn-tĕnse', *a.* Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, ĭn-tĕnse'lè, *ad.* To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, ĭn-tĕnse'nĕs, *s.* The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTENSION, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of forcing or straining anything.

INTENSITY, ĭn-tĕn'sè-tè, *s.* Intenseness.

INTENSIVE, ĭn-tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, ĭn-tĕn'sĭv-lè, *ad.* To a great degree.

INTENT, ĭn-tĕnt', *a.* Anxiously, diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, ĭn-tĕnt', *s.* A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Designed, done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl-è, *ad.* By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, ĭn-tĕn'tĭv, *a.* Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, ĭn-tĕn'tĭv-lè, *ad.* With application, closely.

INTENTLY, ĭn-tĕnt'lè, *ad.* With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, ĭn-tĕnt'nĕs, *s.* The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, ĭn-tĕr', *v. a.* To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, ĭn-tĕr'kă-lăr, } *a.* Insert-
INTERCALARY, ĭn-tĕr-kăl'ă-rè, } ed out of the common order, to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE, ĭn-tĕr'kă-làte, *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, ĭn-tĕr-kă-là'shŭn, *s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, ĭn-tĕr-sēēd', *v. n.* To pass between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, ĭn-tĕr-sēē'dŭr, *s.* One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕpt', *v. a.* To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOR, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs'sŭr, *s.* Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, ĭn-tĕr-tshānc', *v. a.* To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, ĭn'tĕr-tshānje, *s.* Commerce, permutation of commodities, alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, ĭn-tĕr-tshān'jâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, ĭn-tĕr-tshān'jâ-blè, *ad.* Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje'mĕnt, *s.* Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'ē-ĕnt, *s.* An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage. [tion.

INTERCISION, ĭn-tĕr-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Interrup-

To INTERCLUDE, ĭn-tĕr-klūde', *v. n.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, ĭn-tĕr-klū'zhŭn, *s.* Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, ĭn-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The space between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm'mŭn, *v. n.* To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm-mū'nē-tè, *s.* A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ĭn-tĕr-kŏs'tâl, *a.* Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ĭn'tĕr-kōrse, *s.* Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnse, *s.* Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnt, *a.* Running between.

INTERCUTANEOUS, ĭn-tĕr-kū-tā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Within the skin. [tercourse.

INTERDEAL, ĭn-tĕr-dēle', *s.* Traffic, in-

To INTERDICT, ĭn-tĕr-dĭkt', *v. a.* To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt, *s.* Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'tŭr-è, *a.* Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTEREST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst, *v. a.* To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst, *s.* Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share; part in anything, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus or advantage.

To INTERFERE, ĭn-tĕr-fēre', *v. a.* To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, ĭn-tĕr-fē'rĕnse, *s.* An interposing, an intermeddling.

INTERFLUENT, ĭn-tĕr'flū-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing between. [between.

INTERFULGENT, ĭn-tĕr-fŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Shining

INTERFUSED, ĭn-tĕr-fūzd', *a.* Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, ĭn-tĕr-jā'sĕn-sè, *s.* The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, ĭn-tĕr-jā'sĕnt, *a.* Intervening, lying between.

To INTERJECT, ĭn-tĕr-jĕkt', *v. n.* To come between.

INTERJECTION, ĭn-tĕr-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interposition, act of something coming between.

INTERIM, ĭn'tĕr-ĭm, *s.* Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, ĭn-tĕr-jŏĭn', *v. n.* To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, ĭn-tē'rē-ŭr, *a.* Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, ĭn-tĕr-nŏl'lĕdje, *s.* Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, ĭn-tĕr-lāse', *v. a.* To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, ĭn-tĕr-lāpse', *s.* The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, ĭn-tĕr-lârd', *v. a.* To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-lēve', *v. a.* To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, ĭn-tĕr-līne', *v. a.* To write in alternate lines, to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, ĭn-tĕr-lĭngk', *v. a.* To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, ĭn-tĕr-lō-kū'shŭn, *s.* Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk'kū-tŭr, *s.* Dialogist; one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk'kū-tŭr-è, *a.* Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE, în-tẽr-lōpe′, *v. n.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, în-tẽr-lō′pŭr, *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, în-tẽr-lū′sĕnt, *a.* Shining between.

INTERLUDE, în′tẽr-lūde, *s.* Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, în-tẽr-lū′ĕn-sè, *s.* Water interposited, interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, în-tẽr-lū′nâr, } *a.* Be-
INTERLUNARY, în-tẽr-lū′nâr-è, } longing to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, în-tẽr-mâr′rĭdje, *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, în-tẽr-mâr′rè, *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, în-tẽr-mĕd′dl, *v. n.* To interpose officiously.

INTERMEDDLER, în-tẽr-mĕd′dl-ŭr, *s.* One that interposes officiously.

INTERMEDIACY, în-tẽr-mè′dè-â-sè, *or* în-tẽr-mè′jè-â-sè, *s.* Interposition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, în-tẽr-mè′dè-âl, *or* în-tẽr-mè′jè-âl, *a.* Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, în-tẽr-mè′dè-âte, *a.* Intervening, interposed.

INTERMEDIATELY, în-tẽr-mè′dè-âte-lè, *ad.* By way of intervention.

INTERMENT, în-tẽr′mĕnt, *s.* Burial, sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, în-tẽr-mè-grā′shŭn, *s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, în-tẽr′mè-nâ-bl, *a.* Immense, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, în-tẽr′mè-nàte, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, în-tẽr-mè-nā′shŭn, *s.* Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, în-tẽr-mĭng′gl, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix some things among others.

To INTERMINGLE, în-tẽr-mĭng′gl, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, în-tẽr-mĭsh′ŭn, *s.* Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time,; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, în-tẽr-mĭs′sĭv, *a.* Coming by fits, not continual.

To INTERMIT, în-tẽr-mĭt′, *v. a.* To forbear anything for a time, to interrupt.

To INTERMIT, în-tẽr-mĭt′, *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT, în-tẽr-mĭt′tĕnt, *a.* Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX, în-tẽr-mĭks′, *v. a.* To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.

To INTERMIX, în-tẽr-mĭks′, *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, în-tẽr-mĭks′tshŭre, *s.* Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, în-tẽr-mŭn′dâne, *a.* Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, în-tẽr-mū′râl, *a.* Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, în-tẽr-mū′tshū-âl, *a.* Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, în-tẽrn′, *a.* Inward, intestine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, în-tẽr′nâl, *a.* Inward, not external; intrinsick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, în-tẽr′nâl-è, *ad.* Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, în-tẽr-nè′sine, *a.* Endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNECION, în-tẽr-nè′shŭn, *s.* Massacre, slaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, în-tẽr-nŭn′shè-ō, *s.* Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, în-tẽr-pĕl-lā′shŭn, *s.* A summons, a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, în-tẽr′pō-lâte, *v. a.* To foist anything into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, în-tẽr-pō-lā′shŭn, *s.* Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, în-tẽr′pō-lā-tŭr, *s.* One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, în-tẽr-pō′zăl, *s.* Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, în-tẽr-pōze′, *v. a.* To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

To INTERPOSE, în-tẽr-pōze′, *v. n.* To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, în-tẽr-pō′zŭr, *s.* One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, în-tẽr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn, *s.* Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; anything interposed.

To INTERPRET, în-tẽr′prĕt, *v. a.* To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, în-tẽr′prè-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, în-tẽr-prè-tā′shŭn, *s.* The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv, *a.* Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tŭr, *s.* An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, ĭn-tĕr-pŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, ĭn-tĕr-rĕg'nŭm, *s.* The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, ĭn-tĕr-rāne', *s.* Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte, *v. a.* To examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte, *v. n.* To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, ĭn-tĕr-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* A question put, an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus, (?)

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv, *a.* Denoting a question, expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv, *s.* A pronoun used in asking questions, as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv-lē, *ad* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā-tŭr, *s.* An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē, *s.* A question, an inquiry.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt', *v. a.* To hinder the process of anything by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding, by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lē, *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'tŭr, *s.* He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* Interposition, breach of continuity; hinderance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, ĭn-tĕr-skăp'pù-lâr, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, ĭn-tĕr-sĭnd', *v. a.* To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, ĭn-tĕr-skrībe', *v. a.* To write between.

INTERSECANT, ĭn-tĕr-sē'kânt, *a.* Dividing anything into parts.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt', *v. a.* To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt', *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* The point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSERT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕrt', *v. a.* To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕr'shŭn, *s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between anything.

To INTERSPERSE, ĭn-tĕr-spĕrse', *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, ĭn-tĕr-spĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, ĭn-tĕr-stĕl'lâr, *a.* Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, ĭn'tĕr-stĭs, *or* ĭn-tĕr'stĭs, *s.* Space between one thing and another.

INTERSTITIAL, ĭn-tĕr-stĭsh'ăl, *a.* Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, ĭn-tĕr-tĕks'tshŭre, *s.* Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, ĭn-tĕr-twīne', } *v. a.* To
To INTERTWIST, ĭn-tĕr-twĭst', } unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, ĭn'tĕr-văl, *s.* Spaces between places; interstice; time passing between two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper.

To INTERVENE, ĭn-tĕr-vēne', *v. n.* To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, ĭn-tĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

To INTERVERT, ĭn-tĕr-vĕrt', *v. a.* To turn to another course.

INTERVIEW, ĭn'tĕr-vù, *s.* Mutual sight, sight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, ĭn-tĕr-vŏlv', *v. a.* To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-wēve', *v. a.* Pret. *Interwove.* Part. pass. *Interwoven, Interwove,* or *Interweaved.* To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, ĭn-tĕs'tă-bl, *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTACY, ĭn-tĕs'tă-sē, *s.* Want of a will.

INTESTATE, ĭn-tĕs'tāte, *a.* Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, ĭn-tĕs'tē-năl, *a.* Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tĕs'tĭn, *a.* Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestick, not foreign.

INTESTINES, ĭn-tĕs'tĭnz, *s.* The guts, the bowels.

To INTHRAL, ĭn-*th*răwl', *v. a.* To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, ĭn-*th*răwl'mĕnt, *s.* Servitude, slavery.

To INTHRONE, ĭn-*th*rōne', *v. a.* To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ĭn'tē-mă-sē, *s.* Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-măt, *a.* Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-măt, *s.* A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-māte, *v. a.* To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly

INTIMATELY, ĭn'tĕ-mâte-lĕ, *ad.* Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

INTIMATION, ĭn-tĕ-mā'shŭn, *s.* Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, ĭn-tĭm'ĕ-dâte, *v. a.* To make fearful, to dastardize, to make cowardly. intimidating

INTIMIDATION, ĭn-tĭm-ĕ-dā'shŭn, *s.* Act of

INTIRE, ĭn-tīre', *a.* Whole, undiminished, unbroken. [tegrity.

INTIRENESS, ĭn-tīre'nĕs, *s.* Wholeness, in-

INTO, ĭn'tŏ, *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which anything is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, ĭn-tŏl'lĕr-â-bl, *a.* Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, ĭn-tŏl'lĕr-â-bl nĕs, *s.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, ĭn-tŏl'lĕr-â-blĕ, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, ĭn-tŏl'lĕr-ânt, *s.* One who does not tolerate.

INTOLERANT, ĭn-tŏl'lĕr-ânt, *a.* Not enduring, not able to endure.

INTOLERANCE, ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-ânse, *s.* Want of toleration.

INTOLERATION, ĭn-tŏl-lĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Want of toleration.

To INTOMB, ĭn tōōm', *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, ĭn-tō-nā'shŭn, *s.* Manner of sounding. [protracted noise.

To INTONE, ĭn-tōne', *v. n.* To make a slow

To INTORT, ĭn-tŏrt', *v. a.* To twist, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, ĭn-tŏks'ĕ-kâte, *v. a.* To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, ĭn-tŏks-ĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, ĭn-trăk'tâ-bl, *a.* Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate, unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, ĭn-trăk'tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, ĭn-trăk'tâ-blĕ, *ad.* Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, ĭn-trăn-kwĭl'lĕ-tĕ, *s.* Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, ĭn-trăns-mū'tâ-bl, *a.* Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTREASURE, ĭn-trĕzh'ûre, *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRENCH, ĭn-trĕnsh', *v. a.* To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, ĭn-trĕnsh'ânt, *a.* Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, ĭn-trĕnsh'mĕnt, *s.* Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, ĭn-trĕp'ĭd, *a.* Fearless, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, ĭn-trĕ-pĭd'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, ĭn-trĕp'ĭd-lĕ, *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, ĭn'trĕ-kâ-sĕ, *s.* State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, ĭn'trĕ-kâte, *a.* Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obscure.

To INTRICATE, ĭn'trĕ-kâte, *v. a.* To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, ĭn'trĕ-kâte-lĕ, *ad.* With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, ĭn'trĕ-kâte-nĕs, *s.* Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, ĭn-trēēg', *s.* A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, ĭn-trēēg', *v. n.* To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, ĭn-trēēg'ûr, *s.* One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, ĭn-trēēg'ĭng-lĕ, *ad.* With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, ĭn-trĭn'sĕ-kăl, *a.* Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, ĭn-trĭn'sĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* Internally, naturally, really, within, at the inside. [plexed. Obsolete.

INTRINSECATE, ĭn-trĭn'sĕ-kâte, *a.* Per-

INTRINSICK, ĭn-trĭn'sĭk, *a.* Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODUCE, ĭn-trŏ-dūse', *v. a.* To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion, to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, ĭn-trŏ-dū'sŭr, *s.* One who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings anything into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice, the preface, or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Serving as the means to introduce something else. [who introduces.

INTRODUCTOR, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'tŭr, *s.* One

INTRODUCTORY, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'tŭr-ĕ, *a.* Previous, serving as a means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, ĭn-trŏ-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, ĭn-trŏ-mish'ŭn, *s.* The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, ĭn-trō-mĭt', *v. a.* To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, ĭn-trō-spĕkt', *v. a.* To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, ĭn-trō-spĕk'shŭn, *s.* A view of the inside.

INTROVENIENT, ĭn-trō-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Entering, coming in. [inwards.

To INTROVERT, ĭn-trō-vĕrt', *v. a.* To turn

To INTRUDE, ĭn-trōōd', *v. n.* To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, ĭn-trōōd', *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, ĭn-trōō'dŭr, *s.* One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, ĭn-trōō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of thrusting or forcing anything or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of anything.

INTRUSIVE, ĭn-trōō'sĭv, *a.* Intruding, coming into company without invitation.

To INTRUST, ĭn-trŭst', *v. a.* To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, ĭn-tū-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Sight of anything, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, ĭn-tū'ē-tĭv, *a.* Seen by the mind immediately: seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, ĭn-tū'ē-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, ĭn-tū-mĕs'sĕnse, } *s.* A
INTUMESCENCY, ĭn-tū-mĕs'sĕn-sē, } swelling tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, ĭn-tŭr-jĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, ĭn-twīne', *v. a.* To twist or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.

To INVADE, ĭn-vāde', *v. a.* To attack a country, to make a hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, ĭn-vā'dŭr, *s* One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another, an assailant.

INVALID, ĭn-văl'ĭd, *a.* Weak, of no weight or efficacy. [sickness or hurts.

INVALID, ĭn-vă-lēēd', *s.* One disabled by

To INVALIDATE, ĭn-văl'ē-dāte, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDATION, ĭn-văl-ē-dā'shŭn, *s.* Act of weakening. [want of efficacy.

INVALIDITY, ĭn-vă-lĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Weakness,

INVALUABLE, ĭn-văl'ū-ă-bl, *a.* Precious above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, ĭn-vā'rē-ă-bl, *a.* Unchangeable, constant.

INVARIABLENESS, ĭn-vā'rē-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, ĭn-vā'rē-ă-blē, *ad.* Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, ĭn-vā'zhŭn, *s.* Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, ĭn-vā'sĭv, *a.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv, *s.* A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv, *a.* Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Satirically, abusively.

To INVEIGH, ĭn-vā', *v. n.* To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, ĭn-vā'ŭr, *s.* Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, ĭn-vē'gl, *v. a.* To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, ĭn-vē'gl-ŭr, *s.* Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill. [hint.

INUENDO, ĭn-ū-ĕn'dō, *s.* A distant notice; a

To INVENT, ĭn-vĕnt', *v. a.* To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, ĭn-vĕnt'ŭr, *s.* One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTFUL, ĭn-vĕnt'fŭl, *a.* Full of invention.

INVENTIBLE, ĭn-vĕn'tē-bl, *s.* Discoverable.

INVENTION, ĭn-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, ĭn-vĕn'tĭv, *a.* Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, ĭn-vĕnt'ŭr, *s.* A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, ĭn-vĕn-tō'rē-ăl-ē, *ad.* In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, ĭn'vĕn-tŭr-ē, *s.* An account or catalogue of moveables. [invents.

INVENTRESS, ĭn-vĕn'trĕs, *s.* A female that

INVERSE, ĭn-vĕrse', *a.* Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVERSION, ĭn-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, ĭn-vĕrt', *v. a.* To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, ĭn-vĕr'tĕd-lē, *ad.* In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, ĭn-vĕst', *v. a.* To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace, to confer, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, ĭn-vĕs'tshĕnt, *a.* Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, ĭn-vĕs'tĕ-gȧ-bl, *a.* To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, ĭn-vĕs'tĕ-gāte, *v. a.* To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, ĭn-vĕs-tĕ-gȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

INVESTIGATOR, ĭn-vĕs'tĕ-gā-tŭr, *s.* One who diligently inquires into.

INVESTITURE, ĭn-vĕs'tĕ-tūre, *s.* The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTIVE, ĭn-vĕs'tĭv, *a.* Encircling.

INVESTMENT, ĭn-vĕst'mĕnt, *s.* Dress, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ȧ-sĕ, *s.* Long continuance of anything bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ȧte, *a.* Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ȧte, *v. a.* To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ȧte-nĕs, *s.* Long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, ĭn-vĕt-tĕr-ȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs, *or* ĭn-vĭd'jē-ŭs, *a.* Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

INVIGILANCY, ĭn-vĭd'jĭl-ȧn-sĕ, *s.* Laziness, want of vigilance.

To INVIGORATE, ĭn-vĭg'gō-rȧte, *v. a.* To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, ĭn-vĭg-gō-rȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of invigorating, the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl, *a.* Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Unconquerableness, insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, ĭn-vĭn'sē-blē, *ad.* Insuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLABLE, ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-bl, *a.* Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken, insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLY, ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-blē, *ad.* Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLATE, ĭn-vī'ō-lȧte, *a.* Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken. [den.

INVIOUS, ĭn vē-ŭs, *a* Impassable, untrod-

INVISIBILITY, ĭn-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, ĭn-vĭz'ē-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, ĭn-vĭz'ē-blē, *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight.

To INVISCATE, ĭn-vĭs'kȧte, *v. a.* To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, ĭn-vē-tȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to anything with ceremony and civility.

INVITATORY, ĭn-vī'tȧ-tŭr-ē, *a.* Using invitation, containing invitation.

To INVITE, ĭn-vīte', *v. a.* To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

To INVITE, ĭn-vīte', *v. n.* To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, ĭn-vī'tŭr, *s.* He who invites.

INVITINGLY, ĭn-vī'tĭng-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, ĭn-ŭm'brȧte, *v. a.* To shade, to cover with shades.

INUNCTION, ĭn-ŭngk'shŭn, *s.* The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDANT, ĭn-ŭn'dȧnt, *a.* Overflowing.

To INUNDATE, ĭn-ŭn'dȧte, *v. a.* To overflow a place.

INUNDATION, ĭn-ŭn-dȧ'shŭn, *s.* The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, ĭn'vō-kȧte, *v. a.* To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, ĭn-vō-kȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, ĭn'vŏise, *s.* A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOKE, ĭn-vōke', *v. a.* To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, ĭn-vŏlv', *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover with anything surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rē-lē, *ad.* Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rē, *a.* Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, ĭn-vō-lū'shŭn, *s.* The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round anything.

INURBANITY, ĭn-ŭr-bȧn'ē-tē, *s* Want of courteousness.

To INURE, ĭn-ūre', *v. a.* To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, ĭn ūre'mĕnt, *s.* Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

To INURN, ĭn-ŭrn', *v. a.* To entomb, to bury. [burning.

INUSTION, ĭn-ŭs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of

INUTILE, ĭn-ù'tĭl, *a.* Useless, unprofitable. [unprofitableness.
INUTILITY, ĭn-ù-tĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Uselessness,
INVULNERABLE, ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be wounded, secure from wound.
To INWALL, ĭn-wâll', *v. a.* To enclose with a wall.
INWARD, ĭn'wârd, } *ad.* Towards the in-
INWARDS, ĭn'wârdz, } ternal parts, within; with inflection or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.
INWARD, ĭn'wârd, *a.* Internal, placed within; intimate, domestick; seated in the mind.
INWARD, ĭn'wârd, *s.* Anything within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.
INWARDLY, ĭn'wârd-lè, *ad.* In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.
INWARDNESS, ĭn'wârd-nĕs, *s.* Intimacy, familiarity.
To INWEAVE, ĭn-wēve', *v. a.* Pret. *Inwove*, or *Inweaved*. Part. pass. *Inwove* or *Inwoven*. To mix anything in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.
To INWOOD, ĭn-wŭd', *v. a.* To hide in woods. Obsolete.
To INWRAP, ĭn-răp', *v. a.* To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.
To INWREATH, ĭn-rēthe', *v. a.* To surround as with a wreath. [work.
INWROUGHT, ĭn-râwt', *a.* Adorned with
JOB, jŏb, *s.* A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
To JOB, jŏb, *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.
To JOB, jŏb, *v. n.* To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.
JOBBER, jŏb'bŭr, *s.* A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chance work.
JOBBERNOWL, jŏb bŭr-nôle, *s.* A loggerhead, a blockhead.
JOCKEY, jŏk'kè, *s.* A man that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.
To JOCKEY, jŏk'kè, *v. a.* To justle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.
JOCOSE, jò-kōse', *a.* Merry, waggish, given to jest. [jest, in game.
JOCOSELY, jò-kōse'lè, *ad.* Waggishly, in
JOCOSENESS, jò-kōse'nĕs, } *a.* Waggery,
JOCOSITY, jò-kŏs'ĕ-tè, } merriment.
JOCOSERIOUS, jò-kò-sē'rè-ŭs, *a.* Partaking of gay and grave.
JOCULAR, jŏk'kù-lŭr, *a.* Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.
JOCULARITY, jŏk-ù-lăr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Merriment, disposition to jest.
JOCUND, jŏk'ŭnd, *a.* Merry, gay, airy, lively.
JOCUNDLY, jŏk'ŭndlè, *ad.* Merrily, gaily.
To JOG, jŏg, *v. a.* To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.
To JOG, jŏg, *v. n.* To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.
JOG, jŏg, *s.* A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.
JOGGER, jŏg'gŭr, *s.* One who moves heavily and dully.
To JOGGLE, jŏg'gl, *v. n.* To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.
JOHNAPPLE, jŏn'ăp-pl, *s.* A sharp apple.
To JOIN, jŏin, *v. a.* To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.
To JOIN, jŏĭn, *v. n.* To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.
JOINDER, jŏĭnd'ŭr, *s.* Conjunction, joining.
JOINER, jŏĭn'ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.
JOINERY, jŏĭn'ŭr-è, *s.* An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.
JOINT, jŏint, *s.* Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; straight lines, in joiner's language, are called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.
JOINT, jŏint, *a.* Shared among many, united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.
To JOINT, jŏint, *v. a.* To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.
JOINTED, jŏint'ĕd, *a.* Full of joints.
JOINTER, jŏint'tŭr, *s.* A sort of plane.
JOINTLY, jŏint'lè, *ad.* Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.
JOINTRESS, jŏĭn'trĕs, *s.* One who holds anything in jointure.
JOINTSTOOL, jŏint-stōōl', *s.* A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.
To JOINTURE, jŏĭn'tshùre, *v. a.* To settle a jointure upon.
JOINTURE, jŏĭn'tshùre, *s.* Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, jŏist, *s.* The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, jōke, *s.* A jest, something not serious. [in words or actions.

To JOKE, jōke, *v. n.* To jest, to be merry

JOKER, jō'kŭr, *s.* A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jōle, *s.* The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, jōle, *v. a.* To beat the head against anything, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, jŏl'lè-lè, *ad.* In a disposition to noisy mirth. [ment, gayety.

JOLLIMENT, jŏl'lè-mĕnt, *s.* Mirth, merri-

JOLLINESS, jŏl'lè-nĕs, } *s.* Gayety, eleva-

JOLLITY, jŏl'lè-tè, } tion of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, jŏl'lè, *a.* Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jōlt, *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jōlt, *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jōlt, *s.* Shock as in a carriage.

JOLTHEAD, jōlt'hĕd, *s.* A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, ì-ŏn'ik, *a.* Belonging to Ionia; to one of the dialects of the Greek language: to one of the five orders of architecture. [daffodil.

JONQUILLE, jŭn-kwĭl', *s.* A species of

JORDEN, jŏr'dn, *s.* A chamber-pot.

To JOSTLE, jŏs'sl, *v. a.* To justle, to rush against.

JOT, jŏt, *s.* A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, jō'vè-ăl, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jō'vè-ăl-lè, *ad.* Merrily, gayly.

JOVIALNESS, jō'vè-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Gayety, merriment.

JOURNAL, jŭr'nŭl, *a.* Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, jŭr'nŭl, *s.* A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily. [journals.

JOURNALIST, jŭr'nŭl-ĭst, *s.* A writer of

To JOURNALIZE, jŭr'nŭl-ize, *v. a.* To keep a diary.

JOURNEY, jŭr'nè, *s.* The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, jŭr'nè, *v. n.* To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, jŭr'nè-măn, *s.* A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, jŭr'nè-wŭrk, *s.* Work performed for hire.

JOUST, jŭst, *s.* Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, Just.

To JOUST, jŭst, *v. n.* To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jōle'ŭr, *s.* A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, jŏi, *s.* The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gayety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To JOY, jŏi, *v. n.* To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, jŏi, *v. a.* To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate. [Obsolete

JOYANCE, jŏi'ânse, *s.* Gayety, festivity.

JOYFUL, jŏi'fŭl, *a.* Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jŏi'fŭl-è, *ad.* With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, jŏi'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, jŏi'lĕs, *a.* Void of joy, feeling no pleasure, giving no pleasure.

JOYOUS, jŏi'ŭs, *a.* Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ĭp-pè-kăk-ù-â'nâ, *s.* An Indian emetical plant.

IRASCIBLE, ì-răs'sè-bl, *a.* Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, īre, *s.* Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFUL, īre'fŭl, *a.* Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, īre'fŭl-lè, *ad.* With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIDESCENT, ĭr-rè-dĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Coloured like the rainbow.

IRIS, ī'rĭs, *s.* The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, ĕrk, *v. a.* This word is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ĕrk'sŭm, *a.* Wearisome, troublesome. [tediously.

IRKSOMELY, ĕrk'sŭm-lè, *ad.* Wearisomely,

IRKSOMENESS, ĕrk'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Tediousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, ī'ŭrn, *s.* A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain; a shackle.

IRON, ī'ŭrn, *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, ī'ŭrn, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ì-rŏn'nè-kăl, *a.* Expressing one thing, and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ì-rŏn'nè-kăl-lè, *ad.* By the use of irony.

IRONIST, ī'rò-nĭst, *s.* One who speaks by contraries.

IRONMOULD, ī'ŭrn-mōld, *s.* Spot made by rusty iron. [in iron.

IRONMONGER, ī'ŭrn-mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A dealer

IRONWOOD, ī'ŭrn-wŭd, *s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, ī'ŭrn-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

IRONY, ī'ŭrn-è, *a.* Having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, ī'rŭn-è, *s.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ĭr-rā'dè-ânse, } *s.* Emission

IRRADIANCY, ĭr-rā'dè-ăn-sè, } of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

IRRADIATE, ĭr-rā'dè-āte, *a.* Decorated with shining ornaments.

To IRRADIATE, ĭr-rā'dē-āte, *v. a.* To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate: to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ĭr-rā-dē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ĭr-rāsh'ŏ-nāl, *a.* Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, ĭr-rāsh-ŏ-nāl'ē-tē, *s.* Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, ĭr-rāsh'ŏ-nāl-ē, *ad.* Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ĭr-rē-klā'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lâ-blē, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner.

To IRRECONCILE, ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sīle, *v. a.* To prevent being reconciled to.

IRRECONCILED, ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sīld, *a.* Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-â-blē, *ad.* Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, ĭr-rē-dū'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ĭr-rĕf-frâ-gâ-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ĭr-rĕf'frâ-gâ-bl, *or* ĭr-rē-frâg'â-bl, *a.* Not to be confuted, superiour to argumental opposition.

IRREFRAGABLY, ĭr-rĕf-frâ-gâ-blē, *ad.* With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ĭr-rē-fū'tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lăr, *a.* Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ĭr-rĕg-gū-lăr'ē-tē, *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lăr-lē, *ad.* Without observation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lāte, *v. a.* To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, ĭr-rĕl'lâ-tĭv, *a.* Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, ĭr-rĕl'ē-vânt, *a.* Unassisting, unrelieving; not to the purpose.

IRRELIGION, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭn, *s.* Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭs, *a.* Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭs-lē, *ad.* With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ĭr-rē'mē-â-bl, *a.* Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ĭr-rē-mē'dē-â-bl, *a.* Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, ĭr-rē-mē'dē-â-blē, *ad.* Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ĭr-rē-mĭs'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ĭr-rē-mĭs'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVEABLE, ĭr-rē-mōōv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ĭr-rē-nōūnd', *a.* Void of renown.

IRREPARABLE, ĭr-rĕp'pâ-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, ĭr-rĕp'pâ-râ-blē, *ad.* Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ĭr-rē-plēv'vē-â-bl, *a.* Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ĭr-rĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl, *a.* Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ĭr-rĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-blē, *ad.* Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ĭr-rĕp-prē-zĕnt'â-bl, *a.* Not capable of representation.

IRREPRESSIBLE, ĭr-rē-prĕs'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be kept under.

IRREPROACHABLE, ĭr-rē-prōtsh'â-bl, *a.* Free from blame or reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ĭr-rē-prōtsh'â-blē, *ad.* Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ĭr-rē-prōōv'â-bl, *a.* Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRREPTITIOUS, ĭr-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Encroaching, creeping in.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ĭr-rē-zĭs-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Power above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ĭr-rē-zĭs'tē-bl, *a.* Superior to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ĭr-rē-zĭs'tē-blē, *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lū-bl, *a.* Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lū-bl-nĕs, *s.* Not resolvable into parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ĭr-rē-zŏl'vĕd-lē, *ad.* Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lūte, *a.* Not constant in purpose, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lūte-lē, *ad.* Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, ĭr-rĕz-ō-lū'shŭn, *s.* Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ĭr-rē-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ĭr-rē-spĕk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.

IRRESPONSIBLE, ĭr-rĕs-pŏn'sē-bl, *a.* Not responsible.

IRRETENTIVE, ĭr-rē-tĕn'tĭv, *a.* Not retentive.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ĭr-rē-trēē'vâ-bl, *a.* Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ĭr-rē-trēv'vȧ-blē, *ad.* Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnt, *a.* Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRREVERENTLY, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnt-lē, *ad.* Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ĭr-rē-vĕr'sē-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ĭr-rē-vĕr'sē-blē, *ad.* Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, ĭr-rĕv'vō-kȧ-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, ĭr-rĕv'vō-kȧ-blē, *ad.* Without recall.

IRREVOLUBLE, ĭr-rĕv'ō-lū-bl, *a.* That has no revolution.

To IRRIGATE, ĭr'rē-gȧte, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ĭr-rē-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, ĭr-rĭg'gū ŭs, *a.* Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISION, ĭr-rĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of laughing at another.

IRRITABLE, ĭr'rē-tȧ-bl, *a.* Capable of being made angry; easily angered.

To IRRITATE, ĭr'rē-tȧte, *v. a.* To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder, by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ĭr-rē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

IRRUPTION, ĭr-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of anything forcing an entrance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

IRRUPTIVE, ĭr-rŭp'tĭv, *a.* Bursting forth; rushing in.

IS, ĭz. The third person singular of *To be*, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's, as, What 's the price of this book.

ISCHURY, ĭs'kū-rē, *s.* A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, ĭs-kū-rĕt'tĭk, *s.* Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, ī'sĭk-kl, *s.* A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, ī'zĭng-glȧs, *s.* A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, ī'zĭng-glȧs stōne, *s.* A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, ī'lănd, *s.* A tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, ī'lănd ŭr, *s.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, īle, *s.* An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISLET, ī'lĕt, *s.* A little island.

ISOCHRONAL, ī-sŏk'rō năl, *a.* Having equal times. [in equal times.

ISOCHRONOUS, ī-sŏk'rō nŭs, *a.* Performed

ISOLATED, ĭz'ō-lā-tĕd, *a.* (*Issue*, 11). A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ī-sō-pĕr-ē-mĕt'trē-kăl, *a.* In geometry, such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, ī-sŏs'sē-lēz, *s.* That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, ĭsh'shū, *s.* The act of passing out exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation, progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between the man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point or matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, ĭsh'shū, *v. n.* To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, ĭsh'shū, *v. a.* To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, ĭsh'shū-lĕs, *a.* Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, ĭst'mŭs, *s.* A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

IT, ĭt, *pron.* The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. It is idiomatically applied to persons, as, It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ĭtsh, *s.* A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, ĭtsh, *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, ĭtsh'ē, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ī'tĕm, *ad.* Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī'tĕm, *s.* A new article; a hint, an inuendo. [andum of.

To ITEM, ī'tĕm, *v. a.* To make a memor-

ITERANT, ĭt'tĕr-ănt, *a.* Repeating.

To ITERATE, ĭt'tĕr-ȧte, *v. a.* To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERATION, ĭt-tĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Repetition, recital over again. [not settled

ITINERANT, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ănt, *a.* Wandering,

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ăr-ē, *s.* A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ăr-è, *a.* Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, ĭt-sĕlf', *pron.* The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jū'bè-lânt, *a* Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, jū-bè-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jū'bè-lè, *s.* A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, jū-kŭn'dè-tè, *s.* Pleasantness, agreeableness.

JUDAICAL, jū-dā'è-kăl, *a.* Jewish; pertaining to the Jews.

JUDAISM, jū'dā-ĭzm, *s.* The religion of the Jews. [the Jews.

To JUDAIZE, jū'dā-ize, *v. a.* To conform to

JUDGE, jŭdje, *s.* One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of anything.

To JUDGE, jŭdje, *v. n.* To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, jŭdje, *v. a.* To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely

JUDGER, jŭdje'ŭr, *s.* One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGESHIP, jŭdje'shĭp, *s.* Office of a judge.

JUDGMENT, jŭdje'mĕnt, *s.* The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal, condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

JUDICATIVE, jū'dè-kā-tĭv, *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, jū'dè-kā-tŭr-è, *s.* Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jū'dè-kā-tūre, *s.* Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jū-dĭsh'ăl, *a.* Practised in the distribution of publick justice: inflicted on as a penalty. [of legal justice.

JUDICIALLY, jū-dĭsh'ăl-è, *ad.* In the forms

JUDICIARY, jū-dĭsh'ăr-è, *a.* Passing judgment upon anything.

JUDICIOUS, jū-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Prudent, wise, skilful [wisely.

JUDICIOUSLY, jū-dĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Skilfully,

JUG, jŭg, *s.* A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JUGGLE, jŭg'gl, *v. n.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, jŭg'gl, *s.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, jŭg'gl-ŭr, *s.* One who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow. [of hand.

JUGGLING, jŭg'gling, *s.* Deception; sleight

JUGGLINGLY, jŭg'gl-ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a deceptive manner. [throat.

JUGULAR, jū'gū-lăr, *a.* Belonging to the

JUICE, jūse, *s.* The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, jūse'lĕs, *a.* Without moisture.

JUICINESS, jū'sè-nĕs, *s.* Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICY, jū'sè, *a.* Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, jū'lăp, *s.* An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water, sweetened. [year.

JULY, jū-lī', *s.* The seventh month of the

JUMART, jŭ'mărt, *s.* The mixture of a bull and a mare

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl, *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. [together.

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl, *v. n.* To be agitated

JUMBLE, jŭm'bl, *s.* Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

To JUMP, jŭmp, *v. n.* To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, jŭmp, *ad.* Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, jŭmp, *s.* The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, jŭng'kĭt, *s.* Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, jŭng'kŭs, *a.* Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, jŭngk'tshŭre, *s.* The line at which two things are joined together; joint, articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jūne, *s.* The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jū'nè-ŭr, *a.* One younger than another.

JUNIORITY, jū-nè-ŏr'rè-tè, *s.* State of being junior.

JUNIPER, jū'nè-pŭr, *s.* A plant. The berries are powerfully attenuant, diuretick, and carminative. [cable.

JUNK, jŭngk, *s.* A Chinese ship; pieces of

JUNKET, jŭng'kĭt, *s.* A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, jŭng'kĭt, *v. n.* To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, jŭn'tō, *s.* A cabal.

IVORY, ī'vŭr-è, *s.* The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY. ī'vŭr-è, *a.* Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, jū'rât, *s.* A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, jū'rā-tŭr-è, *a.* Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, jū-rĭd'dè-kăl, *a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice. [authority.

JURIDICALLY, jū-rĭd'dè kăl-è, *a.* With legal

JURISCONSULT, jū-rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt, *s.* One who gives his opinion in law.

Jurisdiction, jū-rĭs-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Legal authority, extent of power, district to which any authority extends.

Jurisdictive, jū-rĭs-dĭk'tĭv, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Jurisprudence, jū'rĭs-prū'dĕns, *s.* The science of law.

Jurisprudent, jū-rĭs-prū'dĕnt, *a.* Understanding law.

Jurist, jū'rĭst, *s.* A civil lawyer, a civilian.

Juror, jū'rŭr, *s.* One that serves on a jury.

Jury, jū'rĭ, *s.* A company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

Jurymast, jū'rè-mâst, *s.* One who is empannelled on a jury.

Jury-mast, jū'rè-mast, *s.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

Just, jŭst, *a.* Upright, equitable, honest, exact, virtuous, complete, without superfluity or defect, regular, orderly, exactly proportioned, full, of full dimensions or weight.

Just, just, *ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately, merely, barely, nearly. [back.

Just, jŭst, *s.* Mock encounter on horse-

To **Just**, jŭst, *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive; to justle.

Justice, jŭs'tĭs, *s.* The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, punishment, right, assertion of right, one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. [in courts.

Justicement, jŭs'tĭs-mĕnt, *s.* Procedure

Justiceship, jŭs'tĭs-shĭp, *s.* Rank or office of justice.

Justiciable, jŭs-tĭsh'ĕ-â-bl, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Justiciary, jŭs-tĭsh'ĕ-â-rè, *s.* One that administers justice.

Justifiable, jŭs'tè-fi â bl, *a.* Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

Justifiableness, jŭs'tè-fi â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

Justifiably, jŭs'tè-fi-â-blè, *ad.* Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

Justification, jŭs tè fè kā'shŭn, *s.* Defence, maintenance, vindication; support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

Justificative, jŭs-tĭf'è-kā-tĭv, *a.* Justifying; serving to justify or prove.

Justificator, jŭs tè-fè-kā'tŭr, *s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

Justifier, jŭs'tè-fi-ŭr, *s.* One who defends or absolves.

To **Justify**, jŭs'tè-fi, *v. a.* To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation, to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.

To **Justle**, jŭs'sl, *v. n.* To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To **Justle**, jŭs'sl, *v. a.* To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it

Justly, jŭst'lè, *ad.* Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

Justness, jŭst'nĕs, *s.* Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To **Jut**, jŭt, *v. n.* To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk. [yond.

To **Jutty**, jŭt'tè, *v. a.* To shoot out be-

Juvenile, jū'vè-nil, *a.* Young, youthful.

Juvenility, jū-vè-nil'ĕ-tè, *s.* Youthfulness.

Juxtaposition, jŭks-tă-pŏ zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

Ivy, i'vè, *s.* A plant.

Ivyed, i'vid, *a.* Covered with ivy.

K.

Kalendar, kăl'ĕn-dŭr, *s.* An account of time.

Kali, kā'lè, *s.* Seaweed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word Alkali.

Kam, kăm, *a.* A word in Erse, signifying crooked.

To **Kaw**, kâw, *v. n.* To cry as a raven crow, or rook.

Kaw, kâw, *s.* The cry of a raven or crow

Kayle, kāle, *s.* Ninepins, kettlepins, nine holes.

To **Keck**, kĕk, *v. n.* To heave the stomach, to retch at vomiting.

To **Keckle** a cable, kĕk'kl, *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope.

Keckst, kĕk'sè, *s.* It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Kecky, kĕk'kè, *a.* Resembling a kex.

Kedger, kĕd'jŭr, *s.* A small anchor used in a river.

Kedlack, kĕd'lăk, *s.* A weed that grows among corn, Charlock.

Keel, kèèl, *s.* The bottom of a ship.

Keelfat, kèèl'văt, *s.* A cooler, a tub in which liquor is left to cool; properly *Kcelvat.*

To **Keelhale**, kèèl'hāle, *v. a.* To punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.

Keelson, kèèl'sŭn, *s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

Keen, kèèn, *a.* Sharp, well-edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Keenly, kèèn'lè, *ad.* Sharply, vehemently.

Keenness, kèèn'nĕss, *s.* Sharpness, edge, rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kēēp, *v. a.* To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard, to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenor or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessaries of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; To keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; to keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell; to restrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear, to distance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; To keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kēēp, *v. n.* To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undismayed

KEEPER, kēēp'ŭr, *s.* One who holds anything for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of anything.

KEEPERSHIP, kēēp'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* Office of a keeper.

KEEPING, kēēp'ĭng, *s.* Custody, care to preserve order.

KEEPSAKE, kēēp'sāke, *s.* A gift in token of remembrance.

KEG, vulgarly kăg, properly kĕg, *s.* A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kĕl, *s.* The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kĕlp, *s.* A salt produced from calcined seaweed. [keel.

KELSON, kĕl'sŭn, *s.* The wood next the

To KEMB, kĕmb, *v. a.* To comb, to disentangle the hair. Obsolete.

To KEN, kĕn, *v. a.* To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kĕn, *s.* View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl, *s.* A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the watercourse of a street.

To KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl, *v. n.* To lie, to dwell, used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kĕpt. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Keep.*

KERB, kĕrb, *s.* A solid border, such as the kerb-stone of a pavement.

KERCHIEF, kĕr'tshĭf, *s.* A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, kĕr'tshĭft, *a.* Dressed, hooded.

KERMES, kĕr'mēz, *s.* A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring

KERN, kĕrn, *s.* An Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kĕrn, *v. n.* To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kĕr'nĭl, *s.* The edible substance contained in a shell; anything included in a shell: anything included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland, knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kĕr'nĭl-è, *a.* Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kĕr'nĭl-wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

KERSEY, kĕr'zè, *s.* Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kĕs'trĭl, *s.* A little kind of bastard kawk.

KETCH, kĕtsh, *s.* A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kĕt'tl, *s.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kĕt'tl-drŭm, *s.* A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEX, kĕks, *s.* The same as *Kecksy.*

KEY, kè, *s.* An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of anything difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in musick, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kè, *s.* A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships. [at the key.

KEYAGE, kè'ĭdje, *s.* Money paid for lying

KEYHOLE, kè'hōle, *s.* The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. [of an arch.

KEYSTONE, kè'stōne, *s.* The middle stone

KIBE, kyibe, *s.* An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kyibd, *a.* Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kĭk, *v. a.* To strike with the foot.

KICK, kĭk, *s.* A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kĭk'kŭr, *s.* One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kĭk'kĭng, *s.* The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kĭk'shâw, *s.* Something uncommon or fantastical, something ridiculous, a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. Probably a corruption of the French word *Quelquechose.*

KID, kĭd, *s.* The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kid, *v. a.* To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, k d'dûr, *s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

KIDLING, kid'ling, *s.* A young kid.

To KIDNAP, kid'năp, *v. a.* To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kid'năp pûr, *s.* One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kid'nē, *s.* One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood, race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, k d'nē bēne, *s.* A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kid'nē-vĕtsh, } *s.* Plants.
KIDNEYWORT, kid'nē-wŭrt, }

KILDERKIN, kĭl'dĕr-kĭn, *s.* A small barrel.

To KILL, kĭl, *v. a.* To deprive of life, to put to death; to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life. [life.

KILLER, kil'lûr, *s.* One that deprives of

KILLOW, kĭl'lō, *s.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kiln, *s.* A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, k l'drī, *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln

KIMBO, kĭm'bō, *a.* Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, k n, *s.* Relation either of consanguinity or affinity, relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generical class.

KIND, kīnd, *a* Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kīnd, *s.* Race, general class: particular nature; natural state: nature, natural determination; manner, way, sort.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl, *v. a.* To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kin'dl, *v. n.* To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'dl-ûr, *s.* One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLESS, kīnd'lĕs, *s.* Unnatural.

KINDLINESS, kīnd'lē-nĕs, *s.* Affection, favour.

KINDLY, kīnd'lē, *ad.* Benevolently, favourably, with good-will.

KINDLY, kīnd'lē, *s.* Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kīnd'nĕs, *s.* Benevolence, beneficence, good-will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kin'drĕd, *s.* Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, suit; relatives.

KINDRED, kĭn'drĕd, *a.* Congenial, related.

KINE, kīne, *s.* Plural for *Cow*. Obsolete.

KING, king, *s.* Monarch, supreme governour; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, kĭng, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'ăp-pl, *s.* A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, kĭng'krăft, *s.* The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, kĭng'kŭp, *s.* A flower.

KINGDOM, kĭng'dŭm, *s.* The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kĭng'fish-ûr, *s.* A species of bird.

KINGLIKE, king'like, } *a.* Royal, sove-
KINGLY, king'lē, } reign, monarchical, belonging to a king, noble, august.

KINGLY, king'lē, *ad.* With an air of royalty, with superiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kings'ē vil, *s.* A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kĭng'shĭp, *s.* Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, king'spēre, *s.* A plant.

KINGSTONE, king'stōne, *s.* A fish.

KINSFOLK, kĭnz'fōke, *s.* Relations, those who are of the same family.

KINSMAN, kĭnz'măn, *s.* A man of the same race or family. [relation.

KINSWOMAN, k nz'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A female

KINSWOMEN, kĭnz'wĭm-mĭn, *s.* The plural of the above.

KIRK, kĭrk, *s.* An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kĕr'tl, *s.* An upper garment, a [gown.

KIRTLED, kĕrt'ld, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

To KISS, kĭs, *v. a.* To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, kĭs, *s.* Salute given by joining lips.

KISSINGCRUST, kĭs'sĭng-krŭst, *s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kĭt, *s.* A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN, kĭtsh'ĭn, *s.* The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kĭtsh'ĭn-gär-dn, *s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced. [maid

KITCHENMAID, kĭtsh'ĭn-mâde, *s.* A cook-

KITCHENSTUFF, kĭtsh'ĭn-stŭf, *s.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kitsh'ĭn-wĕnsh, *s.* Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kĭtsh'ĭn-wŭrk, *s.* Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyīte, *s.* A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kyītes'fŭt, *s.* A plant.

KITTEN, kĭt'tn, *s.* A young cat.

To KITTEN, kĭt'tn, *v. n.* To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, klĭk, *v. n.* To make a small sharp noise like a clock.

To KNAB, nâb, *v. a.* To bite, to catch. A vulgar word.

KNACK, nâk, *s.* A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAG, nâg, *s.* A hard knot in wood.

KNAP, nâp, *s.* A protuberance, a swelling prominence.

To KNAP, nâp, *v. a.* To bite, to break short, to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

To KNAPPLE, nâp'pl, *v. n.* To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK, nâp'sâk, *s.* The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.

KNAPWEED, nâp'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

KNARE, nâre, *s.* A hard knot, from the German word *Knor.*

KNAVE, nāve, *s.* A boy, a male child; a servant; in these senses the word is obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nā'vŭr-è, *s.* Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nā'vĭsh, *a.* Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, nā'vish-lè, *ad.* Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To KNEAD, nēēd, *v. a.* To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nēēd'ĭng-trŏf, *s.* A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nēē, *s.* The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. [kneeling.

To KNEE, nēē, *v. a.* To supplicate by

KNEED, nēēd, *a.* Having knees, as inkneed; having joints, as kneed grass.

KNEEDEEP, nēē'dēēp, *a.* Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nēē'pân, *s.* The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

To KNEEL, nēēl, *v. n.* To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nēē'trĭb-ûte, *s.* Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNELL, nĕl, *s.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nû. The *pret.* of *Know.*

KNICKNACK, nĭk-nâk', *s.* A pretty trifle or toy.

KNIFE, nīfe, *s.* Plural *Knives.* An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nīte, *s.* A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHTERRANT, nīte-ĕr'rânt, *s.* A wandering knight.

KNIGHTERRANTRY, nīte-ĕr'rânt-rè, *s.* The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nīte, *v. a.* To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nīte'lè, *a.* Befitting a knight, beseeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nīte'hŭd, *s.* The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nĭt, *v. a.* Pret. *Knit* or *Knitted.* To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nit, *v. n.* To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.

KNITTER, nĭt'tŭr, *s.* One who weaves or knits.

KNITTING, nĭt'tĭng, *s.* Junction.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nĭt'tĭng-nēē-dl, *s.* A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nŏb, *s.* A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, nŏbd, *a.* Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nŏb'bè-nĕs, *s.* The quality of having knobs.

To KNOCK, nŏk, *v. n.* To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat, as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expression which denotes that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nŏk, *v. a.* To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nŏk, *s.* A sudden stroke; a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, nŏk'kŭr, *s.* He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

KNOCKING, nŏk'ĭng, *s.* Beating at the door.

To KNOLL, nōle, *v. a.* To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nōle, *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nŏt, *s.* A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood: a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt, *v. a.* To complicate in knots; to entangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt, *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'bĕr-rè-bŭsh, } *s.* A
KNOTGRASS, nŏt'grăs, } plant.
KNOTTED, nŏt'tĕd, *a.* Full of knots.
KNOTTINESS, nŏt'tè-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.
KNOTLESS, nŏt'lĕs, *a.* Without knots.
KNOTTY, nŏt'tè, *a.* Full of knots; hard, rugged: intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.
To KNOW, nō, *v. a.* Pret. *I knew, I have known.* To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught, to distinguish; to recognise, to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.
To KNOW, nō, *v. n.* To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.
KNOWABLE, nō'à-bl, *a.* Possible to be discovered or understood. [knowledge.
KNOWER, nō'ŭr, *s.* One who has skill or
KNOWING, nō'ĭng, *a.* Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.
KNOWINGLY, nō'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With skill, with knowledge.
KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'lĕdje, *or* nō'lĕdje, *s.* Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind, skill in anything, acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance, notice; information, power of knowing.
KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl, *s.* The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers are closed; the joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.
To KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl, *v. n.* To submit.
KNUCKLED, nŭk'kld, *a.* Jointed.
KORAN, kō'răn, *s.* The Mahometan bible.

L.

LA, lâw, *interj.* See, look, behold.
LABDANUM, lăb'dà nŭm, *s.* A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the Cistus kind, in Crete.
LABEL, lā'bĕl, *s.* A small slip or scrip of writing; anything appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.
To LABEL, lā'bĕl, *v. a.* To affix a label to.
LABENT, lā'bĕnt, *a.* Sliding, gliding, slipping.
LABIAL, lā'bè-ăl, *a.* Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips. [lips.
LABIATED, lā'bè-à-tĕd, *a.* Formed with
LABIODENTAL, lā-bè ō-dĕn'tăl, *a.* Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. [mist's workroom.
LABORATORY, lăb'bò-rà-tŭr-è, *s.* A chy-
LABORIOUS, lă-bō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.
LABORIOUSLY, lă-bō'rè ŭs-lè, *ad.* With labour, with toil.
LABORIOUSNESS, lă-bō'rè ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.
LABOUR, lā'bŭr, *s.* The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil, work to be done, childbirth, travail.
To LABOUR, lā'bŭr, *v. n.* To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.
To LABOUR, lā'bŭr, *v. a.* To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.
LABOURER, lā'bŭr ŭr, *s.* One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.
LABOURLESS, lā'bŭr-lĕs, *a.* Not laborious.
LABOURSOME, lā'bŭr sŭm, *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.
LABRA, lā'brà, *s.* A lip.
LABURNUM, lă-bŭr'nŭm, *s.* A shrub of the Cistus kind.
LABYRINTH, lăb'bŭr *inth*, *s.* A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.
LABYRINTHIAN, lăb-bĕr *inth*'è ăn, *a.* Made like a labyrinth.
LACE, lâse, *s.* A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold and silver.
To LACE, lâse, *v. a.* To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat. [lace.
LACEMAN, lâse'măn, *s.* One who deals in
LACERABLE, lăs'sĕr-à-bl, *a.* Such as may be torn. [rend.
To LACERATE, lăs'sĕr-âte, *v. a.* To tear, to
LACERATION, lăs-sĕr-à'shŭn, *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
LACERATIVE, lăs'sĕr-à-tĭv, *a.* Tearing, having the power to tear.
LACHRYMAL, lăk'krè-măl, *a.* Generating tears. [ing tears.
LACHRYMARY, lăk'krè-mà rè, *a.* Contain-
LACHRYMATION, lăk-krè-mà'shŭn, *s.* The act of weeping or shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY, lăk'krè-mà-tŭr-è, *s.* A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
To LACK, lăk, *v. a.* To want, to need, to be without. [wanting.
To LACK, lăk, *v. n.* To be in want; to be
LACK, lăk, *s.* Want, need, failure. [wit.
LACKBRAIN, lăk'brâne, *s.* One that wants
LACKER, lăk'kĕr, *s.* A kind of varnish.
To LACKER, lăk'kŭr, *v. a.* To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lăk'kē, *s.* An attending servant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē, *v. a.* To attend servilely.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē, *v. n.* To act as a footboy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lăk'lĭn-nĭn, *a.* Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lăk'lŭs-tŭr, *a.* Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lă-kŏn'ĭk, } *a.* Short, brief.
LACONICAL, lă-kŏn'ĭk-ăl, }

LACONISM, lăk'kō-nizm, *s.* A concise style; a short, pithy expression, after the manner of the Lacedæmonians.

LACONICALLY, lă-kŏn'nē-kăl-ē, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lăk'tă-rē, *a.* Milky.

LACTARY, lăk'tă-rē, *s.* A dairy-house.

LACTATION, lăk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl *or* lăk'tshē-ăl, *a.* Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, *or* lăk'tshē-ăl, *s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lăk'tē-ŭs, *or* lăk'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Milky, lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lăk-tĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lăk-tĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lăd, *s.* A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lăd'dŭr, *s.* A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; anything by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, lāde, *s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which signifies a purging or discharging.

To LADE, lāde, *v. a.* To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

To LADIFY, lă'dē-fī, *v. a.* To make a lady of.

LADING, lā'dĭng, *s.* Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lā'dl, *s.* A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, lā'dē, *s.* A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of Knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of Earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used of women.

LADY-BIRD, lā'dē-bŭrd, } *s.* A small beautiful insect of the beetle kind.
LADY-COW, lā'dē-kŏŭ, }
LADY-FLY, lā'dē-flī }

LADY-DAY, lā'dē-dā, *s.* The day on which the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated, the 25th of March.

LADY-LIKE, lā'dē-like, *a.* Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADYSHIP, lā'dē-shĭp, *s.* The title of a

LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, lā'dĭz-bĕd'străw, *s.* A plant.

LADY'S-MANTLE, lā'dĭz-măn'tl, *s.* A plant.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'dĭz-slĭp'pŭr, } *s.* A
LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'dĭz-smŏk, } flower.

LAG, lăg, *a.* Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.

LAG, lăg, *s.* The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

To LAG, lăg, *v. n.* To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.

LAGGARD, lăg'gŭrd, *a.* Backward; sluggish.

LAGGER, lăg'gŭr, *s.* A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lā'ē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAICK, lā'ĭk, *s.* A layman.

LAICK, lā'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to laymen.

LAID, lăde. *Part. pass.* of *Lay.*

LAIN, lāne. *Part. pass.* of *Lie.*

LAIR, lāre, *s.* The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, lārd, *s.* The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lā'ē-tē, *s.* The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, lāke, *s.* A large diffusion of inland water; a small plash of water; a colour of a ruby red.

LAKY, lā'kē, *a.* Belonging to a lake.

To LAMB, lăm, *v. n.* To bring forth lambs.

LAMB, lăm, *s.* The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lăm'kĭn, *s.* A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'bă-tĭv, *a.* Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'bă-tĭv, *s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBLIKE, lăm'like, *a.* Mild, resembling the form of a lamb.

LAMBSWOOL, lămz'wŭl, *s.* Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

LAMBENT, lăm'bĕnt, *a.* Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lăm-dŏĭ'dăl, *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter Lambda or A.

LAME, lāme, *a.* Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

To LAME, lāme, *v. a.* To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lăm'mĕl-ā-tĕd, *a.* Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lāme'lē, *ad.* Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lāme'nĕs, *s.* The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs. imperfection, weakness.

To LAMENT, lă mĕnt', *v. n.* To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

To LAMENT, lă-mĕnt', *v. a.* To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.

LAMENT, } lă-mĕnt'ĭng, *s.* Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
LAMENTING, }

Lamentable, lâm'mĕn-tâ-bl, *a.* To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense, pitiful.

Lamentably, lâm'mĕn-tâ-blè, *ad.* With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

Lamentation, lâm-mĕn-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

Lamenter, lâ-mĕnt'ûr, *s.* He who mourns or laments.

Lamentine, lâm'mĕn-tîne, *s.* A fish called a sea cow or manatee.

Lamina, lâm'mè-nâ, *s.* Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

Laminated, lâm'mè-nâ-tĕd, *a.* Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

To **Lamm**, lâm, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

Lammas, lâm'mâs, *s.* The first of August.

Lamp, lâmp, *s.* A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick: in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.

Lampass, lâm'pâs, *s.* A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

Lampblack, lâmp'blâk, *s.* It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell.

Lampoon, lâm-pôôn', *s.* A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex.

To **Lampoon**, lâm-pôôn', *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.

Lampooner, lâm-pôôn'ûr, *s.* A scribbler of personal satire.

Lamprey, lâm'prè, *s.* A kind of eel.

Lampron, lâm'prŭn, *s.* A kind of sea fish, a long eel.

Lance, lânse, *s.* A long spear.

To **Lance**, lânse, *v. a.* To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

Lancer, lân'sĕr, *s.* One armed with a lance; a lancet.

Lancet, lân'sĭt, *s.* A small pointed chirurgical instrument. [a lance.

To **Lanch**, lânsh, *v. a.* To dart, to cast as

Lancination, lân-sè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Tearing, laceration. [to rend.

To **Lancinate**, lân'sè-nâte, *v. a.* To tear,

Land, lând, *s.* A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation; people.

To **Land**, lând, *v. a.* To set on shore.

To **Land**, lând, *v. n.* To come on shore.

Landau, lân-dâw', *s.* A coach whose top may occasionally open.

Land-forces, lând'fôr-sĕz, *s.* Powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

Landed, lân'dĕd, *a.* Having a fortune in land.

Landfall, lând'fâll, *s.* A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

Landflood, lând'flŭd, *s.* Inundation.

Land holder, lând hôl-dûr, *s.* One whose fortune is in land.

Landjobber, lând'jôb-bûr, *s.* One who buys and sells land for other men.

Landgrave, lând'grâve, *s.* A German title of dominion.

Landing, lând'ĭng, } *s.* The
Landing-place, lând'ĭng-plâse, } top of stairs.

Landlady, lân'lâ-dè, *s.* A woman who has tenants holding of her; the mistress of an inn. [without fortune.

Landless, lând'lĕs, *a.* Without property,

Landlocked, lând'lôkt, *a.* Shut in, or enclosed with land.

Landloper, lând'lô-pûr, *s.* A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.

Landlord, lând'lôrd, *s.* One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

Landman, lând'mân, *s.* One who lives or serves on land.

Landmark, lând'mârk, *s.* Anything set up to preserve boundaries.

Landscape, lând'skâpe, *s.* A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space; with the various objects in it.

Landtax, lând'tâks, *s.* Tax laid upon land and houses.

Landwaiter, lând'wâ-tûr, *s.* An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Landward, lând'wârd, *ad.* Towards the land.

Lane, lâne, *s.* A narrow way between hedges, a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

Laneret, lân'nĕr-ĕt, *s.* A little hawk.

Language, lâng'gwidje, *s.* Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

Languaged, lâng'gwidjd, *a.* Having various languages.

Language master, lâng'gwîdje-mâs-tûr, *s.* A teacher of languages.

Languid, lâng'gwĭd, *a.* Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

Languidly, lâng'gwĭd-lè, *ad.* Weakly, feebly.

Languidness, lâng'gwĭd-nĕs, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.

To **Languish**, lâng'gwĭsh, *v. n.* To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength, to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

Languish, lâng'gwĭsh, *s.* Soft appearance.

Languisher, lâng'gwĭsh-ûr, *s.* One who pines.

Languishing, lăng'gwĭsh-ĭng, *s.* Feebleness; loss of strength.

Languishingly, lăng'gwĭsh-ĭng-lē, *ad.* Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

Languishment, lăng'gwĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* State of pining; softness of mien.

Languor, lăng'gwŭr, *s.* A faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits.

To Laniate, lā'nē-āte, *v. a.* To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

Lanifice, lăn'ē-fĭs, *s.* Woollen manufacture.

Lanigerous, lā-nĭd'jĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing wool.

Lank, lăngk, *a.* Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

Lankness, lăngk'nĕs, *s.* Want of plumpness.

Lanner, lăn'nŭr, *s.* A species of hawk.

Lansquenet, lăn'skĕn-nĕt, *s.* A common foot soldier; a game at cards.

Lantern, lăn'tŭrn, *s.* A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.

Lantern-jaws, lăn'tŭrn-jāwz, *s.* A thin visage.

Lanuginous, lā-nū'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Downy, covered with soft hair.

Lap, lăp, *s.* The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

To Lap, lăp, *v. a.* To wrap or twist round anything; to involve in anything.

To Lap, lăp, *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over anything.

To Lap, lăp, *v. n.* To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

To Lap, lăp, *v. a.* To lick up.

Lapdog, lăp'dŏg, *s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

Lapful, lăp'fŭl, *s.* As much as can be contained in the lap.

Lapicide, lăp'ē-side, *s.* A stone cutter.

Lapidary, lăp'ē-dăr-ē, *s.* One who deals in stones or gems.

Lapidary, lăp'ē-dă-rē, *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

To Lapidate, lăp'ē-dāte, *v. a.* To stone, to kill by stoning.

Lapidation, lăp-ē-dā'shŭn, *s.* A stoning.

Lapideous, lă-pĭd'ē-ŭs, *a.* Stony, of the nature of stone.

Lapidescence, lăp-ē-dĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Stony concretion.

Lapidescent, lăp-ē-dĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing or turning to stone.

Lapidifick, lăp-ē-dĭf'fĭk, *a.* Forming stones.

Lapidist, lăp'ē-dĭst, *s.* A dealer in stones or gems.

Lapis, lā'pĭs, *s.* A stone.

Lapislazuli, lă-pĭs-lăzh'ŭ-lī, *s.* A stone of an azure or blue colour.

Lapper, lăp'pŭr, *s.* One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

Lappet, lăp'pĭt, *s.* The parts of a headdress that hang loose.

Lapse, lăpse, *s.* Flow, fall, glide; petty errour, small mistake; transition of right from one to another.

To Lapse, lăpse, *v. n.* To guide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

Lapwing, lăp'wĭng, *s.* A clamorous bird with long wings.

Lapwork, lăp'wŭrk, *s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

Larboard, lăr'bŏrd, *s.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

Larceny, lăr'sē-nē, *s.* Petty theft.—*See* Latrociny.

Larch, lărtsh, *s.* A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

Lard, lărd, *s.* The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

To Lard, lărd, *v. a.* To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

Larder, lăr'dŭr, *s.* The room where meat is kept or salted.

Larderer, lăr'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

Large, lărdje, *a.* Big, bulky; wide, extensive, liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large; without restraint, diffusely.

Largely, lărdje'lē, *ad.* Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

Largeness, lărdje'nĕs, *s.* Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

Largess, lăr'jĕs, *s.* A present, a gift, a bounty.

Largition, lăr-jĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of giving

Lark, lărk, *s.* A small singing bird.

Larker, lărk'ŭr, *s.* A catcher of larks.

Larkspur, lărk'spŭr, *s.* A plant.

Larvated, lăr'vā-tĕd, *a.* Masked.

Larum, lăr'rŭm, *s.* Alarm; noise noting danger.

Laryngotomy, lăr-ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mē, *s.* An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts as in a quinsey.

Larynx, lă'rĭngks, *s.* The windpipe, the trachea

Lascar, lăs'kăr, *s.* A Hindostanee sailor or gunner.

Lascivient, lă-sĭv'vē-ĕnt, *a.* Frolicksome, wantoning

Lascivious, lă-sĭv'vē-ŭs, *a.* Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

Lasciviously, lă-siv'vē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Lewdly, wantonly, loosely.

Lasciviousness, lă-sĭv'vē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Wantonness, looseness.

Lash, lăsh, *s.* A stroke with anything pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

To LASH, lâsh, *v. a.* To strike with anything pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie anything down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, lâsh, *v. n.* To ply the whip.

LASHER, lâsh'ŭr, *s.* One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lâs, *s.* A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lâs'sè-tûde, *s.* Weariness, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lâs'lôrn, *a.* Forsaken by his mistress.

LAST, lâst, *a.* Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; At last, in conclusion, at the end; The last, the end.

LAST, lâst, *ad.* The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, lâst, *v. n.* To endure, to continue.

LAST, lâst, *s.* The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lâs'tîdje, *s.* Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lâs'tîng, *part. a.* Continuing, durable, of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lâs'tîng-lè, *ad.* Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lâs'tîng-nès, *s.* Durableness, continuance.

LASTLY, lâst'lè, *ad.* In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lâtsh, *s.* A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lâtsh, *v. a.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lâtsh'ĕz, *s.* Latches, or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lâtsh'ît, *s.* The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lâte, *a.* Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lâte, *ad.* After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lâ'tĕd, *a.* Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lâte'lè, *ad.* Not long ago.

LATENCY, lâ'tên-sè, *s.* State of being hidden; obscurity.

LATENESS, lâte'nès, *s.* Time far advanced.

LATENT, lâ'tênt, *a.* Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lât'tĕr-âl, *a.* Growing out on the side; belonging to the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to a vertical line.

LATERALITY, lât-tĕr-âl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lât'tèr-âl-è, *ad.* By the side, sidewise.

LATEWARD, lâte'wârd, *ad.* Somewhat late.

LATH, lâth, *s.* A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lâth, *v. a.* To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lâ*th*e, *s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lâth'ŭr, *v. n.* To form a foam.

To LATHER, lâth'ŭr, *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lâth'ŭr, *s.* A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATHY, lâth'è, *a.* Thin as a lath.

LATIN, lât'tin, *a.* Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lât'tin-izm, *s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lât'tin-ist, *s.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lâ-tîn'nè-tè, *s.* The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lât'tin-ize, *v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lât'tin-ize, *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATIROSTROUS, lâ-tè-rôs'trŭs, *a.* Broad-beaked.

LATISH, lâte'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, lât'tè-tân-sè, *s.* The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, lât'tè-tânt, *a.* Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lât-è-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lât'tè-tûde, *s.* Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptation; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lât-è-tû-dè-nâ'rè-ân, *s.* One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUDINARIAN, lât-è-tû-dè-nâ'rè-ân, *a.* Not restrained or confined by religion.

LATRANT, lâ'trânt, *a.* Barking.

LATRIA, lâ'trè-â, *s.* The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from Dulia.

LATROCINY, lât'rŏ-sè-nè, *s.* Larceny, theft, robbery; a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*.

LATTEN, lât'tĕn, *s.* Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lât'tŭr, *a.* Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lât'tŭr-lè, *ad.* Of late.

LATTICE, lât'tîs, *s.* A window made with a kind of net-work; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, lât'tîs, *v. a.* To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA, lâ'vâ, *s.* The overflowing of melted matter from a volcano.

LAVATION, lâ-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of washing.

Lavatory, lăv'vȧ tŭr-è, *s.* A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Laud, lâwd, *s.* Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise. [brate.

To Laud, lâwd, *v. a.* To praise, to cele-

Laudability, lâw-dȧ-bĭl'lĕ-tè, *s.* Praiseworthiness.

Laudable, lâw'dȧ-bl, *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

Laudableness, lâw'dȧ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Praiseworthiness. [deserving praise.

Laudably, lâw'dȧ-blè, *ad.* In a manner

Laudanum, lôd'dȧ-nŭm, *s.* A soporific tincture made from opium.

Laudatory, lâw'dȧ-tō-rè, *a.* Containing praise; bestowing praise.

To Lave, lâve, *v. a.* To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To Laveer, lȧ-vēēr', *v. a.* To change the direction often in a course. [a plant.

Lavender, lăv'vĕn-dŭr, *s.* The name of

Laver, lā'vŭr, *s.* A washing vessel.

To Laugh, lâf, *v. n.* To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To Laugh, lâf, *v. a.* To deride, to scorn.

Laugh, lâf, *s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Laughable, lâf'â-bl, *a.* Such as may properly excite laughter. [riment.

Laugher, lâf'fŭr, *s.* A man fond of mer-

Laughingly, lâf'fing-lè, *ad.* In a merry way, merrily.

Laughingstock, lâf'fing-stŏk, *s.* A butt, an object of ridicule.

Laughter, lâf'tŭr, *s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Lavish, lăv'vĭsh, *a.* Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To Lavish, lăv'vĭsh, *v. a.* To scatter with profusion. [profuse man.

Lavisher, lăv'vĭsh-ŭr, *s.* A prodigal, a

Lavishly, lăv'vĭsh-lè, *ad.* Profusely, prodigally.

Lavishment, lăv'vĭsh-mĕnt, } *s.* Prodiga-
Lavishness, lăv'vĭsh-nĕs, } lity, profusion.

To Launch, lânsh, *v. n.* To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To Launch, lânsh, *v. a.* To push to sea; to dart from the land.

Laund, lâwnd, *s.* A grassy plain extended between woods; now always written *Lawn*.

Laundress, lân'drĕs, *s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

Laundry, lân'drè, *s.* The room in which clothes are washed · the act or state of washing.

Lavolta, lȧ-vŏl'tȧ, *s.* An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

Laureate, lâw'rè-ât, *a.* Decked or invested with laurel.

To Laureate, lâw'rè-ât, *v. a.* To crown with laurel. [poet.

Laureate, lâw'rè-ât, *s.* The official court

Laureation, lâw-rè-â'shŭn, *s.* It denotes, in the English and Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

Laurel, lôr'rĭl, *s.* A tree, called also the Cherry-bay. [rated with laurel.

Laureled, lôr'rĭld, *a.* Crowned or decoLaw, lâw, *s.* A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; judicial process; conformity to law, anything lawful: an established and constant mode of process.

Lawful, lâw'fŭl, *a.* Agreeable to law, conformable to law.

Lawfully, lâw'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Legally, agreeably to law.

Lawfulness, lâw'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Legality; allowance of law.

Lawgiver, lâw'gĭv-ŭr, *s.* Legislator, one that makes laws.

Lawgiving, lâw'gĭv-ĭng, *a.* Legislative.

Lawless, lâw'lĕs, *a.* Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

Lawlessly, lâw'lĕs-lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

Lawmaker, lâw'mâ-kŭr, *s.* One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

Lawmonger, lâw'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A smatterer in law, a pettifogger.

Lawn, lâwn, *s.* An open grassy space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Lawny, lâw'nè, *a.* Having lawns; made of lawn.

Lawsuit, lâw'sūte, *s.* A process in law, a litigation.

Lawyer, lâw'yĕr, *s.* Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

Lax, lâks, *a.* Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool, slack, not tense.

Lax, lâks, *s.* A looseness, diarrhœa.

Laxation, lâk-sâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

Laxative, lâks'â-tĭv, *a.* Having the power to ease costiveness.

Laxative, lâks'â-tĭv, *s.* A medicine slightly purgative.

Laxativeness, lâks'â-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state opposite to costiveness.

Laxity, lâks'ĕ-tè, *s.* Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not costiveness; slackness, contrariety to tension, openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lăks'nĕs, *s.* Laxity, not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

LAY, là. Pret. of *Lie*, to rest.

To LAY, là, *v. a.* To place along; to beat down corn or grass, to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager, to deposit anything, to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence. To lay apart, to reject, to put by; To lay aside, to put away, not to retain; To lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display; To lay by, to reserve for some future time; to put from one, to dismiss; To lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; To lay for, to attempt by ambush or insidious practices; To lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; To lay hold of, to seize, to catch; To lay in, to store, to treasure; To lay on, to apply with violence; To lay open, to show, to expose; To lay over, to incrust, to cover; To lay out, to expend; to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to prepare the dead for burial; To lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; To lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To lay under, to subject to; To lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; To lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, là, *v. n.* To bring eggs, to contrive; To lay about, to strike on all sides; To lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; To lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To lay out, to take measures.

LAY, là, *s.* A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, là, *s.* Grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed.

LAY, là, *s.* A song.

LAY, là, *a.* Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, là'ûr, *s.* A stratum, or row, a bed, one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, là'măn, *s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, là'zăr, *s.* One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZARHOUSE, là'zăr-hŏuse, } *s.* A house
LAZARETTO, lăz-ăr-rĕt'tō, } for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARWORT, là'zăr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

To LAZE, lăze, *v. n.* To live idly.

LAZILY, là'zĕ-lē, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly heavily.

LAZINESS, là'zĕ-nĕs, *s.* Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, là'zĭng, *a.* Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, lăzh'ŭ-li, *s.* The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, là'zē, *a.* Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, lē, *s.* Ground inclosed, not open.

LEAD, lĕd, *s.* A soft heavy metal. In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, lĕd, *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lēde, *v. a.* Pret. *Led.* To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lēde, *v. n.* To conduct as a commander; to show the way by going first.

LEAD, lēde, *s.* Guidance, first place.

LEADEN, lĕd'dn, *a.* Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'dŭr, *s.* One that leads or conducts; captain, commander, one who goes first, one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lē'dĭng, *part. a.* Principal.

LEADINGSTRINGS, lē'dĭng-stringz, *s.* Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lĕd'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

LEADY, lĕd'dē, *a.* Of the colour of lead.

LEAF, lēfe, *s.* The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; anything foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, lēfe, *v. n.* To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lēfe'lĕs, *a.* Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lē'fē, *a.* Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lēēg, *s.* A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, lēēg, *v. n.* To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lēēg, *s.* A measure of length containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lēēgd, *a.* Confederated.

LEAGUER, lē'gŭr, *s.* Siege, investment of a town.

LEAK, lēke, *s.* A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, lēke, *v. n.* To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lē'kĭdje, *s.* Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY, lē'kē, *a.* Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

To LEAN, lēne, *v. n.* Pret. *Leaned* or *Leant.* To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, lēne, *a.* Not fat, meager, wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

LEAN, lēne, *s.* The part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, lēne'lē, *ad.* Meagerly, without plumpness.

LEANNESS, lēne'nĕs, *s.* Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.

To LEAP, lēpe, *v. n.* To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

To LEAP, lēpe, *v. a.* To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

LEAP, lēpe, *s.* Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēpe'frŏg, *s.* A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēpe'yēre, *s.* Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lĕrn, *v. a.* To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lĕrn, *v. n.* To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lĕr'nĕd, *a.* Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lĕr'nĕd-lē, *ad.* With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lĕr'nĭng, *s.* Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in anything good or bad.

LEARNER, lĕr'nŭr, *s.* One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lēse, *s.* A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lēse, *v. a.* To let by lease.

To LEASE, lēze, *v. n.* To glean, to gather what the harvest-men leave.

LEASEHOLD, lēse'hōld, *a.* Holden by lease.

LEASER, lē'zŭr, *s.* A gleaner.

LEASH, lēēsh, , which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie anything in general.

To LEASH, lēēsh, *v. a.* To bind, to hold in a string. [sportsman's term.

LEASH, lēēsh, *s.* A brace and a half, a

LEASING, lē'zing, *s.* Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, lēēst, *a.* The superlative of *Little.* Little beyond others, smallest.

LEAST, lēēst, *ad.* In the lowest degree.

LEATHER, lĕтн'ŭr, *s.* Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lĕтн'ŭr-kōte, *s.* An apple with a tough rind; a sort of potato.

LEATHERY, lĕтн'ŭr-ē, *a.* Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lēve, *s.* Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lēve, *v. a.* Pret. *I left; I have left.* To quit, to forsake; to have remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; To leave off, to desist from, to forbear, to forsake; To leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lēve, *v. n.* To cease, to desist; To leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lēēvd, *a.* Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn, } *s.* Ferment
LEAVENING, lĕv'vĕn-ĭng, } mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

To LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn, *v. a.* To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'vŭr, *s.* One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lēēvz, *s.* The plural of *Leaf.*

LEAVINGS, lē'vĭngz, *s.* Remnant, relicks, offal.

LECHER, lĕtsh'ŭr, *s.* A whoremaster.

LECHEROUS, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs, *a.* Lewd, lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully. [ness.

LECHEROUSNESS, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Lewd-

LECHERY, lĕtsh'ŭr-ē, *s.* Lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lĕk'shŭn, *s.* A reading, a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lĕk'tshŭre, *s.* A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lĕk'tshŭre, *v. a.* To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lĕk'tshŭr-ŭr, *s.* An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector. [office of a lecturer.

LECTURESHIP, lĕk'tshŭr-shĭp, *s.* The

LED, lĕd. Part. pret. of *To Lead.*

LEDCAPTAIN, lĕd-kăp'tĭn, *s.* An humble attendant.

LEDGE, lĕdje, *s.* A row, layer, stratum a ridge rising about the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LUDDERSE, lĕd'horse, *s.* A sumpter horse.

LEE, lèe, *s.* Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee shore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lèe, *a.* Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lèetsh, *s.* A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lèetsh'krăft, *s.* The art of healing.

LEEK, lèek, *s.* A pot herb.

LEER, lère, *s.* An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

To LEER, lère, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEERINGLY, lère'ing-lè, *ad.* With an arch smile, or sneer.

LEES, lèez, *s.* Dregs, sediment.

LEET, lèet, *s.* A law day.

LEEWARD, lèe'wârd, *a.* Under the wind, on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.—See *Lee*.

LEFT, lĕft. Part. pret. of *Leave*.

LEFT, lĕft, *a.* Sinistrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft-hănd'ĕd, *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft-hănd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Habitual use of the left hand.

LEG, lĕg, *s.* The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which anything is supported on the ground: as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lĕg'â-sè, *s.* Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

LEGAL, lè'gâl, *a.* Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lè-gâl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Lawfulness.

To LEGALIZE, lè'gâl ize, *v. a.* To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lè'gâl-lè, *ad.* Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lĕg'â-târ-è, *s.* One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATE, lĕg'gàte, *s.* A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope.

LEGATEE, lĕg-gâ-tèe', *s.* One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATINE, lĕg'gâ-tine, *a.* Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATION, lè-gâ'shŭn, *s.* Deputation, commission, embassy.

LEGATOR, lĕg-gâ-tôr', *s.* One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lè'jĕnd, *s.* A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

LEGENDARY, lĕd'jĕn-dâ-rè, *a.* Pertaining to a legend.

LEGER, lĕd'jûr, *s.* A ledger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.

LEGERDEMAIN, lĕd-jûr-dè-màne', *s.* Sleight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lè-jĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lĕgd. *a.* Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lĕd'jĕ-bl, *a.* Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lĕd'jè-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lè'jŭn, *s.* A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand, a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lè'jŭn-âr-è, *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion, containing a great indefinite number.

To LEGISLATE, lĕd'jĭs-làte, *v. n.* To enact laws. [giving laws.

LEGISLATION, lĕd-jĭs-là'shŭn, *s.* The act of

LEGISLATIVE, lĕd'jĭs-là-tĭv, *a.* Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lĕd'jĭs-là-tûr, *s.* A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community. [Power of making laws.

LEGISLATORSHIP, lĕd-jĭs-là'tûr-shĭp, *s.*

LEGISLATURE, lĕd'jĭs-là tshûre, *s.* The power that makes laws.

LEGIST, lè'jĭst, *s.* One skilled in law.

LEGITIMACY, lè-jĭt'tè-mâ-sè, *s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lè-jĭt'tè-màte, *a.* Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To LEGITIMATE, lè-jĭt'tè-màte, *v. a.* To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lè-jĭt'ĕ-màte-lè, *ad.* Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lè jĭt-ĕ-mâ'shŭn, *s.* Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lĕg'gûme, } *s.* Seeds not
LEGUMEN, lè gû'mĕn, } reaped, but gathered by the hand, as beans; in general all larger seeds; pulse.

LEGUMINOUS, lè-gû'mè-nŭs, *a.* Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lè'zhûr-â-bl, *a.* Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, lè'zhûr-â-blè, *ad.* At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lè'zhûre, *s.* Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind, convenience of time.

LEISURE, lè'zhûre, *a.* Convenient, free from business.

LEISURELY, lè'zhûr-lè, *a.* Not hasty, deliberate. [hurry, slowly.

LEISURELY, lè'zhûr-lè, *ad.* Not in a

LEMMA, lĕm'mâ, *s.* A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lĕm'mŭn, *s.* The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lĕm-mŭn-âde', *s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lĕnd, *v. a.* To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lĕnd'ûr, *s.* One who lends anything: one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lĕng*th*, *s.* The extent of anything material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; At length, at last, in conclusion.

To LENGTHEN, lĕng'*th*n, *v. a.* To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lĕng'*th*n, *v. n.* To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHENING, lĕng'*th*n-ĭng, *s.* Protraction.

LENGTHWISE, lĕng*th*'wize, *ad.* According to the length.

LENIENT, lē'nè-ĕnt, *a.* Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lē'nè-ĕnt, *s.* An emollient or assuasive application.

To LENIFY, lĕn'nè-fī, *v. a.* To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lĕn'ê-tĭv, *a.* Assuasive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lĕn'ê-tĭv, *s.* Anything applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lĕn'ê-tè, *s.* Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lĕnz, *s.* A glass spherically convex on both sides is usually called a Lens; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope.

LENT, lĕnt. *Part. pass.* from *Lend.*

LENT, lĕnt, *s.* The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lĕn'tn, *a.* Such as is used in Lent; sparing.

LENTICULAR, lĕn-tĭk'kû-lâr, *a.* Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lĕn'tè-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lĕn-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Scurfy.

LENTIGO, lĕn-tī'gō, *s.* A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, lĕn'tĭl, *s.* A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lĕn'tĭsk, *s.* A beautiful evergreen, the mastich tree.

LENTITUDE, lĕn'tè-tûde, *s.* Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lĕnt'nûr, *s.* A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lĕn'tûr, *s.* Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physic, that sizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lĕn'tŭs, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lē'ô-nine, *a.* Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lĕp'pûrd, *s.* A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lĕp'pûr, *s.* One infected with a leprosy.

LEPEROUS, lĕp'pûr-ŭs, *a.* Causing leprosy. Properly *Leprous.*

LEPORINE, lĕp'pò-rine, *a.* Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSY, lĕp'prò-sè, *s.* A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lĕp'prŭs, *a.* Infected with a leprosy.

LEPROUSNESS, lĕp'prŭs-nĕs, *s.* State of being leprous.

LESS, lĕs, *a.* A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man.

LESS, lĕs, *a.* The comparative of *Little*; opposed to greater.

LESS, lĕs, *s.* A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lĕs, *ad.* In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lĕs-sēē', *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN, lĕs'sn, *v. a.* To diminish in bulk; to diminish the degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lĕs'sn. *v. n.* To grow less, to shrink.

LESSER, lĕs'sûr, *a.* A barbarous corruption of *Less.*

LESSON, lĕs'sn, *s.* Anything read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lĕs'sôr, *s.* One who lets anything to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, lĕst, *or* lēēst, *conj.* That not; for fear that.

To LET, lĕt, *v. a.* To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer anything to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; To let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; To let in, to admit; To let off, to discharge; To let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt, *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lĕt, *s.* Hinderance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lè-*th*ăr'jĭk, *a.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lè-*th*ăr'jĭk-nĕs, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lĕth'ăr-jē, *s.* A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'thē, *s.* A poetical river of hell, oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETHEAN, lē-thē'ăn, *a.* Oblivious.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr, *s.* One who lets or permits, one who hinders, one who gives vent to anything, as, a blood-letter.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr, *s.* One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning. *Letters* without the singular, learning, type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lĕt'tŭr, *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lĕt'tŭrd, *a.* Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lĕt'tĭs, *s.* A plant.

LEVANT, lē-vănt', *s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR, lē-vā'tŏr, *s.* A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kō-flĕg'mă-sē, *s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kō-flĕg-măt'ĭk, *a.* Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid and cold.

LEVEE, lĕv'vē, *s.* The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl, *a.* Even, not having one part higher than another; even with anything else, in the same line with anything.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl, *v. a.* To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else, to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl, *v. n.* To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl, *s.* A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lĕv'vĭl-lŭr, *s.* One who makes anything even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lĕv'vĭl-nĕs, *s.* Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lĕv'vĕn, *s.* Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment, any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lē'vŭr, *s.* The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lĕv'vŭr-ĕt, *s.* A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lĕv'vē-ă-bl, *a.* That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'ă-thăn, *s.* A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lĕv'vē-gāte, *v. a.* To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lĕv-ē-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.

LEVITATION, lĕv'vē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The rendering buoyant.

LEVITE, lē'vīte, *s.* One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lē-vĭt'tē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lĕv'ē-tē, *s.* Lightness, inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gayety.

To LEVY, lĕv'vē, *v. a.* To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lĕv'vē, *s.* The act of raising money or men, war raised.

LEWD, lūde, *a.* Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lūde'lē, *ad.* Wickedly, lubidinously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lūde'nĕs, *s.* Lustful, licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lūde'stŭr, *s.* A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS D'OR, lū-ē-dor', *s.* A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-fŭr, *s.* A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ē, *s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lĕks'ē-kŭn, *s.* A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lē, *s.* A field.

LIABILITY, lī-ă-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* State of being liable; a debt.

LIABLE, lī'ă-bl, *a.* Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.

LIAR, lī'ŭr, *s.* One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lī-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, lĭb'bŭrd, *s.* A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bĕl, *s.* A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl, *v. n.* To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl, *v. a.* To satirise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lī'bĕl-lŭr, *s.* A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLING, lī'bĕl-ing, *s.* Defaming.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bĕl-lŭs, *a.* Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lĭb'bĕr-ăl, *a.* Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.

LIBERALITY, lĭb-bĕr-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Munificence, bounty, generosity.

To LIBERALIZE, lĭb'ĕr-ăl-ize, *v. a.* To make liberal. [largely.

LIBERALLY, lĭb'bĕr-răl-è, *ad.* Bountifully,

To LIBERATE, lĭb'ĕr-àte, *v. a.* To free from confinement.

LIBERATION, lĭb-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of delivering, or being delivered.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn, *s.* One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman. [religious.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn, *a.* Licentious, ir-

LIBERTINISM, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm, *s.* Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lĭb'bĕr-tè, *s.* Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission. [to lust.

LIBIDINIST, lè-bĭd'dè-nĭst, *s.* One devoted

LIBIDINOUS, lè-bĭd'è-nŭs, *a.* Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lè-bĭd'è-nŭs-lè, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, lī'brăl, *a.* Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'rè-ăn, *s.* One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī'brā-rè, *s.* A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept. [balance.

To LIBRATE, lī'brāte, *v. a.* To poise, to

LIBRATION, lī-brā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lī'brā-tŭr-è, *a.* Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, lise. The plural of *Louse.*

LICEBANE, lise'bane, *s.* A plant.

LICENSE, lī'sĕnse, *s.* Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission, liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lī'sĕnse, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī'sĕn-sŭr, *s.* A granter of permission.

LICENTIATE, lī-sĕn'shè-àte, *s.* A man who uses license a degree in Spanish universities.

To LICENTIATE, lī-sĕn'shè-àte, *v. a.* To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sĕn'shŭs, *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-sĕn'shŭs-lè, *ad.* With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-sĕn'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Bound less liberty, contempt of just restraint.

LICIT, lĭs'sĭt, *a.* Lawful.

To LICK, lik, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To lick up, to devour; to beat.

LICK, lĭk, *s.* A blow Vulgar.

LICKERISH, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh, } *a.* Nice in the
LICKEROUS, lĭk'ĕr-ŭs, } choice of food, delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Niceness of palate. [taste.

LICORICE, lĭk'kŭr-ĭs, *s.* A root of sweet

LICTOR, lĭk'tŭr, *s.* A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lĭd, *s.* A cover, anything that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lī, *s.* Anything impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.

LIE, lī, *s.* A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction. [hood.

To LIE, lī, *v. n.* To utter criminal false-

To LIE, lī, *v. n.* To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposited in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in anything, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; To Lie at, to importune, to tease; To lie by, to rest, to remain still; To lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; To lie in, to be in childbed; To lie under, to be subject to; To lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lèef, *a.* Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lèef, *ad.* Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

LIEGE, lèèdje, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure, subject; sovereign. [lord.

LIEGE, lèèdje, *s.* Sovereign, superiour

LIEGEMAN, lèèdje'măn, *s.* A subject.

LIEGER, lèè'jŭr, *s.* A resident ambassador.

LIEN, lī'ĕn. The *part.* of *Lie.* Lain. Obsolete. [to a lientery.

LIENTERICK, lī-ĕn-tĕr'rĭk, *a.* Pertaining

LIENTERY, lī'ĕn-tĕr-rè, *s.* A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and bowels

LIER, lī'ŭr, *s.* One that rests or lies down

LIEU, lū, *s.* Place, room, stead.

LIEVE, lēv, *ad.* Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lēv-ten'nān-sē, *s.* The office of a lieutenant, the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lēv-ten'ant, *s.* A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lēv-ten'nānt ship, *s* The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, līfe, *s.* Plural *Lives.* Union and co-operation of soul with body, present state; enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state, the living form, resemblance exactly copied, common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution, animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFE-BLOOD, līfe'blŭd, *s.* The blood necessary to life.

LIFE-GIVING, līfe'giv-ĭng, *a.* Having the power to give life.

LIFE-GUARD, līfe-gyārd', *s.* The guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS, līfe'lĕs, *a.* Dead; unanimated; without power or force.

LIFELESSLY, līfe'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFE-LIKE, līfe'like, *a* Like a living person.

LIFE-STRING, līfe'string, *s.* Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFE-TIME, līfe'time, *s.* Continuance or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, līfe'wē-rē, *a.* Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, lĭft, *v. a.* To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, lĭft, *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, lĭft, *s.* The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle, as, To help one at a dead lift.

LIFTER, lĭf'tŭr, *s.* One that lifts.

To LIG, lĭg, *v. n.* To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, lĭg'gâ-mĕnt, *s.* A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; anything which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, lĭg-â-mĕn'tâl, } *a.* Com-
LIGAMENTOUS, lĭg-â-mĕn'tŭs, } posing a ligament.

LIGATION, lī-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of binding: the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lĭg'gâ-tûre, *s.* Anything bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, lite, *s.* That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge, the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall, point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation, anything that gives light, a phœos, a taper.

LIGHT, lite, *a.* Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried, not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult; not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct; bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lite, *ad.* Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lite, *v. a.* To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light, to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.

To LIGHT, lite, *v. n.* To happen, to fall upon by chance, to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, lī'tn, *v. n.* To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light. [from *light*, *v. n.*]

To LIGHTEN, lī'tn, *v. a.* To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lite'ŭr, *s.* A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lite'ŭr-mân, *s.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lite-fĭng'gŭrd, *a.* Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt, *s.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, lite-hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lite-hĕd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lite-hārt'ĕd, *a.* Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lite'hŏŭse, *s.* A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lite-lĕgd', *a.* Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, lite'lĕs, *a.* Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lite'lē, *ad.* Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gayly, airily, with levity. [unsteady.

LIGHTMINDED, lite-mind'ĕd, *a.* Unsettled,

LIGHTNESS, lite'nĕs, *s.* Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

Lightning, līte'nĭng, *s.* The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

Lights, līte*s*, *s.* The lungs, the organs of breathing.

Lightsome, līte'sŭm, *a.* Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

Lightsomeness, līte'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

Lignaloes, lĭg-năl'ōze, *s.* Aloes wood.

Ligneous, lĭg'nē-ŭs, *a.* Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.

Lignumvitæ, lĭg-nŭm-vī'tē, *s.* Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

Ligure, lĭ'gūre, *s.* A precious stone.

Like, like, *a.* Resembling, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; For Likely, probable, credible; Likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

Like, like, *s.* Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

Like, like, *ad.* In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To Like, like, *v. a.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To Like, like, *v. n.* To be pleased with.

Likelihood, like'lē-hŭd, *s.* Appearance, show; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

Likely, like'lē, *a.* Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

Likely, like'lē, *ad.* Probably, as may reasonably be thought.

To Liken, lī'kn, *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance.

Likeness, like'nĕs, *s.* Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.

Likewise, like'wīze, *ad.* In like manner, also, moreover, too.

Liking, lī'kĭng, *a.* Plump, in the state of plumpness; state of trial; inclination.

Lilach, lī'lăk, *s.* A tree.

Lilied, lĭl'lĭd, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lily, lĭl'lē, *s.* A flower.

Lily-daffodil, lĭl'lē-dăf'fō dĭl, *s.* A foreign flower.

Lily of the valley, lĭl'lē-ŏv-thē-văl'lē, *s.* The May lily.

Lilylivered, lĭl'lē-lĭv-vŭrd, *a.* White-livered, cowardly.

Limature, lĭ'mă-tŭre, *s.* Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.

Limb, lĭm, *s.* A member, a jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To Limb, lĭm, *v. a.* To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.

Limbeck, lĭm'bĕk, *s.* A still.

Limbed, lĭmd, *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

Limber, lĭm'bŭr, *a.* Flexible, easily bent, pliant.

Limberness, lĭm'bŭr-nĕs, *s.* Flexibility, pliancy.

Limbless, lĭm'lĕs, *a.* Wanting limbs.

Limbo, lĭm'bō, *s.* A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

Lime, līme, *s.* A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.

To Lime, līme, *v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

Limekiln, līme'kĭl, *s.* Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

Limestone, līme'stōne, *s.* The stone of which lime is made.

Limewater, līme'wâ-tŭr, *s.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

Limit, lĭm'mĭt, *s.* Bound, border, utmost reach.

To Limit, lĭm'mĭt, *v. a.* To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe, to restrain from a lax or general signification.

Limitary, lĭm'mĭt-târ-è, *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent

Limitation, lĭm-mē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

Limitless, lĭm'mĭt-lĕs, *a.* Unbounded.

To Limn, lĭm, *v. a.* To draw, to paint anything

Limner, lĭm'nŭr, *s.* A painter, a picture maker.

Limous, lī'mŭs, *a.* Muddy, slimy.

Limp, lĭmp, *s.* A halt.

To Limp, lĭmp, *v. n.* To halt, to walk lamely.

Limpid, lĭm'pĭd, *a.* Clear, pure, transparent.

Limpidness, lĭm'pĭd-nĕs, *s.* Clearness, purity.

Limpingly, lĭmp'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In a lame halting manner.

Limpit, lĭm'pĭt, *s.* A kind of shell fish.

Limy, lī'mè, *a.* Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To Lin, lĭn, *v. n.* To stop, to give over.

Linchpin, lĭnsh'pĭn, *s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

Linctus, lĭngk'tŭs, *s.* Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Linden, lĭn'dĕn, *s.* The lime-tree.

Line, līne, *s.* Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hands or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit, equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascending or descending; one-tenth of an inch.

To LINE, līne, *v. a.* To cover on the inside; to put anything in the inside: to guard within; to strengthen by inner works, to cover over. [mily.

LINEAGE, lĭn'nè-âje, *s.* Race, progeny, fa-

LINEAL, lĭn'nè-âl, *a.* Composed of lines; delineated: descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, l n'è-âl-lè, *ad.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lĭn'nè-â-mĕnt, *s.* Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lĭn'nè-ăr, *a.* Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

LINEATION, l n-è-â'shŭn, *s.* Draught of a line or lines. flax.

LINEN, lĭn'nĭn, *s.* Cloth made of hemp or

LINEN, lĭn'nĭn, *a.* Made of linen, resembling linen. [deals in linen.

LINENDRAPER, lĭn'nĭn-drâ'pŭr, *s.* He who

LING, lĭng, *s.* Heath; a kind of sea fish.

To LINGER, lĭng'gŭr, *v. n.* To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be insuspense, to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, lĭng'gŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, lĭng'gŭr-ĭng-lè, *ad.* With delay, tediously.

LINGO, lĭng'gō, *s.* Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, lĭn-gwâ'shŭs, *a.* Full of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, lĭng-gwâ-dĕn'tâl, *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. [languages.

LINGUIST, lĭng'gwĭst, *s.* A man skilful in

LINGWORT, lĭng'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

LINIMENT, lĭn'nè-mĕnt, *s.* Ointment, balsam.

LINING, lī'nĭng, *s.* The inner covering of anything; that which is within.

LINK, lĭngk, *s.* A single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed together; a chain, anything connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To LINK, lĭngk, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

LINKBOY, lĭngk'bŏĭ, *s.* A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

LINNET, lĭn'nĭt, *s.* A small singing bird.

LINSEED, lĭn'sēēd, *s.* The seed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lĭn'sè-wŭl'sè, *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lĭn'stŏk, *s.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lĭnt, *s.* The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

LINTEL, lĭn'tĕl, *s.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION, lī'ŭn, *s.* The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, lī'ŭn-nĕs, *s.* A she lion.

LIONLEAF, lī'ŭn-lēfe, *s.* A plant.

LIP, lĭp, *s.* The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of anything; To make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, lĭp'lâ bŭr, *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lī-*pŏth*'è-mŭs, *a.* Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYME, lī-*pŏth*'è-mè, *s.* Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, lĭpt, *a.* Having lips. [eyes.

LIPPITUDE, lĭp'pè-tūde, *s.* Bleardness of

LIPWISDOM, lĭp'wĭz-dŭm, *s.* Wisdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, lĭk'kwâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, lī kwâ'shŭn, *s.* The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, lī'kwâte, *v. n.* To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, lĭk-kwè-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lĭk'kwè-fī-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be melted. [dissolve.

To LIQUEFY, lĭk'kwè-fī, *v. a.* To melt, to

To LIQUEFY, lĭk'kwè-fī, *v. n.* To grow liquid. [melt.

LIQUESCENCY, lī-kwĕs'sĕn-sè, *s.* Aptness to

LIQUEUR, lè-kūr', *s.* A flavoured dram.

LIQUESCENT, li-kwĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Melting

LIQUID, lĭk'kwĭd, *a.* Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law. [quor.

LIQUID, lĭk'kwĭd, *s.* Liquid substance, li-

To LIQUIDATE, lĭk'kwè-dâte, *v. a.* To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lè-kwĭd'è-tè, *s.* Subtilty; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lĭk'kwĭd-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lĭk'kŭr, *s.* Anything liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lik'kŭr, *v. a.* To drench or moisten.

To LISP, lĭsp, *v. n.* To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lĭsp, *s.* The act of lisping.

LISPER, lĭsp'ŭr, *s.* One who lisps.

LISSOM, lĭs'sŭm, *a.* Supple, free.

LIST, lĭst, *s.* A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, lĭst, *v. n.* To choose, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, lĭst, *v. a.* To enlist, enrol, or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend. [in long streaks.

LISTED, lĭs'tĕd, *a.* Striped, party-coloured,

To LISTEN, lĭs'sn, *v. a.* To hear, to attend. Obsolete. [attention.

To LISTEN, lĭs'sn, *v. n.* To hearken, to give

LISTENER, lĭs'sn-ŭr, *s.* One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, lĭst'lĕs, *a.* Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, lĭst lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, lĭst'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, lĭt. The *pret.* of *To Light.*

LITANY, lĭt'tân-è, *s.* A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lĭt'tĕr-âl, *a.* According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALIST, lĭt'tĕr-âl-lĭst, *s.* One who adheres strictly to the letter.

LITERALLY, lĭt'tĕr-âl-è, *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, lĭt-tĕr-răl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Original meaning.

LITERARY, lĭt'tĕr-â-rè, *a.* Relating to letters or learning; learned.

LITERATE, lĭt'ĕr-àte, *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.

LITERATI, lĭt-tĕr-rà'tī, *s.* The learned.

LITERATOR, lĭt'tĕr-rà-tŭr, *s.* A petty schoolmaster. [skill in letters.

LITERATURE, lĭt'tĕr-rà-tûre, *s.* Learning;

LITHARGE, lĭth'ârje, *s.* An oxide of lead in a state of imperfect vitrification. There are two kinds, white and red.

LITHE, lĭthe, *a.* Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lĭth'nĕs, *s.* Limberness, flexibility. [limber.

LITHESOME, lĭth'sŭm, *a.* Pliant, nimble,

LITHOGRAPHY, lĭ-*th*ŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lĭth'ô-mân-sè, *s.* Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lĭth-ŏn-trĭp'tĭk, *a.* Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lĭ-*th*ŏt'tô-mĭst, *s.* A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lĭ-*th*ŏt'tô-mè, *s.* The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lĭt'tè-gânt, *s.* One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lĭt'tè-gânt, *a.* Engaged in a judicial contest.

To LITIGATE, lĭt'tè-gàte, *v. a.* To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lĭt'tè-gàte, *v. n.* To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lĭt-tè-gâ'shŭn, *s.* Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lè-tĭd'jŭs, *a.* Inclinable to law suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lè-tĭd'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lè-tĭd'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lĭt'tŭr, *s.* A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown sluttishly about, a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lĭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lĭt'tl, *a.* Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many, some.

LITTLE, lĭt'tl, *s.* A small space, a small part; a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lĭt'tl, *ad.* In a small degree, in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lĭt'tl-nĕs, *s.* Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lĭt'tô-răl, *a.* Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lĭt'tŭr-jè, *s.* Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, lĭv, *v. n.* To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, līve, *a* Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, līve'lĕs, *a.* Wanting life. Obsolete. *See* LIFELESS.

LIVELIHOOD, līve'lè-hŭd, *s.* Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, līve'lè-nĕs, *s.* Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, lĭv'lŏng, *a.* Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, līve'lè, *a.* Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetick.

LIVELILY, līve'lè-lè, } *ad.* Briskly, vigor-
LIVELY, līve'lè, } ously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, lĭv'vŭr, *s.* One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, lĭv'vŭr-kŭl-lŭr, *a.* Dark red.

LIVERGROWN. lĭv'vŭr-grône, *a.* Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, lĭv'vŭr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant

Livery, liv'vŭr-ê, *s.* The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship, the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of anything.

To **Livery**, liv'vŭr-ê, *v. a.* To clothe in a livery.

Liveryman, liv'vŭr-ê-mân, *s.* One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.

Lives, livz. The plural of *Life*.

Livid, liv'vĭd, *a.* Discoloured, as with a blow. [by a blow.

Lividity, lê-vĭd'ê-tê, *s.* Discoloration, as

Living, liv'ving, *s.* Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

Livingly, liv'ving-lê, *ad.* In a living state.

Livre, li'vûr, *s.* The sum by which the French reckon their money, very nearly tenpence-halfpenny English.

Lixivial, lĭk-sĭv'ê-âl, *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium. [vium.

Lixiviate, lĭk-sĭv'ê-âte, *a.* Making a lixi-

Lixivium, lĭk sĭv'ê-ŭm, *s.* Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

Lizard, liz'zârd, *s.* An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

Lizardstone, liz'zârd-stône, *s.* A kind of stone.

Lo, lô! *interj.* Look, see, behold!

Loach, lôtsh, *s.* A little fish.

Load, lôde, *s.* A burden, a freight, lading; anything that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

To **Load**, lôde, *v. a.* To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

Load, lôde, *s.* The leading vein in a mine.

Loadsman, lôdz'mân, *s.* He who leads the way, a pilot.

Loadstar, lôde'stâr, *s.* The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

Loadstone, lôde'stône, *s* The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

Loaf, lôfe, *s.* A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

Loam, lôme, *s.* Fat unctuous earth, marl.

To **Loam**, lôme, *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

Loamy, lô'mê, *a.* Marly.

Loan, lône, *s.* Anything lent, anything delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

To **Loan**, lône, *v. a.* To lend.

Loath, lô*th*, *a.* Unwilling, disliking, not ready.

To **Loathe**, lô*th*e, *v. a.* To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

Loather, lô*th*'ŭr, *s.* One that loathes.

Loathful, lô*th*'fûl, *a.* Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

Loathing, lô*th*'ing, *s.* Disgust, aversion to. [dious manner.

Loathingly, lô*th*'ing-lê, *ad.* In a fastı-

Loathly, lô*th*'lê, *ad.* Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

Loathness, lô*th*'nês, *s.* Unwillingness.

Loathsome, lô*th*'sûm, *a.* Abhorred, detestable, causing satiety or fastidiousness.

Loathsomeness, lô*th*'sûm-nês, *s.* Quality of raising hatred.

Loaves, lôvz, *s.* Plural of *Loaf*.

Lob, lŏb, *s.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a big worm; Lob's pound, a prison. [or lazy manner.

To **Lob**, lŏb, *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly

Lobby, lŏb'bê, *s.* An opening before a room.

Lobe, lôbe, *s.* A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Lobster, lŏb'stŭr, *s.* A shell fish.

Local, lô'kâl, *a.* Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

Locality, lô-kâl'ê-tê, *s.* Existence in place, relation of place or distance.

Locally, lô'kâl-lê, *ad.* With respect to place.

To **Locate**, lô'kâte, *v. a.* To place.

Location, lô-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Situation with respect to place, act of placing.

Lock, lŏk, *s.* An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a canal or river made navigable.

To **Lock**, lŏk, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.

To **Lock**, lŏk, *v. n.* To become fast by a lock, to unite by mutual insertion.

Locker, lŏk'kŭr, *s.* Anything that is closed with a lock, a drawer

Locket, lŏk'kĭt, *s.* A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; an ornament to hold hair. [linen.

Lockram, lŏk'krŭm, *s.* A sort of coarse

Locksmith, lŏk'smĭ*th*, *s.* A maker of locks.

Locomotion, lô-kô-mô'shŭn, *s.* Power of changing place.

Locomotive, lô-kô-mô'tĭv, *a.* Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

Locomotivity, lô-kô-mô-tĭv'ê-tê, *s.* Power of changing place.

Locust, lō'kŭst, *s.* A devouring insect.

Locust-tree, lō'kŭst-trēē, *s.* A species of acacia.

Lodestar, lōde'stär, *s.*—See *Loadstar.*

Lodestone, lōde'stōne, *s.*—See *Loadstone.*

To Lodge, lŏdje, *v. a.* To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.

To Lodge, lŏdje, *v. n.* To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.

Lodge, lŏdje, *s.* A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as, the porter's lodge.

Lodgeable, lŏdje'ā-bl, *a.* Inhabitable.

Lodger, lŏdje'ŭr, *s.* One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.

Lodging, lŏdje'ing, *s.* Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.

Lodgment, lŏdje'mĕnt, *s.* Accumulation of anything in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.

Loft, lŏft, *s.* A floor; the highest floor; a room on high.

Loftily, lŏf'tē-lē, *ad.* On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.

Loftiness, lŏf'tē-nĕs, *s.* Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.

Lofty, lŏf'tē, *a.* High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.

Log, lŏg, *s.* A shapeless bulky piece of wood, a Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.

Logarithms, lŏg'ā-rĭ*th*mz, *s.* The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

Loggats, lŏg'gĭts, *s.* A play or game now called *Skittles*, which see.

Loggerhead, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd, *s.* A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull.

Loggerheaded, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.

Logick, lŏd'jĭk, *s.* Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

Logical, lŏd'jĭk-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to logick, skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

Logically, lŏd'jē-kăl-ē, *ad.* According to the laws of logick.

Logician, lō-jĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A teacher or professor of logick.

Logman, lŏg'măn, *s.* One whose business is to carry logs.

Logogriphe, lŏg'ō-grif, *s.* A kind of riddle.

Logomachy, lō-gŏm'ā-kē, *s.* A contention in words, a contention about words.

Logwood, lŏg'wŭd, *s.* A wood much used in dyeing.

Lohock, lō'hŏk, *s.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.

Loin, lŏin, *s.* The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To Loiter, lŏe'tŭr, *v. n.* To linger, to spend time carelessly.

Loiterer, lŏe'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To Loll, lŏl, *v. n.* To lean idly, to rest lazily against anything; to hang out, used of the tongue.

Lomp, lŭmp, *s.* A kind of roundish fish.

Lone, lōne, *a.* Solitary; single, without company.

Loneliness, lōne'lē-nĕs, *s.* Solitude, want of company.

Lonely, lōne'lē, *a.* Solitary, addicted to solitude.

Loneness, lōne'nĕs, *s.* Solitude; dislike of company.

Lonesome, lōne'sŭm, *a.* Solitary, dismal.

Long, lŏng, *a.* Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as, a long note.

Longboat, lŏng'bōte, *s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

Longevity, lŏn-jĕv'ē-tē, *s.* Length of life.

Longimanous, lŏn-jĭm'mā-nŭs, *a.* Long-handed, having long hands.

Longimetry, lŏn-jĭm'mē-trē, *s.* The art or practice of measuring distances.

Longing, lŏng'ing, *s.* Earnest desire.

Longingly, lŏng'ing-lē, *ad.* With incessant wishes.

Longitude, lŏn'jē-tūde, *s.* Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of anything to east or west.

Longitudinal, lŏn-jē-tū'dē-năl, *a.* Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

Longly, lŏng'lē, *ad.* Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

Long-ome, lŏng'sŭm, *a.* Tedious, wearisome by its length.

Longspun, lŏng'spŭn, *a.* Tedious.

Longsuffering, lŏng-sŭf'fŭr-ing, *a.* Patient, not easily provoked.

Longways, lŏng'wāze, *ad.* In the longitudinal direction.

Longwinded, lŏng-wĭnd'ĕd, *a.* Long-breathed, tedious.

Longwise, lŏng'wize, *ad.* In the longitudinal direction.

Loo, lōō, *s.* A game at cards.

Loobily, lōō'bē-lē, *a.* Awkward, clumsy.

LOOBY, lôô'bè, *s.* A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOF, lôôf, *s.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chesstrees as far as the bulk-head of the castle. [to the wind.

To LOOF, lûf, *v. a.* To bring the ship close

LOOFED, lôôft, *a.* Gone to a distance.

To LOOK, lôôk, *v. n.* To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing, to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To look after, to attend, to take care of; To look for, to expect, To look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; To look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; To look over, to examine, to try one by one; To look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; To look to, to watch, to take care of.

To LOOK, lôôk, *v. a.* To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To look out, to discover by searching. [serve!

LOOK, lôôk, *interj.* See! lo! behold! ob-

LOOK, lôôk, *s.* Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, lôôk'ûr, *s.* One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lôôk'ing-glâs, *s.* Mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

LOOM, lôôm, *s.* The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. [at sea.

To LOOM, lôôm, *v. n.* To appear, to appear

LOOM, lôôm, *s.* A bird.

LOON, lôôn, *s.* A sorry fellow, a scoundrel.—*See* LOWN.

LOOP, lôôp, *s.* A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lôôpt, *a.* Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lôôp'hôle, *s.* Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, lôôp'hôld, *a.* Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lôôse, *v. a.* To unbind, to untie anything fastened; to relax, to free from anything painful; to disengage.

To LOOSE, lôôse, *v. n.* To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

LOOSE, lôôse, *a.* Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; To break loose, to gain liberty; To let loose to set at liberty, to set at large.

LOOSE, lôôse, *s.* Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismission from any restraining force.

LOOSELY, lôôse'lè, *ad.* Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely. [rate.

To LOOSEN, lôô'sn, *v. n.* To part, to sepa-

To LOOSEN, lôô'sn, *v. a.* To relax anything tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not costive.

LOOSENESS, lôôse'nês, *s.* State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness; unchastity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lôôse'strife, *s.* An herb.

To LOP, lôp, *v. a.* To cut the branches of trees; to cut off anything.

LOP, lôp, *s.* That which is cut from trees a flea.

LOPPER, lôp'pûr, *s.* One that cuts trees.

LOPPINGS, lôp'îngz, *s.* Tops of branches lopped off.

LOQUACIOUS, lô-kwâ'shûs, *a.* Full of talk; babbling, not secret. [talk.

LOQUACITY, lô-kwâs'sè-tè, *s.* Too much

LORD, lôrd, *s.* The Divine Being; Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lôrd, *v. n.* To domineer, to rule despotically.

To LORD, lôrd, *v. n.* To create a lord.

LORDING, lôr'ding, *s.* Lord in contempt or ridicule. [lord.

LORDLING, lôrd'lîng, *s.* A diminutive

LORDLINESS, lôrd'lè-nês, *s.* Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

LORDLY, lôrd'lè, *a.* Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent. [ly.

LORDLY, lôrd'lè, *ad.* Imperiously, proud-

LORDSHIP, lôrd'shîp, *s.* Dominion, power; seigniory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority. [tion.

LORE, lôre, *s.* Lesson, doctrine, instruc-

To LORICATE, lôr'rè-kâte, *v. a.* To plate over.

LORIMER, lôr'rè-mûr, } *s.* Bridle cutter.
LORINER, lôr'rè-nûr, }

LORN, lôrn, *a.* Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.

To LOSE, lôôze, *v. a.* To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to Win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have anything gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

To LOSE, lôôze, *v. n.* Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail. [tion.

LOSEABLE, lôôz'â-bl, *a.* Subject to priva-

Loser, lōōz'ŭr, *s.* One that is deprived of anything, one that forfeits anything; the contrary to winner or gainer.

Loss, lŏs, *s.* Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

Lossful, lŏs'fŭl, *a.* Detrimental.

Lost, lŏst. *Pret.* of *To Lose.*

Lost, lŏst. *Part.* of *To Lose.*

Lot, lŏt, *s.* Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or anything used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as, to pay scot and lot.

Lote-tree, lōte'trēē, *s.* The lotos.

Lotion, lō'shŭn, *s.* A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetick.

Lottery, lŏt'tŭr-ē, *s.* A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

Loud, lŏŭd, *a.* Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

Loudly, lŏŭd'lē, *ad.* Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

Loudness, lŏŭd'nĕs, *s.* Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To Love, lŭv, *v. a.* To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.

Love, lŭv, *s.* The passion between the sexes, kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship, tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid: a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

Loveable, lŭv'â-bl, *ad.* Worthy of love.

Loveapple, lŭv'ăp-pl, *s.* A plant; the fruit of a plant.

Loveknot, lŭv'nŏt, *s.* A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

Loveless, lŭv'lĕs, *a.* Without love of sex; without endearment; void of kindness.

Loveletter, lŭv'lĕt-tŭr, *s.* Letter of courtship.

Lovelily, lŭv'lē-lē, *ad.* Amiably.

Loveliness, lŭv'lē-nĕs, *s.* Amiableness, qualities of mind or body that excite love. [love.

Lovelorn, lŭv'lŏrn, *a.* Forsaken of one's

Lovely, lŭv'lē, *a.* Amiable; exciting love.

Lovemonger, lŭv'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* One who deals in affairs of love.

Lover, lŭv'ŭr, *s.* One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes anything.

Louver, lōō vŭr, *s.* An opening for the smoke.

Lovesecret, lŭv'sē-krĭt, *s.* Secret between lovers.

Lovesick, lŭv'sĭk, *a.* Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

Lovesome, lŭv'sŭm, *a.* Lovely. A word not used. [love.

Lovesong, lŭv'sŏng, *s.* Song expressing

Lovesuit, lŭv'sūte, *s.* Courtship.

Lovetale, lŭv'tāle, *s.* Narrative of love.

Lovethought, lŭv'*th*âwt, *s.* Amorous fancy.

Lovetoys, lŭv'tŏēz, *s.* Small presents given by lovers. [love.

Lovetrick, lŭv'trĭk, *s.* Art of expressing

Lough, lŏk, *s.* A lake, a large inland standing water.

Loving, lŭv'ĭng, *part. a.* Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

Lovingkindness, lŭv'ĭng-kyĭnd'nĕs, *s.* Tenderness, favour, mercy.

Lovingly, lŭv'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Affectionately, with kindness. [fection.

Lovingness, lŭv'ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Kindness, af-

Louis-d'or, lū-ē-dōre', *s.* A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings. [lazily.

To Lounge, lŏŭnje, *v. n.* To idle, to live

Lounger, lŏŭn'jŭr, *s.* An idler.

To Lour, lŏŭr, *v. a.* To be clouded; to frown.

Louse, lŏŭse, *s.* A small animal, of which different species live and feed upon the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To Louse, lŏŭze, *v. a.* To clean from lice.

Lousewort, lŏŭse'wŭrt, *s.* The name of a plant. [and scurvy way.

Lousily, lŏŭ'zē-lē, *ad.* In a paltry, mean,

Lousiness, lŏŭ'zē-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding with lice.

Lousy, lŏŭ'zē, *a.* Swarming with lice, overrun with lice; mean, low-born.

Lout, lŏŭt, *s.* A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To Lout, lŏŭt, *v. n.* To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

Loutish, lŏŭt'ĭsh, *a.* Clownish, bumpkinly.

Loutishly, lŏŭt'ĭsh-lē, *ad.* With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low, lō, *a.* Not high; not rising far upwards, not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep, not swelling high, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as, the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

Low, lō, *ad.* Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection. [cow.

To Low, lŏŭ, *or* lō, *v. n.* To bellow as a

Lowbell, lō'bĕl, *s.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell and lured by a flame.

To LOWER, lō'ŭr, *v. a.* To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value

To LOWER, lŏ'ŭr, *v. n.* To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To LOWER, lŏŭ'ŭr, *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

LOWER, lŏŭ'ŭr, *s.* Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

LOWERINGLY, lŏŭr'ing-lè, *ad.* With cloudiness, gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lō'ŭr-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

LOWLAND, lō'lând, *s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.

LOWLILY, lō'lè-lè, *ad.* Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lō'lè-nès, *s.* Humility, meanness; abject depression.

LOWLY, lō'lè, *a.* Humble, meek, mild; mean, not lofty, not sublime.

LOWN, lŏŏn, *s.* A scoundrel, a rascal; a stupid fellow. Properly *Loon*. Used chiefly in Scotland.

LOWNESS, lō'nès, *s.* Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

LOWSPIRITED, lō-spĭr'ĭt-èd, *a.* Dejected, depressed, not lively. [solete.

To LOWT, lŏŭt, *v. a.* To overpower. Ob-

LOWTHOUGHTED, lō *thâ*w'tèd, *s.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiments, narrow-minded.

LOXODROMICK, lŏk-sō drŏm'ĭk, *s.* Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, lŏĭ'ăl, *a.* Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lŏĭ'ăl-lĭst, *s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, lŏĭ'ăl-lè, *ad.* With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, lŏĭ'ăl-tè, *s.* Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lŏz'zènje, *s.* A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms: Lozenge is a form of medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

LU, lōō, *s.* A game at cards.

LUBBARD, lŭb'bŭrd, *s.* A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lŭb'bŭr, *s.* A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lŭb'bŭr-lè, *a.* Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lŭb'bŭr-lè, *ad.* Awkwardly, clumsily.

To LUBRICATE, lū'brè-kàte, *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lū-brĭs'sè-tàte, *v. a.* To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lū-brĭs'sè-tè, *s.* Slipperiness smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lū'brĭk, *a.* Slippery, smooth uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lū'brè-kŭs, *a.* Slippery; smooth, uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lū-brè-fè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lū-brè-fàk'shŭn, *s.* The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lūse, *s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lū'sènt, *a.* Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lū'sĕrn, *s.* A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lū'sĭd, *a.* Bright, glittering, pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness. [ness.

LUCIDITY, lū-sĭd'è-tè, *s.* Splendour, bright-

LUCIFERIAN, lū-sè-fè'rè-ăn, *a.* Devilish; the name of an ancient religious sect.

LUCIFEROUS, lū-sĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lū-sĭf'fĭk, *a.* Making light, producing light.

LUCIFORM, lū'sè-fôrm, *a.* Having the nature of light.

LUCK, lŭk, *s.* Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lŭk'kè-lè, *ad.* Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lŭk'kè-nès, *s.* Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lŭk'lès, *a.* Unfortunate, unhappy. [chance.

LUCKY, lŭk'kè, *a.* Fortunate, happy by

LUCRATIVE, lū'krà-tĭv, *a.* Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lū'kŭr, *s.* Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lū-krĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Gainful, profitable. [profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lū-krĭf'fĭk, *a.* Producing gain,

LUCTATION, lŭk-tà'shŭn, *s.* Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUBRATE, lū'kŭ-bràte, *v. n.* To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lū-kŭ-brà'shŭn, *s.* Study by candlelight, anything composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lū'kŭ-brà-tŭr-è, *a.* Composed by candlelight.

LUCULENT, lū'kŭ-lènt, *a.* Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lū'dè-krŭs, *a.* Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lū'dè-krŭs-lè, *ad.* Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lū'dè-krŭs-nès, *s.* Burlesque, sportiveness. [of mocking.

LUDIFICATION, lū-dè-fè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act

To LUFF, lŭf, *v. n.* To keep close to the wind. A sea term.

To LUG, lŭg, *v. a.* To haul or drag, to pull with violence; To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lŭg, *v. n.* To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lŭg, *s.* A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a poll or perch.

LUGGAGE, lŭg'gĭdje, *s.* Anything cumbrous and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lù-gū'brè-ŭs, *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lūke'wârm, *a.* Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lūke'wârm-lè, *ad.* With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lūke'wârm-nĕs, *s.* Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lŭl, *v. a.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lŭl'lâ-bì, *s.* A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lŭm-bā'gō, *s.* Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr, *s.* Anything useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffick between the West India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr, *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lū'mè-nâr-rè, *s.* Any body which gives light; anything which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lū-mè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lū'mè-nŭs, *a.* Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMINOUSNESS, lū'mè-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Brightness; emission of light.

LUMP, lŭmp, *s.* A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lŭmp, *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lŭmp'fĭsh, *s.* A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lŭmp'ĭng, *a.* Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lŭmp'ĭsh, *a.* Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lŭmp'ĭsh-lè, *ad.* With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lŭmp'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lŭmp'è, *a.* Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lū'nâ-sè, *s.* A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

LUNAR, lū'nâr, *a.* Relating to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNARY, lū'nâr-è, *a.* Relating to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lū'nā-tĕd, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nā-tĭk, *a.* Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nā-tĭk, *s.* A madman.

LUNATION, lū-nā'shŭn, *s.* The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lŭnsh, *s.* As much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNCHEON, lŭn'shŭn, *s.* As much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lūne, *s.* Anything in the shape of a half-moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lū-nĕt', *s.* A small half-moon.

LUNGED, lŭngd, *a.* Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'grōne, *a.* The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGS, lŭngz, *s.* The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGWORT, lŭng'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lū-nè-sō'lâr, *a.* Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lū'pĭn, *s.* A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lŭrtsh, *s.* A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lŭrtsh, *v. a.* To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lŭrtsh'ŭr, *s.* One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lūre, *s.* Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, anything that promises advantage.

LURID, lū'rĭd, *a.* Gloomy, dismal.

To LURK, lŭrk, *v. n.* To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lŭrk'ŭr, *s.* A thief that lies in wait.

LURKING-PLACE, lŭrk'ĭng-plāse, *s.* Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lŭsh'ŭs, *a.* Sweet so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lŭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* With a great degree of sweetness.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lŭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN, lū'sĕrn, *s.* A lynx.

LUSH, lŭsh, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.

LUSORIOUS, lū-sō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lū'sŭr-è, *a.* Used in play.

LUST, lŭst, *s.* Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, lŭst, *v. n.* To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lŭst'fŭl, *a.* Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lŭst'fŭl-è, *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lŭst'fŭl-nĕs, *a.* Libidinousness.

LUSTIHED, lŭs'tè-hĕd, *s.* Vigour, sprightliness, corporeal ability.

LUSTIHOOD, lŭs'tè-hŭd, *s.* Vigour, sprightliness, corporeal ability.

LUSTILY, lŭs'tè-lè, *ad.* Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lŭs'tè-nĕs, *s.* Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.

tûbe, tŭb, bûll. . ôil. . . .pôûnd. . . .*thin*, THIS.

LUSTRAL, lŭs'trăl, *a.* Used in purification.
To LUSTRATE, lŭs'trāte, *v. a.* To purify.
LUSTRATION, lŭs-trā'shŭn, *s.* Purification by water.
LUSTRE, lŭs'tŭr, *s.* Brightness, splendour, glitter; a sconce with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.
LUSTRING, lŭs'string, *s.* A shining silk.—See *Lutestring*. [luminous.
LUSTROUS, lŭs'trŭs, *a.* Bright, shining,
LUSTRUM, lŭs-trŭm, *s.* A space of five years.
LUSTWORT, lŭst'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.
LUSTY, lŭs'tè, *a.* Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.
LUTANIST, lū'tăn-ĭst, *s.* One who plays upon the lute.
LUTARIOUS, lū-tā'rè-ŭs, *a.* Living in mud, of the colour of mud.
LUTE, lūte, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels.
To LUTE, lūte, *v. a.* To close with lute or chymist's clay. [shining silk.
LUTESTRING, lūte'string, *s.* Lustring, a
LUTULENT, lū'tshŭ-lĕnt, *a.* Muddy, turbid.
To LUX, lŭks, } *v. a.* To put out of
To LUXATE, lŭks'āte, } joint, to disjoint.
LUXATION, lŭks-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of disjointing; anything disjointed.
LUXE, lŭks, *s.* (A French word.) Luxury, voluptuousness.
LUXURIANCE, lŭg-zū'rè-ânse, } *s.* Exu-
LUXURIANCY, lŭg-zū'rè-ân-sè, } berance, abundant or wanton, plenty of growth.
LUXURIANT, lŭg-zū'rè-ânt, *a.* Exuberant, superfluous, plenteous.
To LUXURIATE, lŭg-zū'rè-āte, *v. n.* To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LUXURIOUS, lŭg-zū'rè-ŭs, *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.
LUXURIOUSLY, lŭg-zū'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.
LUXURY, lŭk'shŭ-rè, *s.* Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.
LUZERNE, lū'zĕrn, *s.* See *Lucerne*.
LYCANTHROPY, lī-kân'*thrŏ*-pè, *s.* A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
LYDIAN, lĭd'dè-ân, *a.* Like an ancient species of soft slow music.
LYING, lī'ing. The active part. of *Lie*.
LYMPH, limf, *s.* Water, transparent colourless liquor.
LYMPHATICK, lim-fât'ĭk, *s.* A vessel conveying the lymph.
LYMPHATICK, lim-fât'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.
LYNX, lingks, *s.* A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
LYRE, lire, *s.* A harp, a musical instrument.
LYRICAL, lĭr'rè-kăl, } *a.* Pertaining to a
LYRICK, lĭr'rĭk, } harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
LYRIST, lī'rĭst, *s.* A musician who plays upon the harp.

M.

MACARONI, mâk-â-rō'nè, *a.* An Italian article of food; a finical fellow.
MACAROONE, mâk-â-rōōn', *s.* A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
MACAW-TREE, mâ-kâw'trèe, *s.* A species of the palm-tree. [parrot.
MACAW, mâ-kâw, *s.* A large species of
MACE, mâse, *s.* An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is mace.
MACEBEARER, mâse'bâre-ŭr, *s.* One who carries the mace.
To MACERATE, mâs'sĕr-âte, *v. a.* To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.
MACERATION, mâs-sĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardships; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.
MACHIAVELISM, mâk'kè-â-vĕl-ĭzm, *s.* The system of Machiavel; cunning, roguery.
MACHINAL, mâk'kè-năl, *a.* Relating to machines.
To MACHINATE, mâk'kè-nâte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive.
MACHINATION, mâk-kè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.
MACHINATOR, mâk kè-nā-tŭr, *s.* One who plots.
MACHINE, mâ-shèèn', *s.* Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.
MACHINERY, mâ-shèèn'ĕr-è, *s.* Enginery, complicated workmanship; the machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.
MACHINIST, mâ-shèèn'ĭst, *s.* A constructor of engines or machines.
MACKEREL, mâk'kĕr-ĭl, *s.* A sea fish.
MACKEREL-GALE, mâk'kĕr-ĭl-gâle, *s.* A strong breeze.
MACROCOSM, mâk'rŏ-kŏzm, *s.* The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.
MACTATION, mâk-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.
MACULA, mâk'kŭ-lâ, *s.* A spot.
To MACULATE, mâk'kŭ-lâte, *v. a.* To stain, to spot. [stained.
MACULATE, mâk'kŭ-lâte, *a.* Spotted,

MACULATION, mâk-kû-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Stain, spot, taint.

MACULE, mâk'ûle, *s.* A spot or stain.

MAD, mâd, *a.* Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, mâd, *v. a.* To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, mâd, *v. n.* To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, mâd'ŭm, *s.* The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, mâd'brâne, } *a.* Disordered
MADBRAINED, mâd'brând, } in the mind, hot-headed.

MADCAP, mâd'kâp, *s.* A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

To MADDEN, mâd'dn, *v. n.* To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, mâd'dn, *v. a.* To make mad.

MADDER, mâd'dûr, *s.* A plant.

MADE, mâde. *Part. pret.* of *Make.*

MADEFACTION, mâd-dè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, mâd'dè-fi, *v. a.* To moisten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mâd'hôûse, *s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mâd'lè, *ad.* Without understanding.

MADMAN, mâd'mân, *s.* A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, mâd'nĕs, *s.* Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.

MADRIGAL, mâd'drè-gâl, *s.* A pastoral song.

MADWORT, mâd'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

MAGAZINE, mâg-gâ-zèèn', *s.* A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet

MAGGOT, mâg'gŭt, *s.* A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsey, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTINESS, mâg'gŭt-tè-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mâg'gŭt-è, *a* Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.

MAGI, mâ'jè, *s.* Wise men of the East.

MAGIAN, mâ'jè-ân, *a.* Relating to the Eastern magi.

MAGICAL, mâd'jè-kâl, *a.* Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.

MAGICALLY, mâd'jè-kâl-è, *ad.* According to the rites of magick.

MAGICIAN, mâ-jish'ân, *s.* One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGICK, mâd'jik, *s.* The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operation of natural powers.

MAGICK, mâd'jik, *a.* Incantatory, necromantick.

MAGISTERIAL, mâd-jĭs-tè'rè-âl, *a.* Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mâd-jĭs-tè'rè-âl-è, *ad* Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mâd-jĭs-tè'rè-âl-nĕs, *s.* Haughtiness.

MAGISTERY, mâd'jĭs-tĕr-è, *s.* A term in chymistry.

MAGISTRACY, mâd'jĭs-trâ-sè, *s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mâd'jĭs-tràte, *s.* A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, mâg-nâ-nĭm'è-tè, *s.* Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, mâg-nân'è-mŭs, *a.* Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mâg-nân'è-mŭs-lè, *ad.* With greatness of mind.

MAGNET, mâg'nĕt, *s.* The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mâg-nĕt'tè-kâl, } *a.* Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.
MAGNETICK, mâg-nĕt'tĭk, }

MAGNETICALLY, mâg-nĕt'è-kâl-lè, *ad.* By the power of attraction.

MAGNETISM, mâg'nĕt-ĭzm, *s.* Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mâg'nè-fi-â-bl, *a.* To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, mâg-nĭf'fè-kâl, } *a.* Illustrious, grand.
MAGNIFICK, mâg-nĭf'fĭk, }

MAGNIFICENCE, mâg-nĭf'fè-sĕnse, *s.* Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mâg-nĭf'fè-sĕnt, *a.* Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mâg-nĭf'fè-sĕnt-lè, *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mâg-nĭf'fè-kô, *s.* A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, mâg'nè-fi-ûr, *s.* One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, mâg'nè-fi, *v. n.* To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNILOQUENCE, mâg-nĭl'lò-kwĕnse, *s.* Lofty speaking; boasting.

MAGNITUDE, mâg'nè-tûde, *s.* Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mâg'pi, *s.* A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, mâ-hôg'â-nè, *s.* A solid wood brought from America.

MAHOMETAN, mâ-hŏm'mè-tân, *s.* One who professes the religion of Mahomet.

MAID, mâde } *s.* An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant; female.
MAIDEN, mâ'dn, }

MAID, mâde, *s.* A species of skate fish

MAIDEN, mâ'dn, *a.* Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mâ'dn-hâre, *s.* A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mâ'dn-hĕd, } *s.* Virginity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.
MAIDENHOOD, mâ'dn-hŭd, }

MAIDENLIP, mâ'dn-lĭp, *s.* An herb.

MAIDENLY, mā'dn-lè, *a.* Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, mā'dē'hŭd, *s.* Virginity. Not used.

MAIDMARIAN, mā'dē-mā're'yăn, *s.* A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mā'dē-sĕr'vănt, *s.* A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mă-jĕs'tē-kăl, } *a.* August,
MAJESTICK, mă-jĕs'tĭk, } having dignity; stately, pompous; sublime.

MAJESTICALLY, mă-jĕs'tē-kăl-è, *ad.* With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mă'jĕs-tè, *s.* Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, māle, *s.* A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, māle, *v. a.* To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, māme, *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, māme, *s.* Privation of some essential part, lameness, produced by a wound or amputation, injury, mischief; essential defect.

MAIN, māne, *a.* Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, māne, *s.* The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, māne-lănd', *s.* The continent.

MAINLY, māne'lè, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, māne'măst, *s.* The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, māne'prize, *s.* Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, māne'sāle, *s.* The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, māne'shēēt, *s.* The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, māne'yārd, *s.* The yard of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tāne', *v. a.* To preserve, to keep: to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the conveniences of life.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tāne', *v. n.* To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mĕn-tāne'ă-bl, *a.* Defensible, justifiable.

MAINTAINER, mĕn-tāne'ŭr, *s.* Supporter, cherisher.

MAINTENANCE, mĕn'tĕn-ănse, *s.* Supply of the necessaries of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.

MAINTOP, māne-tŏp', *s.* The top of the mainmast.

MAJOR, mā'jŭr, *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mā'jŭr, *s.* The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORATION, mād-jŏ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Increase, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mă-jŏr'ē-tè, *s.* The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, māze, *s.* Indian wheat.

To MAKE, māke, *v. a.* To create, to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend: to raise as profit from anything; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To make away, to kill, to destroy: to transfer; To make account, to reckon, to believe; To make account of, to esteem, to regard; To make free with, to treat without ceremony; To make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; To make light of, to consider as of no consequence; To make love, to court, to play the gallant; To make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; To make much of, to cherish, to foster; To make of, what to make of, is, how to understand; To make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; To make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; To make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; To make sure of, to consider as certain; To secure to one's possession; To make up, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to compose as of ingredients, to supply; to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.

To MAKE, māke, *v. n.* To tend, to travel, to go any way; to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof of argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear; to carry appearance; To make away with, to destroy, to kill; To make for, to advantage, to favour; To make up, to compensate, to be instead.

MAKE, māke, *s.* Form, structure.

MAKEBATE, māke'bāte, *s.* Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mā'kŭr, *s.* The Creator, one who makes anything; one who sets anything in its proper state.

M M

MAKEPEACE, māke'pēse, *s.* Peacemaker, reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, māke'wāte, *s.* A small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, mâl'â-dè, *s.* A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, mâl'ân-dûrz, *s.* A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MALAPERT, mâl'â-pĕrt, *a.* Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, mâl'â-pĕrt-nĕs, *s.* Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, mâl'â-pĕrt-lè, *ad.* Impudently, saucily.

MALAPROPOS, mâl-âp-prō-pō'. Unseasonably. [young, not female.

MALE, māle, *a.* Of the sex that begets

MALE, māle, *s.* The he of any species.

MALE, māle, *a.* In composition signifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, māle-âd-mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn, *s.* Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, māle'kŏn-tĕnt, } *a.*

MALECONTENTED, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd, } *a.* Discontented, dissatisfied.

MALECONTENT, māle'kŏn-tĕnt, *s.* One dissatisfied, one discontented.

MALECONTENTEDLY, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-lè, *ad.* With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Discontentedness with government.

MALEDICTION, mâl-lè-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, mâl-lè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, mâl-lè-fâk'tŭr, *s.* An offender against law, a criminal.

MALEFICENT, mâ-lĕf'fè-sĕnt, *a.* Wicked; doing evil. [hurtful.

MALEFICK, mâl-lĕf'fĭk, *a.* Mischievous,

MALEPRACTICE, māle-prâk'tĭs, *s.* Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mâ-lĕv'vŏ-lĕnse, *s.* Ill-will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mâ-lĕv'vŏ-lĕnt, *a.* Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mâ-lĕv'vŏ-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Malignly, malignantly.

MALEVOLOUS, mâ-lĕv'vŏ-lŭs, *a.* Malevolent; malicious.

MALICE, mâl'lĭs, *s.* Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mâ-lĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mâ-lĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mâ-lĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, mâ-līne', *a.* Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, mâ-līne', *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

MALIGNANCY, mâ-lĭg'nân-sè, *s.* Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mâ-lĭg'nânt, *a.* Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mâ-lĭg'nânt, *s.* A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mâ-lĭg'nânt-lè, *ad.* With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, mâ-līne'ŭr, *s.* One who regards another with ill-will; a sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY, mâ-lĭg'nè-tè, *s.* Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, mâ-līne'lè, *ad.* Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, mâw'kĭn, *s.* A dirty wench.

MALL, mĕl, *s.* A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALLARD, mâl'lârd, *s.* The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mâl-lè-â-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mâl'lè-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mâl'lè-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer. [mer.

To MALLEATE, mâl'lè-âte, *v. a.* To ham-

MALLET, mâl'lĭt, *s.* A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mâl'lōze, *s.* A plant.

MALMSEY, mâm'zè, *s.* A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mâlt, *s.* Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mâlt'dŭst, *s.* The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mâlt'flōre, *s.* A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mâlt, *v. n.* To make malt, to be made malt. [Obsolete.

MALTHORSE, mâlt'hŏrse, *s.* A dull dolt.

MALTMAN, mâlt'mân, } *s.* One who makes

MALTSTER, mâlt'stŭr, } malt.

To MALTREAT, mâl-trète', *v. a.* To use roughly.

MALTWORM, mâlt'wŭrm, *s.* A tippler.

MALVACEOUS, mâl-vā'shŭs, *a.* Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mâl-vĕr-sā'shŭn, *s.* Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mâm-mâ', *s.* The fond word for mother. [dressed up.

MAMMET, mâm'mĭt, *s.* A puppet, a figure

MAMMIFORM, mâm'mè-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mâm'mĭl-lâ-rè, *a.* Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk, *s.* A large shapeless piece.

To MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk, *v. a.* To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mâm'mûn, *s.* Riches.

MAMMONIST, mâm'mûn-ist, *s.* A worldly-minded man.

MAN, mân, *s.* Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, anyone, one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To MAN, mân, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mân'nâ-klz, *s.* Chains for the hands, the hands, to shackle.

To MANACLE, mân'nâ-kl, *v. a.* To chain

To MANAGE, mân'idje, *v. a.* To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution, or decency.

To MANAGE, mân'idje, *v. n.* To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, mân'idje, *s.* Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mân'idje-â-bl, *a.* Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mân'idje-â-bl-nês, *s.* Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mân'idje-mênt, *s.* Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mân'idje-ûr, *s.* One who has the conduct or direction of anything; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, mân'id-jêr-rè, *s.* Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mâ-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mânsh'it, *s.* A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mântsh-în-êêl', *s.* A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

To MANCIPATE, mân'sè-pâte, *v. a.* To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mân-sè-pâ'shûn, *s.* Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mân'sè-pl, *s.* The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mân-dâ'mûs, *s.* A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mân-dâ-rèên', *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY, mân'dâ-târ-è, *s.* He to whom the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, mân'dâte, *s.* Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, mân'dâ-tûr-è, *a.* Preceptive, directory.

MANDIBLE, mân'dè-bl, *s.* The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mân-dib'bû-lâr, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mân'drâke, *s.* The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, mân'dû-kâte, *v. a.* To chew, to eat. [ing, chewing.

MANDUCATION, mân-dû-kâ'shûn, *s.* Eat-

MANE, mâne, *s.* The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, mân'ête-ûr, *s.* A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mând, *a.* Having a mane.

MANES, mâ'nèz, *s.* Ghost, shade.

MANFUL, mân'fûl, *a.* Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, mân'fûl-è, *ad.* Boldly, stoutly

MANFULNESS, mân'fûl-nês, *s.* Stoutness, boldness. [cattle.

MANGE, mânje, *s.* The itch or scab in

MANGER, mâne'jûr, *s.* The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

MANGINESS, mâne'jè-nês, *s.* Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

MANGLE, mâng'gl, *s.* A machine to smooth linen.

To MANGLE, mâng'gl, *v. a.* To lacerate, to cut or tear piecemeal, to butcher; to smooth linen.

MANGLER, mân'gl-ûr, *s.* A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, mâng'gò, *s.* A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, mâne'jè, *a.* Infected with the mange, scabby.

MANHATER, mân'hâte-ûr, *s.* Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mân'hûd, *s.* Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIA, mâ'nè-â, *s.* Madness.

MANIAC, mâ'nè-âk, *s.* A mad person.

MANIAC, mâ'nè-âk, } *a.* Raging with

MANIACAL, mâ-nè'â-kâl, } madness.

MANIFEST, mân'nè-fêst, *a.* Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

To MANIFEST, mân'nè-fêst, *v. a.* To make appear; to show plainly, to discover.

MANIFESTATION, mân-nè-fês-tâ'shûn, *s* Discovery, publication.

MANIFESTABLE, mân-nè-fês'tâ-bl, *a.* Easy, to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, mân'nè-fêst-lè, *ad.* Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, mân'nè-fêst-nês, *s.* Perspicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mân-nè-fês'tò, *s.* Publick protestation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, mân'nè-fôld, *a* Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, mân'nè-fôld-lè, *ad.* In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mân'nè-kin, *s.* A little man.

MANIPLE, mân'è-pl, *s.* A handful; a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULAR, mâ-nĭp'pû-lâr, *a.* Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mân'kĭl-lŭr, *s.* Murderer.

MANKIND, mân-kyînd', *s.* The race or species of human beings.

MANLESS, mân'lĕs, *a.* Without men, not manned.

MANLIKE, mân'like, *a.* Having the qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLINESS, mân'lè-nĕs, *s.* Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

MANLING, mân'lĭng, *s.* A little man.

MANLY, mân'lè, *a.* Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

MANNA, mân'nâ, *s.* A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, mân'nŭr, *s.* Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

MANNERIST, mân'nŭr-ĭst, *s.* Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

MANNERLINESS, mân'nŭr-lè-nĕs, *s.* Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, mân'nŭr-lè, *a.* Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MANNERLY, mân'nŭr-lè, *ad.* Civilly, without rudeness.

MANNIKIN, mân'nè-kĭn, *s.* A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, mân'nish, *a.* Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

MANŒUVRE, mân-ô'vŭr, *s.* An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; an operation in military and naval tactics.

MANOR, mân'nŭr, *s.* Manor signifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.

MANORIAL, mâ-nō'rè-âl, *a.* Belonging to a manor.

MANSION, mân'shŭn, *s.* Place of residence, abode, house.

MANSLAUGHTER, mân'slâw-tŭr, *s.* Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man, not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mân'slâ-ŭr, *s.* Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSTEALER, mân'stèle-ŭr, *s.* A slave-trader.

MANSUETE, mân'swète, *a.* Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mân'swè-tûde, *s.* Tameness, gentleness.

MANTEL, mân'tl, *s.* Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mân-tè-lĕt', *s.* A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

MANTIGER, mân-tì'gŭr, *s.* A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mân'tl, *s.* A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, mân'tl, *v. a.* To cloak, to cover.

To MANTLE, mân'tl, *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather anything on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTOLOGY, mân-tŏl'ò-jè, *s.* The gift of prophecy.

MANTUA, mân'tshû-â, *s.* A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, mân'tû-mâ'kŭr, *s.* One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mân'û-âl, *a.* Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, mân'û-âl, *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDUCTION, mân-nû-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTORY, mân-û-fâk'tŭr-è, *s.* A place where a manufacture is carried on.

MANUFACTURE, mân-nû-fâk'tshûre, *s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship; anything made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, mân-û-fâk'tshûre, *v. a.* To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFACTURER, mân-nû-fâk'tshû-rŭr, *s.* A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, mân'nû-mize, *v. a.* To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION, mân-nû-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMIT, mân-nû-mĭt', *v. a.* To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, mâ-nû'râ-bl, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mân-nû'rânse, *s.* Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, mâ-nûre', *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

MANURE, mâ-nûre', *s.* Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mâ-nûre'mĕnt, *s.* Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mâ-nû'rŭr, *s.* He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mân'û-skrĭpt, *s.* A book written, not printed.

MANY, mĕn'nè, *a.* Consisting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mĕn'nè-kŭl-lŭrd, *a.* Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mĕn'nè-kŏr-nŭrd, *a.* Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mĕn'nè-hĕd-dĕd, *a.* Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mĕn'nè-lâng'gwĭdjd, *a.* Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mĕn'nè-pèè-pld, *a.* Numerously populous.

MANYTIMES, mĕn'nè-timz, *a.* Often, frequently.

MAP, măp, *s.* A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

To MAP, măp, *v. a.* To delineate, to set down. Little used.

MAPLE-TREE, mă'pl-trèè, *s.* A tree frequent in hedgerows.

MAPPERY, măp'pûr-è, *s.* The art of planning and designing.

To MAR, mâr, *v. a.* To injure, to spoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, mâr-â-năth'â, *s.* It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing, among the Jews. [tion.

MARASMUS, mâ-răz'mŭs, *s.* A consump-

MARAUDER, mâ-ró'dûr, *s.* A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder.

MARAUDING, mâ-ró'dĭng, *s.* Roving in quest of plunder.

MARBLE, mâr'bl, *s.* Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, mâr'bl, *a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To MARBLE, mâr'bl, *v. a.* To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, mâr-bl-hârt-ĕd, *a.* Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, mâr'kâ-sîte, *s.* The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines. [year.

MARCH, mârtsh, *s.* The third month of the

To MARCH, mârtsh, *v. n.* To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

To MARCH, mârtsh, *v. a.* To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, mârtsh, *s.* Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, mârtsh'ûr, *s.* President of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, mâr'tshŭn-ĕs, *s.* The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, mârtsh'pâne, *s.* A kind of sweet bread. [thered.

MARCID, mâr'sĭd, *a.* Lean, pining, wi-

MARCOUR, mâr'kûr, *s.* Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, mâre, *s.* The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight, the nightmare.

MARESCHAL, mâr'shâl, *s.* A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, mâr'gâ-rîte, *s.* A pearl.

MARGENT, mâr'jĕnt, } *s.* The border, the
MARGIN, mâr'jĭn, } brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

MARGINAL, mâr'jè-nâl, *a.* Placed or written on the margin. [margin.

MARGINATED, mâr'jè-nâ-tĕd, *a.* Having a

MARGRAVE, mâr'grâve, *s.* A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, mâr'rè-ĕts, *s.* A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, mâr'rè-gôld, *s.* A yellow flower.

To MARINATE, mâr'rè-nâte, *v. a.* To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

MARINE, mâ-rèèn', *a.* Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, mâ-rèèn', *s.* Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER, mâr'rĭn-ûr, *s.* A seaman, a sailor.

MARJORAM, mâr'jûr-ŭm, *s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mâr'ĭsh, *s.* A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.

MARISH, mâr'ĭsh, *a.* Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.

MARITAL, mâr'rè-tâl, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, mâ-rît'tè-mâl, } *a.* Performed
MARITIME, mâ'rè-tîm, } on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, mârk, *s.* A token by which anything is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; anything at which a missive weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; a sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence; a character made by those who cannot write their names; Marque, French, license of reprisals.

To MARK, mârk, *v. a.* To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of. [tice.

To MARK, mârk, *v. n.* To note, to take no-

MARKER, mârk'ûr, *s.* One that puts a mark on anything; one that notes or takes notice.

MARKET, mâr'kĭt, *s.* A public time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To MARKET, mâr'kĭt, *v. n.* To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, mâr-kĭt-bĕl', *s.* The bell to give notice that the trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mâr-kĭt-krôs', *s.* A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mâr-kĭt-dâ', *s.* The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mâr'kĭt-fôks, *s.* People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAN, mâr'kĭt-măn, *s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mâr'kĭt-plâse, *s.* Plac where the market is held.

Market-price, mär'kĭt-prīse, } Market-rate, mär'kĭt-rāte, } *s.* The price at which anything is currently sold.

Market-town, mär'kĭt-toŭn, *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

Marketable, mär'kĭt-ă-bl, *a.* Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found, current in the market.

Marksman, märks'măn, *s.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

Marl, märl, *s.* A kind of clay much used for manure.

To **Marl, märl,** *v. a.* To manure with marl.

Marline, mär'lĭn, *s.* Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

Marlinspike, mär'lĭn spīke, *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

Marlpit, märl'pĭt, *s.* Pit out of which marl is dug.

Marly, mär'lē, *a.* Abounding with marl.

Marmalade, mär'mă-lāde, } Marmalet, mär'mă-lĕt, } *s.* The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

Marmoration, mär-mō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Incrustation with marble.

Marmorean, mär-mō'rē-ăn, *a.* Made of marble.

Marmoset, mär-mō-zĕt', *s.* A small monkey.

Marmot, mär-mŏt', *s.* The Marmotto, or Mus alpinus.

Marquess, mär'kwĭs, *s.* The right word for what is now usually written and called *Marquis*.

Marquetry, mär'kĕt-trē, *s.* Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

Marquis, mär'kwĭs, *s.* In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Marquisate, mär'kwĭz-āte, *s.* The seignory of a marquis.

Marren, mär'rŭn, *s.* One who spoils or hurts.

Marriable, mär'rē-ă-bl, *a.* Marriageable.

Marriage, mär'rĭdje, *s.* The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

Marriageable, mär'rĭdje-ă-bl, *a.* Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

Married, mär'rĭd, *a.* Conjugal, connubial.

Marrow, mär'rō, *s.* An oleaginous substance contained in the bones.

Marrowbone, mär'rō bōne, *s.* Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

Marrowfat, mär'rō-făt, *s.* A kind of pea.

Marrowish, mär'rō-ĭsh, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

Marrowless, mär'rō-lĕs, *a.* Void of marrow.

To **Marry, mär'rē,** *v. a.* To join a man and woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To **Marry, mär'rē,** *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

Marsh, märsh, *s.* A fen, a bog, a swamp.

Marsh-mallow, märsh-măl'lō, *s.* A plant.

Marsh-marigold, märsh-măr'rē-gōld, *s.* A flower.

Marshal, mär'shăl, *s.* The chief officer of arms, an officer who regulates combats in the lists, any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To **Marshal, mär'shăl,** *v. a.* To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

Marshaller, mär'shăl-lŭr, *s.* One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

Marshalsea, mär'shăl-sē, *s.* The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

Marshalship, mär'shăl-shĭp, *s.* The office of a marshal.

Marshflower, märsh-flŏŭ'ŭr, *s.* A gelder rose.

Marshrocket, märsh-rŏk'kĭt, *s.* A species of watercresses.

Marshy, märsh'ē, *a.* Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

Mart, märt, *s.* A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart. *See* Mark.

To **Mart, märt,** *v. a.* To traffick.

Martes, mär'tĭn, *s.* A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

Martial, mär'shăl, *a.* Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

Martialist, mär'shăl'ĭst, *s* A warrior.

Martin, mär'tĭn. Martinet, mär-tĭn-ĕt', Martlet, märt'lĕt, *s.* A kind of swallow.

Martinet, mär-tin-ĕt', *s. French.* An officer overnice in discipline.

Martingal, mär'tĭn-găl, *s.* A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.

Martinmas, mär'tĭn-mŭs, *s.* The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly called Martilmas or Martlemas.

Martyr, mär'tŭr, *s.* One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To **Martyr, mär'tŭr,** *v. a.* To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

Martyrdom, mär'tŭr-dŭm, *s.* The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

Martyrology, mär tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* A register of martyrs.

Martyrologist, mär tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jĭst, *s.* A writer of martyrology.

Marvel, mär'vĕl, *s.* A wonder, anything astonishing.

To **Marvel, mär'vĕl,** *v. n.* To wonder, to be astonished.

Marvellous, mär'vĕl-lŭs, *a.* Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the marvellous is anything exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

Marvellously, mär'vĕl-lŭs-lē, *ad.* Wonderfully.

Marvellousness, mär'vĕl-lŭs nĕs, *s.* Wonderfulness, strangeness.

MASCULINE, mâs'kû-lĭn, *a.* Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mâs'kû-lĭn-lè, *ad.* Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mâs'kû-lĭn-nĕs, *s.* Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mâsh, *s.* Anything mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, mâsh, *v. a.* To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHY, mâsh'è, *a.* Produced by crushing.

MASK, mâsk, *s.* A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, mâsk, *v. a.* To disguise with a mask or visor, to cover, to hide.

To MASK, mâsk, *v. n.* To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mâsk'ûr, *s.* One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mâ'sn, *s.* A builder with stone.

MASONRY, mâ'sn-rè, *s.* The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râde', *s.* A diversion in which the company is masked: disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râde', *v. n.* To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mâs-kûr-rà'dûr, *s.* A person in a mask.

MASS, mâs, *s.* A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Romish church.

MASSACRE, mâs'sà-kûr, *s.* Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mâs'sà-kûr, *v. a.* To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSACRER, mâs'sà-krûr, *s.* One who murders in mass.

MASSINESS, mâs'sè-nĕs, } *s.* Weight,
MASSIVENESS, mâs'sĭv-nĕs, } bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mâs'sĭv, } *a.* Weighty, bulky.
MASSY, mâs'sè, }

MAST, mâst, *s.* The beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mâst'ĕd, *a.* Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mâ'stûr, *s.* One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as, Master of Arts.

To MASTER, mâs'tûr, *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERDOM, mâ'stûr-dŭm, *s.* Dominion, ruler.

MASTERFUL, mâ'stûr-fûl, *a.* Imperious; [skilful.

MASTER-KEY, mâ'stûr-kè, *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mâ'stûr-sĭn'nû, *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mâ'stûr-strĭng, *s.* Principal string.

MASTERSTROKE, mâ'stûr-stròke, *s.* Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mâ'stûr-lĕs, *s.* Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mâ'stûr-lè, *ad.* With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mâ'stûr-lè, *a.* Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mâ'stûr-pèse, *s.* Capital performance, anything done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mâ'stûr-shĭp, *s.* Rule, power, superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mâ'stûr-tè*th*, *s.* The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mâ'stûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

MASTERY, mâ'stûr-è, *s.* Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mâst'fûl, *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mâs-tè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mâs'tè-kà-tûr-è, *s.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, mâs'tĭk, *s.* A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mâs'tĭf, *s.* A dog of the largest [size.

MASTLESS, mâst'lĕs, *a.* Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mĕs'lĭn, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mât, *s.* A texture of sedge, flags, or [rushes.

To MAT, mât, *v. a.* To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mât-à-dòr', *s.* A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mâtsh, *s.* Anything that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mâtsh, *v. a.* To be equal to; to show an equal; to equal, to oppose, to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mâtsh, *v. n.* To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mătsh'â-bl, *a.* Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mătsh'lĕs, *a.* Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mătsh'lĕs-lè, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESS-NESS, mătsh'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mătsh'mâ-kûr, *s.* One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, māte, *s.* A husband or wife; a companion, male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the Master's mate.

To MATE, māte, *v. a.* To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter sense.

MATELESS, māte'lĕs, *a.* Without a mate.

MATERIAL, mâ-tē'rē-âl, *a.* Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALISM, mâ-tē'rē-âl-ĭzm, *s.* Doctrine which denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALIST, mâ-tē'rē-âl-ĭst, *s.* One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mâ-tē-rē-ăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Material existence, not spirituality.

To MATERIALIZE, mâ-tē'rē-âl-ĭze, *v. a.* To regard as matter.

MATERIALS, mâ-tē'rē-âlz, *s.* The substance of which anything is made.

MATERIALLY, mâ-tē'rē-âl-ē, *ad.* In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mâ-tē'rē-âl-nĕs, *s.* State of being material, importance.

MATERIATE, mâ-tē'rē-ât, *a.* Consisting of matter.

MATERNAL, mâ-tĕr'nâl, *a.* Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mâ-tĕr'nē-tè, *s.* The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, măt'fĕl-ŭn, *s.* A species of knapweed.

MATHEMATICAL, mă*th*-ē-măt'ē-kâl, } *a.*
MATHEMATICK, mă*th*-ē-măt'ĭk, }
Considered according to the doctrine of mathematicks.

MATHEMATICALLY, mă*th*-ē-măt'tē-kâl-ē, *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mă*th*-ē-mâ-tĭsh'ăn, *s.* A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, mă*th*-ē-măt'ĭks, *s.* That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mâ-*th*ē'sĭs, *s.* The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, măt'tĭn, *a.* Morning, used in the morning.

MATINS, măt'tĭnz, *s.* Morning worship.

MATRASS, măt'răs, *s.* A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

MATRICE, mā'trĭs, *s.* The womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

MATRICIDE, măt'trē-side, *s.* Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

To MATRICULATE, mâ-trĭk'ŭ-lâte, *v. a.* To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mâ-trĭk'ŭ-lâte, *s* A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mâ-trĭk-kŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, măt-trē-mō'nē-âl, *a.* Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, măt-trē-mō'nē-âl-ē, *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, măt'trē-mŭn-è, *s.* Marriage, the nuptial state.

MATRIX, mā'trĭks, *s.* Womb, a place where anything is generated or formed.

MATRON, mā'trŭn, *s.* An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, măt'rō-nâl, *or* mā'trō-nâl, *a.* Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

MATRONIZE, mā'trŭn-ĭze, *v. a.* To render matronlike.

MATRONLY, mā'trŭn-lè, *a.* Elderly, ancient.

MATROSS, mâ-trŏs', *s.* Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, măt'tûr, *s.* Body, substance extended; materials, that of which anything is composed; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed: affair, business, in a familiar sense; cause of disturbance; import, consequence; thing, object, that which has some particular relation; space or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To MATTER, măt'tûr, *v. n.* To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by suppuration.

To MATTER, măt'tûr, *v. a.* To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, măt'tûr-è, *a.* Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, măt'tŭk, *s.* A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood; a pickaxe.

MATTRESS, măt'trĭs, *s.* A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, mătsh'ŭ-râte, *v. a.* To hasten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, mătsh'ŭ-râte, *v. n.* To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mătsh-ù-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mătsh'ù-rā-tĭv, *a.* Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE, mā-tūre', *a.* Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.

To MATURE, mā-tūre', *v. a.* To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mā-tūre'lè, *ad.* Ripely, completely; with counsel well-digested; early, soon.

MATURITY, mā-tū'rè-tè, *s.* Ripeness, completion.

MAUDLIN, mâwd'lĭn, *a.* Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, mâw'gŭr, *ad.* In spite of, notwithstanding; with ill-will.

To MAUL, mâwl, *v. a.* To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

MAUL, mâwl, *s.* A heavy hammer.

MAUND, mând, *s.* A hand basket.

To MAUNDER, mân'dŭr, *v. n.* To grumble, to murmur.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY, mâwn'dè, *or* mân'dè-*th*ŭrz'dà, *s.* The Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEAN, mâw-zō-lè'ăn, *a.* Monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, mâw-zō-lè'ŭm, *s.* A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mâw, *s.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, mâw'kĭsh, *a.* Apt to offend the stomach.

MAWKISHNESS, mâw'kĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, mâw'wŭrm, *s.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, măg-zĭl'lăr, } *a.* Belonging
MAXILLARY, măks'ĭl-lăr-è, } to the jawbone.

MAXIM, măks'ĭm, *s.* An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAXIMUM, măk'sè-mŭm, *s.* The largest attainable quantity.

MAY, mà, Auxiliary verb, pret. *Might.* To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.

MAY BE, mà'bè, *ad.* Perhaps.

MAY, mà, *s.* The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, mà, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, mà'bŭg, *s.* A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, mà'dà, *s.* The first of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mà'flŏŭr, *s.* A plant.

MAY-FLY, mà'flì, *s.* An insect.

MAY-GAME, mà'gàme, *s.* Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

MAY-LILY, mà'lĭl-lè, *s.* The same with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mà'pōle, *s.* Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, mà'wēēd, *s.* A species of chamomile.

MAYOR, mà'ŭr, *s.* The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, mà'ŭr-ăl-tè, *s.* The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, mà'ŭr-ĕs, *s.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, măz'zŭrd, *s.* A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, màze, *s.* A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages: confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To MAZE, màze, *v. a.* To bewilder, to confuse.

MAZY, mà'zè, *a.* Perplexed, confused.

ME, mè. The oblique case of *I*.

MEACOCK, mè'kŏk, *a.* Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

MEAD, mēde, *s.* A kind of drink made of water and honey fermented.

MEAD, mēde, } *s.* A rich pasture
MEADOW, mĕd'dō, } ground, from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mĕd'dō-săf-fŭrn, } *s.*
MEADOW-SWEET, mĕd'dō-swēēt, } Plants.

MEAGER, mē'gŭr, *a.* Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS, mē'gŭr-nĕs, *s.* Leanness, want of flesh; scantness, barrenness.

MEAL, mēle, *s.* The act of eating at a certain time; a repast, the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, mēle, *v. a.* To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

MEALMAN, mēle'măn, *s.* One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mē'lè, *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'lè-mŏŭthd, *a.* Soft-mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEAN, mène, *a.* Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any good quality, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess, intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mène, *s.* Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; By all means, without doubt, without hesitation; By no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Meantime, or meanwhile, in the intervening time.

To MEAN, mène, *v. n.* To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

To MEAN, mène, *v. a.* To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mè-ăn'dŭr, *s.* Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.

To MEANDER, mè-ăn'dŭr, *v. n.* To run winding; to be intricate.

MEANDRIAN, mē-ân'drē-ân, *a.* Meandrous.
MEANDROUS, mē-ân'drŭs, *a.* Winding, flexuous.
MEANING, mē'nĭng, *s.* Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.
MEANLY, mēne'lè, *ad.* Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.
MEANNESS, mēne'nĕs, *s.* Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness. [*mean.*
MEANT, mĕnt. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *To* MEASE, mēse, *s.* A mease of herrings is five hundred.
MEASLED, mē'zld, *a.* Infected with the measles.
MEASLES, mē'zlz, *s.* A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees. [measles.
MEASLY, mē'zlè, *a.* Scabbed with the
MEASURABLE, mĕzh'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.
MEASURABLENESS, mĕzh'ûr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.
MEASURABLY, mĕzh'ûr-â-blè, *ad.* Moderately.
MEASURE, mĕzh'ûre, *s.* That by which anything is measured; the rule by which anything is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as, a Measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard measure, to be hardly dealt by.
To MEASURE, mĕzh'ûre, *v. a.* To compute the quantity of anything by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.
MEASURELESS, mĕzh'ûr-lĕs, *a.* Immense, immeasurable.
MEASUREMENT, mĕzh'ûr-mĕnt, *s.* Mensuration, act of measuring.
MEASURER, mĕzh'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that measures. [general.
MEAT, mète, *s.* Flesh to be eaten; food in
MEATHE, mēthe, *s.* A kind of drink; mead.
MEATY, mēte'è, *a.* Fleshy, but not fat.
MECHANICAL, mē-kân'ē-kâl, } *a.* Mean,
MECHANICK, mē-kân'nĭk, } servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.
MECHANICK, mē-kân'nĭk, *s.* A manufacturer, a low workman.
MECHANICKS, mē-kân'nĭks, *s.* Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.
MECHANICALLY, mē-kân'nē-kâl-è, *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism.
MECHANICALNESS, mē-kân'nē-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.
MECHANICIAN, mĕk-â-nĭsh'ân, } *s.* A man
MECHANIST, mĕk'kâ-nĭst, } professing or studying the construction of machines.
MECHANISM, mĕk'â-nĭsm, *s.* Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECONIUM, mē-kō'nē-ŭm, *s.* Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.
MEDAL, mĕd'dâl, *s.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance. [medals.
MEDALLICK, mē-dâl'lĭk, *a.* Pertaining to
MEDALLION, mē-dâl'yŭn, *s.* A large antique stamp or medal.
MEDALLIST, mĕd'dâl-ist, *s.* A man skilled or curious in medals.
To MEDDLE, mĕd'dl, *v. n.* To have to do; to interpose, to act in anything; to interpose, or intervene importunely or officiously.
MEDDLER, mĕd'dl-ûr, *s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. [dling.
MEDDLESOME, mĕd'dl-sŭm, *a.* Intermed-
MEDDLING, mĕd'dl-ĭng, *s.* Important interference.
To MEDIATE, mē'dè-âte, *v. n.* To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.
To MEDIATE, mē'dè-âte, *v. a.* To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.
MEDIATE, mē'dè-âte, *a.* Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a mean.
MEDIATELY, mē'dè-âte-lè, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
MEDIATION, mē-dè-â'shŭn, *s.* Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.
MEDIATOR, mē-dè-â'tûr, *s.* One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.
MEDIATORIAL, mē-dè-â-tō'rē-âl, } *a.* Be-
MEDIATORY, mē'dè-â-tûr-è, } longing to a mediator.
MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dè-â'tûr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a mediator.
MEDIATRIX, mē-dè-â'trĭks, *s.* A female mediator. [be healed.
MEDICABLE, mĕd'dè-kâ-bl, *a.* That may
MEDICAL, mĕd'è-kâl, *a.* Physical, relating to the art of healing.
MEDICALLY, mĕd'è-kâl-è, *ad.* Physically, medicinally.
MEDICAMENT, mĕd'è-kâ-mĕnt, *s.* Anything used in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDICAMENTAL, mĕd-ĕ-kă-mĕnt'ăl, *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mĕd-ĕ-kă-mĕnt'ăl-ĕ, *ad.* After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mĕd'ĕ-kāte, *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal.

MEDICATION, mĕd-ĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.

MEDICINABLE, mĕ-dĭs'sĭn-ă-bl, *a.* Having the power of physick.

MEDICINAL, mĕ-dĭs'ĕ-năl, *a.* Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick. [sically.

MEDICINALLY, mĕ-dĭs'sĕ-năl-lĕ, *ad.* Phy-

MEDICINE, mĕd'dĕ-sĭn, *s.* Any remedy administered by a physician.

To MEDICINE, mĕd'dĕ-sĭn, *v. a.* To operate upon; or, to affect as physick.

MEDIETY, mĕ-dī'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRIST, mĕ-dĕ-ō'krĭst, *s.* One of middling abilities.

MEDIOCRITY, mĕ-dĕ-ŏk'rĕ-tĕ, *or* mĕ-jĕ-ŏk'rĕ-tĕ, *s.* Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ĕ-tāte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ĕ-tāte, *v. n.* To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mĕd-ĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mĕd'ĕ-tă-tĭv, *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mĕd-ĕ-tĕr-rā'nĕ-ăn, *a.* Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

MEDIUM, mē'dĕ-ŭm, *or* mē'jĕ-ŭm, *s.* Anything intervening; anything used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mĕd'lŭr, *s.* A tree, the fruit of that tree. [lany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mĕd'lĕ, *s.* A mixture, a miscel-

MEDLEY, mĕd'lĕ, *a.* Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mĕ-dŭl'lăr, *a.* Pertaining to the marrow. [sent, gift,

MEDULLARY, mĕd'ŭl-lăr-ĕ, *a.*

MEED, mēēd, *s.* Reward, recompense, pre-

MEEK, mēēk, *a.* Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mēē'kn, *v. a.* To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mēēk'lĕ, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēēk'nĕs, *s.* Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper. [MERE.

MEER, mēre. *a.* Simple, unmixed. *See*

MEER, mēre, *s* A lake, a boundary. *See* MERE.

MEERED, mērd, *a.* Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēēt, *a.* Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mēēt, *v. a.* To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēēt, *v. n.* To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join, to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēēt'ŭr, *s.* One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mēēt'ĭng, *s.* An assembly, a convention, a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēēt'ĭng-hŏŭse, *s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēēt'lĕ, *ad.* Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēēt'nĕs, *s.* Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grĭm, *s.* Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'lăn-kŏl-lĭk, *a.* Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

To MELANCHOLIZE, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-līze, *v. n.* To become sad or gloomy.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĕ, *s.* A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĕ, *a.* Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mĕl'lĕ-lŭt, *s.* A plant; a salve made from it.

To MELIORATE, mē'lē-ō-rāte, *v. a.* To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lē-ō-rā'shŭn, *s.* Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lē-ŏr'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ĕnse. *s.* A honeyed flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing with honey, flowing with sweetness.

MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ŭs, *a.*

MELLOW, mĕl'lō, *a.* Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō, *v. a.* To ripen, to mature; to soften. [to ripen.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō, *v. n.* To be matured,

MELLOWNESS, mĕl'lō-nĕs, *s.* Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mè-lō'dē-ŭs, *or* mè-lō'jē-ŭs, *a.* Musical, harmonious

MELODIOUSLY, mè-lō'dē-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mè-lō'dē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODRAMA, mĕl'ō-drăm-mâ, *s.* A dramatic performance intermixed with songs.

MELODY, mĕl'lō-dè, *s.* Musick, harmony

MELON, mĕl'lŭn, *s.* A plant; the fruit.

To MELT, mĕlt, *v. a.* To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To MELT, mĕlt, *v. n.* To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mĕlt'ŭr, *s.* One that melts

MELTINGNESS, mĕlt'ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to be softened.

MELTINGLY, mĕlt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Like something melting.

MELWEL, mĕl'wĕl, *s.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mĕm'bŭr, *s.* A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm'brâne, *s.* A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brâ-nâ'shŭs,
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brâ'nè-ŭs,
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm'brân-ŭs, } *a.*
Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mè-mĕn'tō, *s.* A memorial, notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, mè-mŏĭr', mĕm'wâr, } *s.* An account of transactions familiarly written; account of anything.

MEMORABLE, mĕm'mŭr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm'mŭr-â-blè, *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mō-răn'dŭm, *s.* A note to help the memory.

MEMORATIVE, mĕm'mō-rā-tĭv, *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of.

MEMORIAL, mè-mō'rè-âl, *a.* Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mè-mō'rè-âl, *s.* A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mè-mō'rè-âl-ĭst, *s.* One who writes memorials.

MEMORIST, mĕm'mō-rĭst, *s.* One that causes things to be remembered.

To MEMORIZE, mĕm'ō-rize, *v. a.* To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mĕm'mŭr-è, *s.* The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn, *s.* The plural of *Man*.

To MENACE, mĕn'nâse, *v. a.* To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mĕn'nâse, *s.* A threat.

MENACER, mĕn'nâs-ŭr, *s.* A threatener, one that threats.

MENAGE, mè-năzhe', *s.* A collection of animals.

MENAGERIE, mĕn-ăzhe-ŭr-è', *s.* A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn'â-gŏg, *s.* A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mĕnd, *v. a.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd, *v. n.* To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mĕn'dâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being mended

MENDACIOUS, mĕn-dâ'shŭs, *a.* False, lying.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs'sè-tè, *s.* Falsehood.

MENDICANCY, mĕn'dè-kăn-sè, *s.* Beggary.

MENDER, mĕnd'ŭr, *s.* One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dè-kânt, *a.* Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dè-kânt, *s.* A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mĕn'dè-kâte, *v. n.* To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs'sè-tè, *s.* The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕnds, *s.* For amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mè'nè-âl, *a.* Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mè-nĭn'jēs, *s.* The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mè-nŏl'lō-jè, *s.* A register of months.

MENSAL, mĕn'sâl, *a.* Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mĕns'strŭ-âl, *a.* Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mĕns'strŭ-ŭs, *a.* Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mĕns'strŭ-ŭm, *s.* All liquors are called menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mĕn-shŭ-râ-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mĕn'shŭ-râ-bl, *a.* Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mĕn'shŭ-râl, *a.* Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mĕn'shŭ-râte, *v. a.* To measure, to take the dimension of anything.

MENSURATION, mĕn-shŭ-râ'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mĕnt'âl, *a.* Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mĕnt'âl-è, *ad.* Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mĕn'shŭn, *s.* Oral or written expression, or recital of anything.

To MENTION, mĕn'shŭn, *v. a.* To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITIC, mè-fĭt'ĭk, } *a.* Ill-sa-
MEPHITICAL, mè-fĭt'ĕ-kăl, } voured, stinking.

MERACIOUS, mè-rā'shŭs, *a.* Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mĕr'kăn-tănt, *s.* A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mĕr'kăn-tĭl, *a.* Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rè-nĕs, *s.* Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rè, *a.* Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rè, *s.* A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mĕr'sŭr, *s.* One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mĕr'sŭr-è, *s.* Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize, *s.* Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, anything to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize, } *v. n.*
To MERCHANT, mĕr'tshănt, } To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mĕr'tshănt, *s.* One who trafficks to remote countries.

MERCHANTLY, mĕr'tshănt-lè, } *a.* Like
MERCHANTLIKE, mĕr'tshănt-like, } a merchant. [of trade.

MERCHANTMAN, mĕr'tshănt-măn, *s.* A ship

MERCHANTABLE, mĕr'tshănt-à-bl, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, mĕr'sè-fŭl, *a.* Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MERCIFULLY, mĕr'sè-fŭl-lè, *ad.* Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mĕr'sè-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mĕr'sè-lĕs, *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless, hardhearted.

MERCILESSLY, mĕr'sè-lĕs-lè, *ad.* In a manner void of pity. [of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mĕr'sè-lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want

MERCURIAL, mĕr-kū'rè-ăl, *a.* Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mĕr-kū-rè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of mixing anything with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mĕr'kū-rè, *s.* The chymist's name for quicksilver: sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MERCY, mĕr'sè, *s.* Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

MERCY-SEAT, mĕr'sè-sète, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mère, *a.* That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mère, *s.* A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mère'lè, *ad.* Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Whorishly.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Allurements of strumpets.

To MERGE, mĕrje, *v. a.* To immerse; to plunge. [up.

To MERGE, mĕrje, *v. n.* To be swallowed

MERIDIAN, mè-rĭd'è-ăn, *or* mè-rĭd'jè-ăn, *s.* Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of anything; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mè-rĭd'è-ăn, *a.* At the point of noon; extending from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, mè-rĭd'è-ò-năl, *a.* Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, mè-rĭd-è-ò-năl'è-tè, *s.* Position in the south.

MERIDIONALLY, mè-rĭd'è-ò-năl-lè, *ad.* With a southern aspect.

MERIT, mĕr'ĭt, *s.* Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward de served; claim, right.

To MERIT, mĕr'ĭt, *v. a.* To deserve, to have a right to claim anything as deserved; to deserve, to earn.

MERITABLE, mĕr'ĭt-à-bl, *a.* Fit to be rewarded.

MERITORIOUS, mĕr-rè-tò'rè-ŭs, *a.* Deserving of reward, high in desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mĕr-rè-tò'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mĕr-rè-tò'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s* The state of deserving well.

MERLIN, mĕr'lĭn, *s.* A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mĕr'mâde, *s.* A sea woman.

MERRILY, mĕr'rè-lè, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rè-måke, *s.* A festival a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rè-måke, *v. n.* To feast, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mĕr'rè-mĕnt, *s.* Mirth, gayety, laughter. [disposition.

MERRINESS, mĕr'rè-nĕs, *s.* Mirth, merry

MERRY, mĕr'rè, *a.* Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-rè-ăn-drŏŏ, *s.* A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mĕr'rè-*th*âwt, *s.* A forked bone in the body of fowls.

MERSION, mĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of sinking.

MESEEMS, mè-sèèmz', (Impersonal verb.) I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mĕz'zĕn-tĕr-è, *s.* That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr'rĭk, *a.* Relating to the mesentery.

MESERAICK, mĕz-zĕr-à'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the mesentery.

MESH, mĕsh, *s.* The space between the threads of a net [ensnare.

To MESH, mĕsh, *v. a.* To catch in a net, to

MESHY, mĕsh'ĕ, *a.* Reticulated; of network.

MESLIN, mĕs'lĭn, *s.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MESS, mĕs, *s.* A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together. [ther.

To MESS, mĕs, *v. n.* To eat, to feed toge-

MESSAGE, mĕs'sĭdje, *s.* An errand, anything committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mĕs'sĕn-jûr, *s.* One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of anything.

MESSIAH, mĕs-sī'à, *s.* The Anointed, the Christ.

MESSIEURS, mĕsh'shŏŏrz, *or* mĕs-shŏŏrz', *s. French.* Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mĕs'māte, *s.* One of a set who mess together.

MESSUAGE, mĕs'swâdje, *s.* The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MESYMNICUM, mè-sĭm'nè-kŭm, *s.* A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

MET, mĕt. The *pret.* and *part.* of *Meet.*

METABASIS, mè-tăb'â-sĭs, *s.* In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, mè-tăb'bŏ-là, *s.* In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS, mĕt-tà-kâr'pŭs, *s.* In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACHRONISM, mè-tăk'rò-nĭzm, *s.* An errour in the computation of time.

METAGE, mè'tâdje, *s.* Measurement of coals.

METAGRAMMATISM, mĕt-â-grâm'â-tĭzm, *s.* An anagrammatick transposition of letters, so as to form another word; as out of the letters *Addison*, may be formed *Siddona.*

METAL, mĕt'tl, *s.* A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The metals are numerous; the principal are, first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron, and sixth, lead. Some have added *mercury*, or quicksilver, to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the *semi-metals.* Courage, spirit.

METALEPSIS, mĕt-tà-lĕp'sĭs, *s.* A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL, mè-tăl'lè-kăl, } *a.* Partaking

METALLICK, mè-tăl'lĭk. } of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mĕt-tăl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Producing metals.

METALLINE, mĕt'tăl-lĭne, *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIST, mĕt'tăl-lĭst, *s.* A worker of metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mĕt-tăl-lŏg'grâ-fè, *s.* An account of metals.

METALLURGIST, mĕt'tăl-lûr-jĭst, *s.* A worker of metals.

METALLURGY, mĕt'tăl-lûr-jè, *s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mĕt-tà-mŏr'fŭs, *v. a.* To change the form of anything.

METAMORPHOSIS, mĕt-tà-mŏr'fò-sĭs, *s* Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mĕt'tà-fûr, *s.* The application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mĕt-tà-fŏr'è-kăl, } *a.* Not

METAPHORICK, mĕt-tà-fŏr'ĭk, } literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mĕt'tà-frâze, *s.* A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mĕt'tà-frâst, *s.* A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mĕt-tà-fĭz'è-kăl, } *a.*

METAPHYSICK, mĕt-tà-fĭz'ĭk, } Versed in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakspeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICIAN, mĕt-tà-fĭz-zĭsh'ăn, *s.* One versed in metaphysicks.

METAPHYSICKS, mĕt'tà-fĭz-ĭks, *s.* Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mè-tăs'tà-sĭs, *s.* Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, mĕt-â-târ'săl, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, mĕt-â-târ'sŭs, *s.* The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mè-tăth'è-sĭs, *s.* A transposition.

To METE, mète, *v. a.* To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mè-tĕmp-sè-kŏ'sĭs, *s.* The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, mè'tè-ûr, *or* mè'tshè-ûr, *s.* Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mè-tè-ò-rò-lŏd'jè-kăl, *a* Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mè-tè-ò-rŏl'lò-jĭst, *s.* A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mè-tè-ò-rŏl'lò-jè, *s.* The doctrine of meteors.

Meteoroscope, mè-tè'ô-rŏs-kôpe, *s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

Meteorous, mè-tè'ô rŭs, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

Meter, mè'tûr, *s.* A measurer.

Methelglin, mè *thĕg'*lin, *s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

Methinks, mè-*thĭnks'*. (Verb impersonal.) I think, it seems to me.

Method, mĕ*th'*ŭd, *s.* The placing of several things, or performing several operations, in the most convenient order.

Methodical, mè-*thŏd'*è-kâl, *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

Methodically, mè-*thŏd'* è-kâl-è, *ad.* According to method and order.

To Methodise, mĕ*th'*ô-dize, *v. a.* To regulate, to dispose in order.

Methodist, mĕ*th'*ô-dĭst, *s.* This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of the followers of Wesley and Whitfield, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.

Methought, mè-*thâwt'*. The *pret.* of *Methinks*.

Metonymical, mĕt-tô-nĭm'mè-kâl, *a.* Put by metonymy for something else.

Metonymically, mĕt-tô-nĭm'mè-kâl-è, *ad.* By metonymy, not literally.

Metonymy, mè-tŏn'è-mè, *or* mĕt'ô-nĭm-è, *s.* A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

Metoposcopy, mĕt-tô-pŏs'kô-pè, *s.* The study of physiognomy.

Metre, mè'tûr, *s.* Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

Metrical, mĕt'trè-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to metre or numbers.

Metropolis, mè-trŏp'pô-lĭs, *s.* The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

Metropolitan, mĕt-trô-pôl'lè-tân, *s.* A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

Metropolitan, mĕt-trô-pôl'lè-tân, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. [courage.

Mettle, mĕt'tl, *s.* Spirit, sprightliness,

Mettled, mĕt'tld, *a.* Sprightly, courageous.

Mettlesome, mĕt'tl-sŭm, *a.* Sprightly, lively, brisk.

Mettlesomely, mĕt'tl-sŭm-lè, *ad.* With sprightliness.

Mew, mû, *s.* A cage, an enclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.

To Mewl, mûle, *v. n.* To squall as a child.

Mezereon, mè-zè'rè-ŭn, *s.* A species of spurge laurel.

Mezzotinto, mĕt-sô-tĭn'tô, *s.* A kind of engraving.

Miasm, mî'ăzm, *s.* *Μιασμα, Greek.* A particle or atom, supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

Mice, mîse, *s.* The plural of *Mouse*.

Michaelmas, mĭk'kêl-mûs, *s.* The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To Miche, mîtsh, *v. n.* To be secret or covered.

Micher, mîtsh'ûr, *s.* A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, a hedge creeper.

Mickle, mĭk'kl, *a.* Much, great. Obsolete.

Microcosm, mî'krô kŏzm, *s.* The little world. Man is so called.

Micrography, mî-krŏg'rà-fè, *s.* The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

Microscope, mî'krô-skôpe, *s.* An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

Micrometer, mî-krŏm'mè-tûr, *s.* An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

Microscopical, mî-krô-skŏp'è-kâl, } *a.*
Microscopick, mî krô-skŏp'pĭk, } Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope; extremely minute.

Mid, mîd, *a.* Middle, equally between two extremes. It is much used in composition.

Mid-course, mîd'kôrse, *s.* Middle of the way.

Mid-day, mîd'dà, *s.* Noon.

Middle, mîd'dl, *a.* Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

Middle, mîd'dl, *s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

Middle-aged, mîd'dl-âdjd, *a.* Placed about the middle of life.

Middlemost, mîd'dl-môst, *a.* Being in the middle.

Middling, mîd'lĭng, *a.* Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

Midland, mîd'lând, *a.* That is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.

Midge, mîdje, *s.* A small fly, a gnat.

Mid-heaven, mîd'hêvn, *s.* The middle of the sky.

Midleg, mîd'lĕg, *s.* Middle of the leg.

Midmost, mîd'môst, *a.* Middle.

Midnight, mîd'nite, *s.* The depth of night, twelve at night.

Midriff, mîd'drĭf, *s.* The diaphragm.

Mid-sea, mîd'sê, *s.* The Mediterranean sea.

Midshipman, mîd'shĭp-mân, *s.* An officer on board a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant.

Midst, mîdst, *s.* Middle.

MIDST, mĭdst', *a.* Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mĭd'strēme, *s.* Middle of the [stream.

MIDSUMMER, mĭd'sŭm-mŭr, *s.* The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā, *s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā, *a.* Middle between two [places.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā, *ad.* In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mĭd'wīfe, *s.* A woman who assists women in childbirth.

To MIDWIFE, mĭd'wīfe, *v. a.* To assist in childbirth; to produce.

MIDWIFERY, mĭd'wĭf-rè, *s.* Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, mĭd'wĭn-tŭr, *s.* The winter solstice.

MIDWOOD, mĭd'wŭd, *a.* In the middle of the wood.

MIEN, mēne, *s.* Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mīte. The *pret.* of *May*.

MIGHT, mīte, *s.* Power, strength, force.

MIGHTILY, mī'tè-lè, *ad.* Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mī'tè-nĕs, *s.* Power, greatness, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mī'tè, *a.* Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mī'tè, *ad.* In a great degree.

To MIGRATE, mī'grāte, *v. n.* To remove from one place to another.

MIGRATION, mī-grā'shŭn, *s.* Act of changing place.

MIGRATORY, mī'grā-tŏ-rè, *a.* Disposal to migrate.

MILCH, mĭlsh, *a.* Giving milk.

MILD, mīld, *a.* Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mĭl'dū, *s.* A disease in plants.

To MILDEW, mĭl'dū, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mīld'lè, *ad.* Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mīld'nĕs, *s.* Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mīle, *s.* The usual measure of roads in England, 1760 yards.

MILESTONE, mīle'stōne, *s.* Stone, set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mĭl'fŏĭl, *s.* A plant, the same with yarrow.

MILIARY, mĭl'yā-rè, *a.* Small, resembling a millet seed.

MILIARY-FEVER, mĭl'yā-rè-fē'vŭr, *s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILITANT, mĭl'lè-tănt, *a.* Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the Church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the Church Triumphant.

MILITARY, mĭl'lè-tā-rè, *a.* Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.

To MILITATE, mĭl'lè-tāte, *v. a.* To oppose; to operate against.

MILITIA, mĭl-lĭsh'yā, *s.* The train bands, the standing force of a nation.

MILK, mĭlk, *s.* The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

To MILK, mĭlk, *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to suck.

MILKEN, mĭlk'kn, *a.* Consisting of milk.

MILKER, mĭlk'ŭr, *s.* One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, mĭlk'è-nĕs, *s.* Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, mĭlk'lĭv-vŭrd, *a.* Cowardly, [faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, mĭlk'māde, *s.* Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, mĭlk'măn, *s.* A man who sells [milk.

MILKPAIL, mĭlk'pāle, *s.* Vessel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, mĭlk'păn, *s.* Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, mĭlk-pŏt'tĭdje, *s.* Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, mĭlk'skōre, *s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board; a petty sum.

MILKSOP, mĭlk'sŏp, *s.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, mĭlk'tōō*th*, *s.* Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKWHITE, mĭlk'whīte, *a.* White as milk.

MILKWORT, mĭlk'wŭrt, *s.* Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, mĭlk'wŭm'mŭn, *s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

MILKY, mĭlk'è, *a.* Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, mĭlk'è-wā, *s.* The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

MILL, mĭll, *s.* An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mĭl, *v. a.* To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mĭl'kŏg, *s.* The denticulation on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mĭl'dăm, *s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

Mill-horse, mĭl'hôrse, *s.* Horse that turns a mill.

Mill-teeth, mĭl'tèè*th*, *s.* The grinders.

Millenarian, mĭl-lè-nâ'rè-ăn, *s.* One who expects the millennium.

Millenary, mĭl'lè-nâ-rè, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

Millennium, mĭl-lĕn'nè-ŭm, *s.* A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our Blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection.

Millennial, mĭl-lĕn'nè-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

Millepedes, mĭl'lè-pêdz, *or* mĭl'lĕp'ê-dêz, *s.* Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

Miller, mĭl'lŭr, *s.* One who attends a mill.

Miller's-thumb, mĭl'lŭrz-*th*ŭm', *s.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead. [sandth.

Millesimal, mĭl-lĕs'sè-măl, *a.* Thou-

Millet, mĭl'lĭt, *s.* A plant; a kind of fish.

Milliner, mĭl'lĭn-nŭr, *s.* One who sells ribands and dresses for women.

Million, mĭl'yŭn, *s.* The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

Millionth, mĭl'yŭn*th*, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

Millstone, mĭl'stône, *s.* The stone by which corn is ground. [the spleen.

Milt, mĭlt, *s.* The sperm of the male fish;

Milter, mĭlt'ŭr, *s.* The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

Miltwort, mĭlt'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

Mime, mime, *s.* A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To **Mime**, mime, *v. n.* To play the mime.

Mimer, mi'mŭr, *s.* A mimick, a buffoon.

Mimetic, mè-mĕt'ĭk, *a.* Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

Mimical, mĭm'mè-kăl, *a.* Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

Mimically, mĭm'mè-kă-lè, *ad.* In imitation, in a mimical manner.

Mimick, mĭm'mĭk, *s.* A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

Mimick, mĭm'mĭk, *a.* Imitative.

To **Mimick**, mĭm'mĭk, *v. a.* To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Mimickry, mĭm'mĭk-rè, *s.* Burlesque imitation.

Mimographer, mè-mŏg'grâ-fŭr, *s.* A writer of farces.

Minacious, mè-nâ'shŭs, *a.* Full of threats.

Minacity, mè-năs'sè-tè, *s.* Disposition to use threats.

Minaret, mĭn'ăr-rĕt, *s.* A kind of spire in Saracenic architecture.

Minatory, mĭn'nâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Threatening.

To **Mince**, minse, *v. a.* To cut into very small parts; to mention anything scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

To **Mince**, minse, *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

Mincingly, mĭn'sĭng-lè, *ad.* In small parts, not fully; affectedly.

Mind, mind, *s.* Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

To **Mind**, mind, *v. a.* To mark, to attend, to put in mind, to remind.

To **Mind**, mind, *v. n.* To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

Minded, mĭn'dĕd, *a.* Disposed, inclined, affected towards. [memory.

Mindful, mind'fûl, *a.* Attentive, having

Mindfully, mind'fûl-lè, *ad.* Attentively.

Mindfulness, mind'fûl-nès, *s.* Attention, regard.

Mindless, mind'lĕs, *a.* Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

Mindstricken, mind'strĭk-kn, *a.* Moved, affected in the mind. [me.

Mine, mine, *pron. possess.* Belonging to

Mine, mine, *s.* A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

To **Mine**, mine, *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows.

To **Mine**, mine, *v. a.* To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

Miner, mine'ŭr, *s.* One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

Mineral, mĭn'nĕr-ăl, *s.* Fossil body, matter dug out of mines.

Mineral, mĭn'nĕr-ăl, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.

Mineralist, mĭn'nĕr-ăl-ĭst, *s.* One skilled or employed in minerals.

Mineralogist, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jĭst, *s.* One who discourses on minerals.

Mineralogy, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jè, *s.* The doctrine of minerals.

To **Mingle**, mĭng'gl, *v. a.* To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

To **Mingle**, mĭng'gl, *v. n.* To be mixed, to be united with.

Mingle, mĭng'gl, *s.* Mixture, medley, confused mass.

Mingler, mĭng'gl-ŭr, *s.* He who mingles.

Miniature, mĭn'è-tûre, *s.* Representation in a small compass, representation, less than the reality. [tive.

Minikin, mĭn'nè-kĭn, *a.* Small, diminu-

Minim, mĭn'nĭm, *s.* A small being, a dwarf.

Minimum, mĭn'nè-mŭm, *s.* The smallest possible quantity.

Minimus, mĭn'nē-mŭs, *s.* A being of the least size. Not used.

Minion, mĭn'yŭn, *s.* A favourite, a darling; a low dependant.

Minious, mĭn'yŭs, *a.* Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To **Minish**, mĭn'nĭsh, *v. a.* To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

Minister, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr, *s.* An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To **Minister**, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr, *v. a.* To give, to supply, to afford.

To **Minister**, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr, *v. n.* To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

Ministerial, mĭn-nĭs-tē'rē-ăl, *a.* Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

Ministery, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr-ē, *s.* Office, service.

Ministral, mĭn'nĭs-trăl, *a.* Pertaining to a minister.

Ministrant, mĭn'nĭs-trănt, *a.* Attendant, acting at command.

Ministration, mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn, *s.* Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

Ministress, mĭn'nĭs-trĕs, *s.* She who supplies.

Ministry, mĭn'nĭs-trē, *s.* Office, service, ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

Minium, mĭn-yŭm, *s.* Vermilion, red lead.

Minnow, mĭn'nō, *s.* A very small fish, a pink.

Minor, mī'nŭr, *a.* Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

Minor, mī'nŭr, *s.* One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

Minority, mĭn-nŏr'ē-tē, *s.* The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

Minotaur, mĭn'nō-tâwr, *s.* A monster, invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

Minster, mĭn'stŭr, *s.* A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

Minstrel, mĭn'strĕl, *s.* A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

Minstrelsey, mĭn-strĕl-sē, *s.* Music, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians. Generally spelt *Minstrelsy*.

Mint, mĭnt, *s.* A plant.

Mint, mint, *s.* The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To **Mint**, mĭnt, *v. a.* To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

Mintage, mĭnt'ĭdje, *s.* That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

Minter, mĭnt'ŭr, *s.* A coiner.

Mintman, mĭnt'măn, *s.* One skilled in coinage.

Mintmaster, mĭnt'mâ-stŭr, *s.* One who presides in coinage.

Minuet, mĭn'nū-ĭt, *s.* A stately regular dance.

Minum, mĭn'nŭm, *s.* With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

Minute, mē-nūte', *a.* Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

Minute, mĭn'nĭt, *s.* The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draft of any agreement in writing.

To **Minute**, mĭn'nĭt, *v. a.* To set down in short hints.

Minute-book, mĭn'nĭt-bŏŏk, *s.* Book of short hints.

Minute-glass, mĭn'nĭt-glâs, *s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

Minutely, mē-nūte'lē, *ad.* To a small point, exactly.

Minutely, mĭn'nĭt-lē, *ad.* Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

Minuteness, mē-nūte'nĕs, *s.* Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

Minute-watch, mĭn'nĭt-wŏtsh, *s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Minutia, mē-nū'shē-ă, *s.* The smallest part of anything. This word, which is much in use, is a perfect Latin word, the plural of which, *Minutiæ*, is pronounced

Minutiæ, mē-nū'shē-ē.

Minx, mĭngks, *s.* A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

Miracle, mĭr'ă-kl, *s.* A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

Miraculous, mē-răk'kū-lŭs, *a.* Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

Miraculously, mē-răk'kū-lŭs-lē, *ad.* By miracle, by power above that of nature.

Miraculousness, mē-răk'kū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Superiority to natural power.

Mirk, mŭrk, *a.* Dark, obscure.

Mire, mire, *s.* Mud, dirt.

To **Mire**, mire, *v. a.* To whelm in the mud.

Miriness, mī'rē-nĕs, *s.* Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

Mirror, mĭr'rŭr, *s.* A looking-glass, anything which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

Mirth, mĕr*th*, *s.* Merriment, jollity, gayety, laughter.

Mirthful, mĕr*th*'fŭl, *a.* Merry, gay, cheerful.

Mirthless, mĕr*th*'lĕs, *a.* Joyless, cheerless.

Miry, mi'rè, *a.* Deep in mud, muddy, consisting of mire.

Mis, mis. An inseparable article used in composition to mark an ill sense or depravation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to mislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense.

Misacceptation, mis-ăk-sĕp-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

Misadventure, mis-ăd-vĕn'tshŭre, *s.* Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter. [Unfortunate.

Misadventured, mis-ăd-vĕn'tshŭrd, *a.*

Misadvised, mis-ăd-vīzd', *a.* Ill directed.

To **Misaffect,** mis-ăf-fĕct', *v. a.* To dislike.

Misalliance, mis-ăl-lī'ănce, *s.* Improper association.

Misaimed, mis-āmd', *a.* Not aimed rightly.

Misanthrope, mis'ăn-*th*rōpe, *s.* A hater of mankind. [of mankind.

Misanthropy, mis-ăn'*th*rō-pè, *s.* Hatred

Misapplication, mis-ăp-plè-kā'shŭn. *s* Application to a wrong purpose.

To **Misapply,** mis-ăp-plī', *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes.

To **Misapprehend,** mis-ăp-prè-hĕnd', *v. a.* Not to understand rightly.

Misapprehension, mis-ăp-prè-hĕn'shŭn, *s.* Mistake, not right apprehension.

To **Misascribe,** mis-ăs-skribe', *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

To **Misassign,** mis-ăs-sine', *v. a.* To assign erroneously.

To **Misbecome,** mis-bè-kŭm', *v. a.* Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

Misbegot, mis-bè-gŏt', } *a.* Unlaw-
Misbegotten, mis-bè-gŏt'tn, } fully or irregularly begotten.

To **Misbehave,** mis-bè-hāve', *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

Misbehaviour, mis-bè-hāve'yŭr, *s.* Ill conduct, bad practice.

Misbelief, mis-bè-lēēf', *s.* False religion, a wrong belief.

Misbeliever, mis-bè-lēē'vŭr, *s.* One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To **Miscalculate,** mis-kăl'kŭ-lāte, *v. a.* To reckon wrong. [properly.

To **Miscal,** mis-kâwl', *v. a.* To name im-

Miscarriage, mis-kăr'rĭdje, *s.* Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To **Miscarry,** mis-kăr'rè, *v. n.* To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

Miscellaneous, mis-sĕl-lā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Mingled, composed of various kinds.

Miscellaneousness, mis-sĕl-lā'nè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Composition of various kinds.

Miscellany, mis'sĕl-lĕn-è, *s.* Mixed of various kinds.

Miscellany, mis'sĕl-lĕn-è, *s.* A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To **Miscast,** mis-kâst', *v. a.* To take a wrong account of. [fortune.

Mischance, mis-tshânse', *s.* Ill luck, ill

Mischief, mis'tshĭf, *s.* Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

To **Mischief,** mis'tshĭf, *v. a.* To hurt, to harm, to injure.

Mischiefmaker, mis'tshĭf-mā'kŭr, *s.* One who causes mischief.

Mischievous, mis'tshè-vŭs, *a.* Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

Mischievously, mis'tshè-vŭs-lè, *ad.* Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

Mischievousness, mis'tshè-vŭs-nĕs, *s.* Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness. [gled.

Miscible, mis'sè-bl, *a.* Possible to be min-

Miscitation, mis-si-tā'shŭn, *s.* Unfair or false quotation. [wrong.

To **Miscite,** mis-site', *v. a.* To quote

Misclaim, mis-klāme', *s.* Mistaken claim.

Misconceit, mis-kŏn-sēēt', } *s.* A
Misconception, mis-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn, } wrong notion.

Misconduct, mis-kŏn'dŭkt, *s.* Ill behaviour, ill management.

To **Misconduct,** mis-kŏn-dŭkt', *v. a.* To manage amiss.

Misconstruction, mis-kŏn-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things. interpret wrong.

To **Misconstrue,** mis-kŏn'strū, *v. a.* To

Miscontinuance, mis-kŏn-tĭn'nù-ânse, *s.* Cessation, intermission.

Miscreance, mis'krè-ânse, } *s.* Unbelief,
Miscreancy, mis'krè-ân-sè, } false faith, adherence to a false religion.

Miscreant, mis'krè-ânt, *s.* One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

Miscreate, mis-krè-āte', } *a.* Formed
Miscreated, mis-krè-ā'tĕd, } unnaturally or illegitimately. [neously.

To **Misdate,** mis-dāte', *v. a.* To date erro-

Misdeed, mis-dēēd', *s.* Evil action.

To **Misdeem,** mis-dēēm', *v. a.* To judge ill of, to mistake. [behave ill.

To **Misdemean,** mis-dè-mēne', *v. a.* To

Misdemeanor, mis-dè-mē'nŭr, *s.* A petty offence, ill behaviour.

To **Misdirect,** mis-dī-rĕkt', *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss.

To **Misdo,** mis-dōō', *v. a.* To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To **Misdo,** mis-dōō', *v. n.* To commit faults.

Misdoer, mis-dōō'ŭr, *s.* An offender, a criminal.

To **Misdoubt,** mis-dŏŭt', *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

Misdoubt, mis-dŏŭt', *s.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mĭs-ĕm-plŏĕ', *v. a.* To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mĭs-ĕm-plŏĕ'mĕnt, *s.* Improper application. [extremity.

MISER, mī'zŭr, *s.* A wretch covetous to

MISERABLE, mĭz'zŭr-â-bl, *a.* Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parsimonious, stingy. [of misery.

MISERABLENESS, mĭz'zŭr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* State

MISERABLY, mĭz'zŭr-â-blè, *ad.* Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mĭz'zŭr-ê, *s.* Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery. [wrong.

To MISFASHION, mĭs-fâsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To form

MISFORTUNE, mis-fôr'tshŭne, *s.* Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mis-gĭv', *v. a.* To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mĭs-gŭv'ŭrn-mĕnt, *s.* Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour. [rection.

MISGUIDANCE, mĭs-gyī'dânse, *s.* False di-

To MISGUIDE, mĭs-gyīde', *v. a.* To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.

MISHAP, mĭs-hâp', *s.* Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mĭs-ĭn-fĕr', *v. a.* To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, mĭs-ĭn-fôrm', *v. a.* To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mĭs-ĭn-fôr-mâ'shŭn, *s.* False intelligence, false accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mĭs-ĭn-tĕr'prĕt, *v. a.* To explain to a wrong sense.

To MISJOIN, mĭs-jŏĭn', *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mĭs-jŭdje', *v. a.* To form false opinions, to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mĭs-lâ' *v. a.* To place in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mĭs-lâ'ŭr, *s.* One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mĭs-lēde, *v. a.* To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake. [to ill.

MISLEADER, mĭs-lē'dŭr, *s.* One that leads

MISLEN, mĭs'lĭn, *s.* Mixed corn.

To MISLIKE, mĭs-līke', *v. a.* To disapprove, to be not pleased with. [taste.

MISLIKE, mĭs-līke', *s.* Disapprobation, dis-

MISLIKER, mĭs-lī'kŭr, *s.* One that disapproves.

To MISLIVE, mĭs-lĭv', *v. a.* To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mĭs-mân'ĭdje, *v. a.* To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mĭs-mân'ĭdje-mĕnt, *s.* Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mĭs-mâtsh', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.

To MISNAME, mĭs-nāme', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mĭs-nō'mŭr, *s.* In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name. [observe accurately.

To MISOBSERVE, mĭs-ŏb-zĕrv', *v. a.* Not to

MISOGAMIST, mĕ-sŏg'gâ-mĭst, *s.* A marriage-hater. [women.

MISOGYNY, mĕ-sŏd'jĕ-nĕ, *s.* Hatred of

To MISORDER, mĭs-ôr'dŭr, *v. a.* To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mĭs-ôr'dŭr, *s.* Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mĭs-ôr'dŭr-lè, *a.* Irregular.

To MISPEND, mĭs-spĕnd', *v. a.* To spend ill, to waste, to spend to no purpose.

MISPENDER, mĭs-spĕnd'ŭr, *s.* One who spends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mĭs-pĕr-swâ'zhŭn, *s.* Wrong notion, false opinion.

To MISPLACE, mĭs-plāse', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place. [wrong.

To MISPRINT, mĭs-prĭnt', *v. a.* To print

To MISPRISE, mĭs-prize', *v. a.* To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.

MISPRISION, mĭs-prĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Mistake, misconception; neglect; concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mĭs-prŏ-pôr'shŭn, *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mĭs-prŏŭd', *a.* Vitiously proud. Obsolete. [falsely.

To MISQUOTE, mĭs-kwōte', *v. a.* To quote

To MISRECITE, mĭs-rĕ-sīte', *v. a.* To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mĭs-rĕk'kn, *v. a.* To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mĭs-rĕ-lāte', *v. a.* To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mĭs-rĕ-lâ'shŭn, *s.* False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mĭs-rĕ-mĕm'bŭr, *v. a.* To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pôrt', *v. a.* To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pôrt', *s.* False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mis-rĕp-prĕ-zĕnt', *v. a.* To represent not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mĭs-rĕp-prĕ-zĕn-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISRULE, mĭs-rōōl, *s.* Tumult, confusion revel.

MISS, mĭs, *s.* The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To MISS, mis, *v. a.* Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mĭs, *v. n.* To fly wide; not to hit, not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail, to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mis, *s.* Loss, want; mistake, errour.

MISSAL, mĭs'sâl, *s.* The mass book.

To MISSAY, mĭs-sâ', *v. a.* To say ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mĭs-sēēm', *v. n.* To make false appearance; to misbecome.

To MISSERVE, mĭs-sĕrv', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mĭs-shāpe', *v. a.* To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mĭs'sĭl, *a.* Thrown by the hand, striking at a distance.

MISSION, mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismission, discharge.

MISSIONARY, mĭsh'ŭn-nâr-rè, } *s.* One sent
MISSIONER, mĭsh'ŭn-nŭr, } to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mĭs'sĭv, *a.* Such as may be sent.

MISSIVE, mĭs'sĭv, *s.* A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.

To MISSPEAK, mĭs-spēke', *v. a.* To speak wrong. [wrong.

To MISSTATE, mĭs-stāte', *v. a.* To state

MISSTATEMENT, mĭs'stāte'mĕnt, *s.* A wrong statement.

MIST, mĭst, *s.* A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; anything that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mĭst, *v. a.* To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

MISTAKABLE, mĭs-tā'kā-bl, *a.* Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-tāke', *v. a.* To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-tāke', *v. n.* To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mĭs-tāne'. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Mistake*, poetically for *Mistaken*.

To be MISTAKEN, mĭs-tā'kn, *v. n.* To err.

MISTAKE, mĭs-tāke', *s.* Misconception, errour. [ously, falsely.

MISTAKINGLY, mĭs-tā'kĭng-lè, *a.* Erroneo-

To MISTEACH, mĭs-tētsh', *v. a.* To teach wrong. [temper ill.

To MISTEMPER, mĭs-tĕm'pŭr, *v. a* To

MISTER, mĭs'tŭr, *a.* (From *mestier*, trade, French.) What *mister*, means what kind of. Obsolete. [roneously.

To MISTERM, mĭs-tĕrm', *v. a.* To term er-

To MISTHINK, mĭs-*th*ingk', *v. n.* To think ill, to think wrong.

MISTILY, mĭs'tè-lè, *ad.* Darkly; obscurely.

To MISTIME, mĭs'tīme', *v. a.* Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mĭs'tè-nĕs, *s.* Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

MISTION, mĭs'tshŭn, *s.* The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mĭz'zl-tō, *s.* The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mĭst'like, *a.* Like a mist.

MISTOLD, mĭs-tōld'. *Part. pass.* of *Mistell.*

MISTOOK, mĭs-tŏŏk'. *Part. pass.* of *Mistake.*

MISTRESS, mĭs'tris, *s.* A woman who governs, correlative to subject or to servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in anything; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

MISTRUST, mĭs-trŭst', *s.* Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mĭs-trŭst', *v. a.* To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mĭs-trŭst'fŭl, *a.* Diffident, doubting. [Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mĭs-trŭst'fŭl-nĕs, *s.*

MISTRUSTFULLY, mĭs-trŭst'fŭl-è, *ad.* With suspicion, with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trŭst'lĕs, *a.* Confident, unsuspecting. [amiss.

To MISTUTOR, mĭs-tū'tŏr, *v.* To instruct

MISTY, mĭs'tè, *a.* Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd', *v. a.* To misconceive.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ĭng, *s.* Difference, disagreement; misconception.

MISUSAGE, mis-ù'zĭdje, *s.* Abuse, ill use, bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mĭs-ùze', *v. a.* To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

MISUSE, mĭs ùse', *s.* Bad use.

To MISWEEN, mĭs-wèèn', *v. n.* To misjudge, to mistrust. Obsolete.

MISY, mi'sè, *s.* A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

MITE, mīte, *s.* A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; anything proverbially small; a small particle.

MITELLA, mè-tĕl'lâ, *s.* A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mĭ*th*'rè-dāte, *s.* Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was simplified, one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mĭt'tè-gănt, *a.* Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mĭt'tè-gāte, *v. a.* To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mĭt-te-gā'shŭn, *s.* Abatement of anything penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, mī'tŭr, *s.* A kind of episcopal crown.

MITRED, mī'tŭrd, *a.* Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mĭt'tĭnz, *s.* Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mĭt'tè-mŭs, *s.* A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

To MIX, mĭks, *v. a.* To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, mĭks'tshŭn, *s.* Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

Mixtly, mĭkst'lè, *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one.

Mixture, miks'tshŭre, *s.* The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

Mizmaze, miz'māze, *s.* A labyrinth.

Mizzen, mĭz'zn, *s.* The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.

To Mizzle, miz'zl, *v. n.* To rain small rain.

Mnemonicks, nè-mŏn'nĭks, *s.* The art of memory.

Mo, mō, *a.* More in number.

To Moan, mōne, *v. a.* To lament, to deplore.

To Moan, mōne, *v. n.* To grieve, to make lamentation.

Moan, mōne, *s.* Grief expressed in words or cries, generally in a low tone.

Moat, mōte, *s.* A canal of water round a house for defence.

To Mote, mōte, *v. a.* To surround with canals by way of defence.

Mob, mŏb, *s.* The crowd; a tumultuous riot; a kind of female head-dress.

To Mob, mŏb, *v. a.* To harass or overbear by tumult.

Mobbish, mŏb'bĭsh, *a.* Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To Moble, mō'bl, *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

Mobile, mō-bēēl', *s.* The populace, the rout, the mob.

Mobility, mō-bĭl'lè-tè, *s.* Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

Mocho-stone, mō'kō-stōne, *s.* Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agate.

To Mock, mŏk, *v. a.* To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To Mock, mŏk, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

Mock, mŏk, *s.* Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimickry.

Mock, mŏk, *a.* Counterfeit, not real.

Mockable, mŏk'kà-bl, *a.* Exposed to derision.

Mocker, mŏk'kŭr, *s.* One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

Mockery, mŏk'kŭr-è, *s.* Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

Mocking, mŏk'kĭng, *s.* Derision; insult.

Mocking-bird, mŏk'kĭng-bŭrd, *s.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

Mockingly, mŏk'kĭng-lè, *ad.* In contempt, with insult.

Mocking-stock, mŏk'kĭng-stŏk, *s.* A butt for merriment.

Modal, mō'dàl, *a.* Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

Modality, mō-dàl'lè-tè, *s.* Accidental difference, modal accident.

Mode, mōde, *s.* Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

Model, mŏd'dĕl, *s.* A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, anything which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which anything is measured.

To Model, mŏd'dĕl, *v. a.* To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

Modeller, mŏd'dĕl-lŭr, *s.* Planner, schemer, contriver.

Moderate, mŏd'dĕr ât, *a.* Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean, of the middle rate.

To Moderate, mŏd'dĕr-âte, *v. a.* To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

Moderately, mŏd'dĕr-ât-lè, *ad.* Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

Moderateness, mŏd'dĕr-ât-nĕs, *s.* State of being moderate, temperateness.

Moderation, mŏd'dĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

Moderator, mŏd-dĕr-â'tŭr, *s.* The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Modern, mŏd'dŭrn, *a.* Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakspeare, vulgar, mean, common.

Moderns, mŏd'dŭrnz, *s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

Modernism, mŏd'dŭrn-nĭzm, *s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To Modernize, mŏd'dŭrn-nize, *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Modernness, mŏd'dŭrn-nĕs, *s.* Novelty.

Modest, mŏd'dĭst, *a.* Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

Modestly, mŏd'dĭst-lè, *ad.* Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

Modesty, mŏd'dĭs-tè, *s.* Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

Modesty-piece, mŏd'dĭs-tè-pèès, *s.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before. [pittance.

Modicum, mŏ'dè-kŭm, *s.* Small portion,

Modifiable, mŏd'dè-fi-â-bl, *a.* That may be diversified by accidental differences.

Modificable, mŏd'dè-fè-kà-bl, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

Modification, mŏd'dè-fè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of modifying anything, or giving it new accidental differences

To MODIFY, mŏd'dè-fi, *v. a.* To change the form or accidents of anything, to shape.

MODILLION, } mŏ-dĭl'yŭn, *s.* Modillons, in
MODILLON, } architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mŏ'dĭsh, *a.* Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mŏ'dĭsh-lè, *ad.* Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mŏ'dĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Affectation of the fashion.

To MODULATE, mŏ'dŭ-lâte, *or* mŏd'jŭ-lâte, *v. a.* To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mŏd'dŭ-lâ'shŭn, *or* mŏd'jŭ-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of forming anything to a certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mŏd'ù-lâ-tûr, *or* mŏd'jù-lâ-tûr, *s.* He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mŏd'ûle, *or* mŏd'jûle, *s.* An empty representation, a model.

MODUS, mŏ'dŭs, *s.* Something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mŏ, *s.* More, a greater number. Obsolete.

MOHAIR, mŏ'hâre, *s.* Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

MOHOCK, mŏ'hŏk, *s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London in Queen Anne's reign.

MOIDORE, mŏĕ-dŏre', *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, mŏĕ'ĕ-tè, *s.* Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, mŏĭl, *v. a.* To daub with dirt; [to weary.

To MOIL, mŏĭl, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge. Scarcely used, except in the phrase, "To toil and moil."

MOIST, mŏĭst, *a.* Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

To MOISTEN, mŏĭ'sn, *v. a.* To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, mŏĭ'sn-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, mŏĭst'nĕs, *s.* Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, mŏĭs'tshûre, *s.* Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mŏle, *s.* A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, a false conception; a natural spot or discoloration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mŏle'kâst, *s.* Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mŏle'kâtsh-ûr, *s.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLECULE, mŏl'ĕ-kûle, *s.* A small part of anything; a little cake or lump; a small spot on the skin.

MOLEHILL, mŏle'hĭl, *s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mŏ-lĕst', *v. a.* To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mŏl-ĕs-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mŏ-lĕst'ûr, *s.* One who disturbs. [annoying

MOLESTFUL, mŏ-lĕst'fûl, *a.* Vexatious;

MOLETRACK, mŏle'trăk, *s.* Course of the mole under ground. [used.

MOLEWARP, mŏle'wârp, *s.* A mole. Not

MOLLIENT, mŏl'yĕnt, *a.* Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mŏl'lè-fi-â bl, *a.* That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mŏl-lè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mŏl'lè-fi-ûr, *s.* That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, mŏl'lè-fi, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen anything harsh or burdensome.

MOLOSSES, } mŏ-lŏs'sĭz, } *s.* Treacle, the
MOLASSES, } mŏ-lăs'sĭz, } spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.

MOLTEN, mŏl'tn. *Part. pass.* from *Melt.*

MOLY, mŏ'lè, *s.* The wild garlick.

MOME, mŏme, *s.* A dull stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mŏ'mĕnt, *s.* Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time. [moment.

MOMENTALLY, mŏ'mĕn-tăl-è, *ad.* For a

MOMENTANEOUS, mŏ-mĕn-tâ'nè-ŭs, *a.* Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mŏ'mĕn-tâ-rè, *a.* Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mŏ-mĕn'tŭs, *a.* Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMENTUM, mŏ-mĕn'tŭm, *s.* Impetus; quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMMERY, mŭm'mŭr-è, *s.* An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mŏn'nâ-kăl, *a.* Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mŏn'nâ-kĭzm, *s.* The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONAD, mŏn'năd, *or* } *s.* An indivisible
MONADE, mŏ'năd, } thing.

MONARCH, mŏn'nărk, *s.* A governor invested with absolute authority; a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mŏ-nâr'kăl, *a.* Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mŏ-nâr'kĕ-kăl, *a.* Vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mŏn'nâr-kize, *v. n.* To play the king.

Monarchy, mŏn'nâr-kè, *s.* The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

Monastery, mŏn'nâ-strè, *or* mŏn'nâs-tĕr-rè, *s.* House of religious retirement, convent.

Monastick, mŏ-nâs'tĭk, } *a.* Religi-
Monastical, mŏ-nâs'tè-kâl, } ously recluse.

Monastically, mŏ-nâs'tè-kâl-lè, *ad.* Recluselv, in the manner of a monk.

Monday, mŭn'dè, *s.* The second day of the week.

Money, mŭn'nè, *s.* Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Moneybag, mŭn'nè-bâg, *s.* A large purse.

Moneychanger, mŭn'nè-tshân-jŭr, *s.* A broker in money.

Moneyed, mŭn'nĭd, *a.* Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Moneyless, mŭn'nè-lĕs, *a.* Wanting money, pennyless.

Moneymatter, mŭn'nè-mât-tŭr, *s.* Account of debtor and creditor.

Moneyscrivener, mŭn'nè-skrĭv-nŭr, *s.* One who raises money for others.

Moneywort, mŭn'nè-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

Moneysworth, mŭn'nĭz-wŭr*th*, *s.* Something valuable.

Monger, mŭng'gŭr, *s.* A dealer, a seller, as, a Fishmonger.

Mongrel, mŭng'grĭl, *s.* Anything of mixed breed.

Mongrel, mŭng'grĭl, *a.* Of a mixed breed.

To **Monish**, mŏn'nĭsh, *v. a.* To admonish.

Monisher, mŏn'nĭsh-ŭr, *s.* An admonisher, a monitor.

Monition, mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Information, hint, instruction, document.

Monitor, mŏn'nè-tŭr, *s.* One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

Monitory, mŏn'nè-tŭr-è, *a.* Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.

Monitory, mŏn'nè-tŭr-è, *s.* Admonition, warning.

Monk, mŭngk, *s.* One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

Monkey, mŭngk'kè, *s.* An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance to man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

Monkery, mŭngk'kŭr-è, *s.* The monastick life.

Monkhood, mŭngk'hŭd, *s.* The character of a monk.

Monkish, mŭngk'kĭsh, *a.* Monastick, pertaining to monks.

Monk's-hood, mŭngks'hŭd, *s.* A plant.

Monk's-rhubarb, mŭngks-rōō'bŭrb, *s.* A species of dock.

Monochord, mŏn'nŏ-kŏrd, *s.* An instrument of one string.

Monocular, mŏ-nŏk'kŭ-lâr, } *a.* One-
Monoculous, mŏ-nŏk'kŭ-lŭs, } eyed.

Monody, mŏn'nŏ-dè, *s.* A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

Monogamist, mŏ-nŏg'gâ-mĭst, *s.* One who disallows second marriages.

Monogamy, mŏ-nŏg'gâ-mè, *s.* Marriage of one wife.

Monogram, mŏn'nŏ-grâm. *s.* A cipher, a character compounded of several letters.

Monologue, mŏn'nŏ-lŏg, *s.* A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

Monome, mŏn'nōme, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

Monomachy, mŏ-nŏm'â-kè, *s.* A duel; a single combat.

Monopetalous, mŏn-nŏ-pĕt'tâl-lŭs, *a.* It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

Monopolist, mŏ-nŏp'pŏ-lĭst, } *s.* One
Monopolizer, mŏ-nŏp'pŏ-lī-zŭr, } who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To **Monopolize**, mŏ-nŏp'pŏ-lize, *v. a.* To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Monoptote, mŏn'nŏp-tōte, *or* mŏ-nŏp'tōte, *s.* Is a noun only used in some one oblique case.

Monostich, mŏn'nŏ-stĭk, *s.* A composition of one verse.

Monostrophic, mŏn-ŏ-strŏf'fĭk, *a.* Written in unvaried metre.

Monosyllabical, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl-lâb'è-kâl, *a.* Consisting of monosyllables.

Monosyllable, mŏn'nŏ-sĭl-lâ-bl, *s.* A word of only one syllable.

Monotonical, mŏn-ŏ-tŏn'è-kâl, *a.* Spoken with monotony.

Monotonous, mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-nŭs, *a.* Having a sameness of sound.

Monotony, mŏ-nŏt'tŏ nè, *s.* Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

Monsoon, mŏn-sōōn', *s.* Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

Monster, mŏn'stŭr, *s.* Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

To **Monster**, mŏn'stŭr, *v. a.* To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

Monstrosity, mŏn-strŏs'sè-tè, *s.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

Monstrous, mŏn'strŭs, *a.* Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful, irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.

Monstrous, mŏn'strŭs, *ad.* Exceedingly, very much.

Monstrously, mŏn'strŭs-lè, *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mŏn'strŭs'nĕs, *s.* Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mŭn*th*, *s.* One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S-MIND, mŭn*th*s-mind', *s.* Longing, desire.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè, *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè, *ad.* Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mŏn'nù-mĕnt, *s.* Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, mŏn-nù-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mōōd, *s.* The form of an argument; style of musick; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

MOODILY, mōōd'dè-lè, *ad.* Testily, pensively.

MOODY, mōō'dè, *a.* Out of humour; pensive.

MOON, mōōn, *s.* The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mōōn'bēme, *s.* Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mōōn'kăf, *s.* A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mōōn'ide, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mōōn'fĕrn, *s.* A plant.

MOONFISH, mōōn'fish, *s.* Moonfish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mōōn'lĕs, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'lite, *s.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'lite, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shine, *s.* The lustre of the moon; anything trifling or delusive.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shine, } *a.* Illumina-
MOONSHINY, mōōn'shi-nè, } ted by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'strŭk, *a.* Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOONWORT, mōōn'wŭrt, *s.* Satinflower, honesty.

MOONY, mōōn'nè, *a.* Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, mōōr, *s.* A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mōōr, *v. a.* To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To MOOR, mōōr, *v. n.* To be fixed, to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, mōōr'kŏk, *s.* The male of the moorhen.

MOOR-GAME, mōōr'gāme, *s.* Red game, grouse.

MOORHEN, mōōr'hĕn, *s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *a.* Fenny, marshy, watery.

MOORLAND, mōōr'lănd, *s.* Marsh, fen, watery ground.

MOORSTONE, mōōr'stōne, *s.* A species of granite.

MOORY, mōōr'è, *a.* Marshy, fenny.

MOOSE, mōōse, *s.* A large American deer.

To MOOT, mōōt, *v. a.* To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE *or* POINT, mōōt'kāse, *s.* A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOTED, mōōt'ĕd, *a.* Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mōōt'ŭr, *s.* A disputer of moot points.

MOP, mŏp, *s.* Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To MOP, mŏp, *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mŏp, *v. n.* To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

MOPE, mōpe, *s.* A spiritless inattentive person.

To MOPE, mōpe, *v. n.* To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, mōpe, *v. a.* To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mōpe'ide, *a.* Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, mŏp'pĭt, } *s.* A puppet made of
MOPSEY, mŏp'sè, } rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mō'pŭs, *s.* A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mŏr'răl, *a.* Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in the general business of life.

MORAL, mŏr'răl, *s.* Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life, the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mŏr'răl, *v. n.* To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mŏr'răl-lĭst, *s.* One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mŏ-răl'lè-tè, *s.* The doctrine of the duties of life, ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To MORALISE, mŏr'răl-ize, *v. a.* To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALISE, mŏr'răl-ize, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALISER, mŏr'răl-i-zŭr, *s.* He who moralises.

MORALLY, mŏr'răl-è, *ad.* In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mŏr'rălz, *s.* The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mŏ-răs', *s.* Fen, bog, moor.

Morassy, mō-rās'sē, *a.* Moorish, fenny.

Morbid, mŏr'bĭd, *a.* Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

Morbidness, mŏr'bĭd-nĕs, *s.* State of being diseased.

Morbifical, mŏr-bĭf'fē-kăl, } *a.* Causing
Morbific, mŏr-bĭf'fĭk, } diseases.

Morbose, mŏr-bōse', *a.* Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

Morbosity, mŏr-bŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Diseased state. [to bite.

Mordacious, mŏr-dā'shŭs, *a.* Biting, apt

Mordacity, mŏr-dās'sē-tē, *s.* Biting quality. [acrid.

Mordant, mŏr'dănt, *a.* Biting, pungent,

Mordicant, mŏr'dē-kănt, *a.* Biting, acrid.

Mordication, mŏr'dē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of corroding or biting.

More, mōre, *a.* In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

More, mōre, *ad.* To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as, More happy; again, a second time, as, once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer existing.

More, mōre, *s.* A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

Moreen, mō-rēēn', *s.* A kind of woollen stuff used for curtains, &c. [cherry.

Morel, mō-rĕl', *s.* A plant; a kind of

Moreland, mōre'lănd, *s.* A mountainous or hilly country.

Moreover, mōre-ō'vŭr, *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned. [obsequious.

Morigerous, mō-rĭd'jĕr-ŭs, *a.* Obedient,

Morion, mō'rē-ŭn, *s.* A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

Morisco, mō-rĭs'kō, *s.* A dancer of the morris or Moorish dance.

Morn, mŏrn, *s.* The first part of the day, the morning.

Morning, mŏr'nĭng, *s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

Morning-gown, mŏr-nĭng-gŏŭn', *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Morning-star, mŏr-nĭng-stăr', *s.* The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning. [leather.

Morocco, mō-rŏk'kō, *s.* A fine sort of

Morose, mō-rōse', *a.* Sour of temper, peevish, sullen. [vishly.

Morosely, mō-rōse'lē, *ad.* Sourly, peevishness.

Moroseness, mō-rōse'nĕs, *s.* Sourness, peevishness.

Morosity, mō-rŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.

Morphew, mŏr'fū, *s.* A scurf on the face.

Morris-dance, mŏr'rĭs-dănse, *s.* A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.

Morris-dancer, mŏr'rĭs-dăn-sŭr, *s.* One who dances the Moorish dance.

Morrow, mŏr'rō, *s.* The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

Morse, mŏrse, *s.* A seahorse.

Morsel, mŏr'sĭl, *s.* A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

Morsure, mŏr'shūre, *s.* The act of biting.

Mort, mŏrt, *s.* A tune sounded at the death of the game.

Mortal, mŏr'tăl, *a.* Subject to death, doomed some time to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent; in this sense a low expression.

Mortal, mŏr'tăl, *s.* Man, human being.

Mortality, mŏr-tăl'lē-tē, *s.* Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

Mortally, mŏr'tăl-ē, *ad.* Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

Mortar, mŏr'tŭr, *s.* A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

Mortar, mŏr'tăr, *s.* Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortgage, mŏr'gădje, *s.* A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To Mortgage, mŏr'gădje, *v. a.* To pledge, to put to pledge.

Mortgagee, mŏr-gă-jēē', *s.* He that takes or receives a mortgage.

Mortgager, mŏr-gă-jŭr', *s.* He that gives a mortgage. [deadly, destructive.

Mortiferous, mŏr-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Fatal,

Mortification, mŏr-tē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions, vexation, trouble.

To Mortify, mŏr'tē-fī, *v. a.* To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To Mortify, mŏr'tē-fī, *v. n.* To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

Mortise, mŏr'tĭs, *s.* A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.

To Mortise, mŏr'tĭs, *v. a.* To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

Mortmain, mŏrt'māne, *s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

Mortuary, mŏr'tshŭ ā-rē, *s.* A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid

Mosaick, mō-zā'ĭk, *a.* A kind of painting in small pebbles, &c., of sundry colours; the finer sort, in which pictures are copied, is composed of minute filaments of coloured glass or enamel set in cement.

Moschetto, mŏs-kĕ'tō, *s.* A kind of gnat, exceedingly troublesome in some parts of the West Indies.

Mosque, mŏsk, *s.* A Mahometan temple.

Moss, mŏs, *s.* A plant.

To Moss, mŏs, *v. a.* To cover with moss.

Mossiness, mŏs'sē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

Mossgrown, mŏs'grōne, *s.* Mossy.

Mossy, mŏs'sē, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Most, mōst, *a.* The superlative of *More*. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

Most, mōst, *ad.* The particle noting the superlative degree; as the Most incentive, in the greatest degree.

Most, mōst, *s.* The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.

Mostick, mŏs'tĭk, *s.* A painter's staff.

Mostly, mōst'lē, *ad.* For the greatest part.

Mostwhat, mōst'whŏt, *ad.* For the most part. Not used.

Motation, mō-tā'shŭn, *s.* Act of moving.

Mote, mōte, *s.* A small particle of matter, anything proverbially little.

Mote, mōte. For *Might*. Obsolete.

Moth, mŏth, *s.* A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

Mother, mŭth'ŭr, *s.* A woman that has born a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced anything; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concreted; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother.

Mother, mŭth'ŭr, *a.* Had at the birth, native, as, Mother wit. [cretion.

To Mother, mŭth'ŭr, *v. n.* To gather con-

Mother-of-Pearl, mŭth'ŭr-ŏv-pĕrl, *s.* A kind of coarse pearl, the shell of the pearl-bearing muscle.

Motherhood, mŭth'ŭr-hŭd. *s.* The office, state, or character of a mother.

Motherless, mŭth'ŭr-lĕs, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Motherly, mŭth'ŭr-lē, *a.* Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.

Motherwort, mŭth'ŭr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

Mothery, mŭth'ŭr-ē, *a.* Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent; used of liquors.

Mothmullein, mŏth-mŭl'lĭn, *s.* A plant.

Mothwort, mŏth'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

Mothy, mŏth'ē, *a.* Full of moths.

Motion, mō'shŭn, *s.* The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture, action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made, in use communicated.

Motionless, mō'shŭn-lĕs, *a.* Wanting motion, being without motion.

Motive, mō'tĭv, *s.* Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

Motive, mō'tĭv, *s.* That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

Motley, mŏt'lē, *a.* Mingled with various colours.

Mover, mōō'vŭr, *s.* A mover.

Moveress, mōō'vŭr-ĕs. *a.* Giving motion.

Motto, mŏt'tō, *s.* A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything written.

To Move, mōōv, *v. a.* To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To Move, mōōv, *v. n.* To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

Moveable, mōōv'ă-bl, *a.* Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

Moveables, mōōv'ă-blz, *s.* Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.

Moveableness, mōōv'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Mobility, possibility to be moved.

Moveably, mōōv'ă-blē, *ad.* So as it may be moved.

Moveless, mōōv'lĕs, *a.* Unmoved, not to be out of the place.

Movement, mōōv'mĕnt, *s.* Manner of moving; motion.

Movent, mō'vĕnt, *a.* Moving.

Mover, mōō'vŭr, *s.* The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves; a proposer.

Moving, mōō'vĭng, *part. a.* Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the passions.

Movingly, mōō'vĭng-lē, *ad.* Pathetically, so as to seize the passions.

Mould, mōld, *s.* A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which anything grows, matter of which anything is made; the matrice in which anything is cast, in which anything receives its form; cast, form.

To Mould, mōld, *v. n.* To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To Mould, mōld, *v. a.* To cover with mould.

To Mould, mōld, *v. a.* To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, to Mould bread.

Mouldable, mōld'ă-bl, *a.* That may be moulded.

Moulder, mōld'ŭr, *s.* He who moulds.

To Moulder, mōl'dŭr, *v. n.* To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.

To Moulder, mōl'dŭr, *v. a.* To turn to dust.

Mouldiness, mōl'dē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being mouldy.

Moulding, mōld'ĭng, *s.* Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Mouldwarp, mōld'wârp, *s.* A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

Mouldy, mōl'dē, *a.* Overgrown with concretion.

To Moult, mōlt, *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

To Mounch, mŭnsh, *v. a.* To eat. Obsolete.

Mound, mŏŭnd, *s.* Anything raised to fortify or defend.

Mount, mŏŭnt, *s.* A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place; a part of a fan.

To Mount, mŏŭnt, *v. n.* To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to attain in value.

To Mount, mŏŭnt, *v. a.* To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to Mount a gun; to put the parts of a fan together; to Mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; to Mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame, for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

Mountain, mŏŭn'tĭn, *s.* A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

Mountain, mŏŭn'tĭn, *a.* Found on the mountains.

Mountaineer, mŏŭn-tĭn-nēēr', *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

Mountainous, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs, *a.* Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky, inhabiting mountains.

Mountainousness, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* State of being full of mountains.

Mountant, mŏŭn'tânt, *a.* Rising on high.

Mountebank, mŏŭn'tē-bânk, *s.* A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To Mountebank, mŏŭn'tē-bânk, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

Mounter, mŏŭnt'ŭr, *s.* One that mounts.

Mounting, mŏŭn'tĭng, *s.* Ascent, ornament.

Mounty, mŏŭn'tē, *s.* The rise of a hawk.

To Mourn, mōrn, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

To Mourn, mōrn, *v. a.* To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

Mourner, mōrn'ŭr, *s.* One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

Mournful, mōrn'fŭl, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

Mournfully, mōrn'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

Mournfulness, mōrn'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

Mourning, mōrn'ĭng, *s.* Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

Mourningly, mōrn'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With the appearance of sorrowing.

Mouse, mŏŭse, *s.* Plural *Mice.* The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn fields.

To Mouse, mŏŭze, *v. n.* To catch mice.

Mouse-hole, mŏŭse'hōle, *s.* Small hole.

Mouser, mŏŭz'ŭr, *s.* One that hunts mice.

Mouse-tail, mŏŭse'tāle, *s.* An herb.

Mouse-trap, mŏŭse'trâp, *s.* A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Mouth, mŏŭ*th*, *s.* The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which anything enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the mouth, wry face; down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.

To Mouth, mŏŭth, *v. n.* To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To Mouth, mŏŭth, *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

Mouthed, mŏŭthd, *a.* Furnished with a mouth.

Mouth-friend, mŏŭ*th*'frĕnd, *s.* One who professes friendship without intending it.

Mouthful, mŏŭ*th*'fŭl, *s.* What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

Mouth-honour, mŏŭ*th*'ŏn-nŭr, *s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Mouthless, mŏŭ*th*'lĕs, *a.* Without a mouth.

Mow, mŏŭ, *s.* A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To Mow, mō, *v. a.* To cut with a sithe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To Mow, mŏŭ, *v. a.* To put in a mow.

Mow, mŏŭ, *s.* Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To Mowburn, mŏŭ'bŭrn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

Mower, mō'ŭr, *s.* One who cuts with a sithe.

Mowing, mō'ĭng, *s.* Cutting with a sithe; mockery.

Moxa, mŏk'sâ, *s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

Moyle, mŏĭl, *s.* A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

Much, mŭtsh, *a.* Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

Much, mŭtsh, *ad.* In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

Much, mŭtsh, *s.* A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

Much at one, mŭtsh-ât-wŭn', *ad.* Of equal value, of equal influence.

Muchwhat, mŭtsh'whŏt, *ad.* Nearly. Little used.

Mucid, mû'sid, *a.* Slimy, musty.

Mucidness, mû'sid-nĕs, *s.* Sliminess, mustiness.

Mucilage, mû'sè-lâdje, *s.* A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

Mucilaginous, mû-sè-lâd'jin-ŭs, *a.* Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

Muck, mŭk, *s.* Dung for manure of grounds; anything low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To Muck, mŭk, *v. a.* To manure with muck, to dung.

Muckinder, mŭk'in-dûr, *s.* A handkerchief. Not used except in the provinces.

Muckhill, mŭk'hil, *s* A dunghill.

Muckiness, mŭk'kè-nĕs, *s.* Nastiness; filth.

Muckle, mŭk'kl, *a.* Much. Obsolete.

Mucksweat, mŭk'swĕt, *s* Profuse sweat.

Muckworm, muk'wûrm, *s.* A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

Mucky, mŭk'kè, *a.* Nasty, filthy.

Mucous, mû'kŭs, *a.* Slimy, viscous.

Mucousness, mû'kŭs-nĕs, *s.* Slime, viscosity.

Muculent, mû'kû-lĕnt, *a.* Viscous, slimy.

Mucus, mû'kŭs, *s.* The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

Mud, mŭd, *s.* The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

To Mud, mŭd, *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt. [foul mixture.

Muddily, mŭd'dè-lè, *ad.* Turbidly, with

Muddiness, mŭd'dè-nĕs, *s.* Turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

To Muddle, mŭd'dl, *v. a.* To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

Muddy, mŭd'dè, *a.* Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To Muddy, mŭd'dè, *v. a.* To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

Mudsucker, mŭd'sŭk-kûr, *s.* A sea fowl.

Mudwall, mŭd'wâll, *s.* A wall built without mortar.

Mudwalled, mŭd'wâlld, *a.* Having a mud wall.

To Mue, mû, *v. n.* To moult, to change feathers. [in winter.

Muff, mŭf, *s.* A soft cover for the hands

To Muffle, mŭf'fl, *v. a.* To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

Muffler, mŭf'flûr, *s.* A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

Mufti, mŭf'tè, *s.* The high priest of the Mahometans.

Mug, mŭg, *s.* A cup to drink out of.

Muggy, mŭg'gè, } *a.* Moist and
Muggish, mŭg'gish, } warm, damp.

Mughouse, mŭg'hŏŭse, *s.* An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

Mugient, mû'jè-ĕnt, *a.* Bellowing.

Mulatto, mû-lât'tò, *s.* One begot between a white and a black.

Mulberry, mŭl'bĕr-rè, *s.* A tree and fruit.

Mulct, mŭlkt, *s.* A fine, a penalty; a pecuniary penalty. [or forfeiture.

To Mulct, mŭlkt, *v. a.* To punish with fine

Mulctuary, mŭlk'tshû-à-rè, *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

Mule, mûle, *s.* An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass.

Muleteer, mû-lèt-tèèr', *s.* Mule-driver, horse-boy.

Muliebrity, mû-lè-ĕb'brè-tè. *s.* Womanhood, the correspondent to virility.

Mulish, mû'lish, *a.* Having the nature of a mule, obstinate.

To Mull, mŭll, *v. a.* To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Mullar, mŭl'lŭr, *s.* A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

Mullein, mŭl'lin, *s.* A plant.

Mullet, mŭl'lit, *s.* A sea fish.

Mulligrubs, mŭl'lè-grŭbz, *s.* Twisting of the guts. A low word.

Mulse, mŭlse, *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Multangular, mŭlt-âng'gû-lâr, *a.* Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

Multangularly, mŭlt-âng'gû-lâr-lè, *ad.* With many corners.

Multangularness, mŭlt-âng'gû-lâr-nĕs, *s.* State of being polygonal.

Multicapsular, mŭl-tè-kâp'shû-lâr, *a.* Divided into many partitions or cells.

Multifarious, mŭl-tè-fâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Having great multiplicity, having different respects. [With multiplicity.

Multifariously, mŭl-tè-fâ'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad*

Multifariousness, mŭl-tè-fâ'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Multiplied diversity.

Multiform, mŭl'tè-fôrm, *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.

Multiformity, mŭl-tè-fôr'mè-tè, *s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tē-lăt'tĕr-ăl, *a.* Having many sides.

MULTILINEAL, mŭl-tē-lĭn'nē-ăl, *a.* Having many lines. [talkative.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'lō-kwŭs, *a.* Very

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tē-nŏm'mē-năl, *a.* Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'pâ-rŭs, *a.* Bringing many at a birth. [many feet.

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'tē-pēd, *s.* An insect with

MULTIPLE, mŭl'tē-pl, *s.* A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times. [of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl'tē-plī-â-bl, *a.* Capable

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl'tē-plī-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'tē-plē-kâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tē-plē-kănd', *s.* The number to be multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'plē-kāte, *a.* Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetic, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'tŭr, *s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tē-plĭs'ē-tē, *s.* More than one of the same kind; state of being many. [fold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tē-plĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Mani-

MULTIPLIER, mŭl'tē-plī-ŭr, *s.* One who multiplies or increases the number of anything; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī, *v. a.* To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī, *v. n.* To grow in number: to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp'pō-tĕnt, *a.* Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tē-prĕz'ĕnse, *s.* The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tē-sĭl'lē-kwŭs, *a.* The same with corniculate; used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed vessels.

MULTITUDE, mŭl'tē-tūde, *s* Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tē-tū'dē-nŭs, *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'vâ-gănt, } *a.* That
MULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vâ-gus, } wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vē-ŭs, *a.* Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'kŭ-lăr, *a.* Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mŭm, *interj.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, mŭm, *s.* Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mŭm-bl, *v. n.* To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl, *v. a.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'bl-ĭng-lè, *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm, *v. a.* To mask, to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mŭm'mŭr, *s.* A masker, one who performs frolicks in a personated dress.

MUMMERY, mŭm'mŭr-rè, *s.* Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mŭm'mè, *s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is the name given by gardeners to a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mŭmp, *v. a.* To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mŭmp'ŭr, *s.* A beggar.

MUMPING, mŭmp'ĭng, *s.* Foolish tricks; begging tricks.

MUMPS, mŭmps, *s.* Sullenness, silent anger; a disease of the glands of the throat.

To MUNCH, mŭnsh, *v. a.* To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mŭnsh'ŭr, *s.* One that munches.

MUNDANE, mŭn'dâne, *a.* Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mŭn-dā'shŭn *s.* The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mŭn'dā-tŭr-rè, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK, mŭn'dĭk, *s.* A kind of marcasite found in the tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of cleansing.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf'fē-kā-tĭv, *a.* Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mŭn'dē-fī, *v. a.* To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'vâ-gănt, *a.* Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng'gŭs, *s.* Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mū'nē-rā-rè, *a.* Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mŭng'grĭl, *s.* Anything generated between different kinds; anything partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, mŭng'grĭl, *a.* Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate. [to a corporation.

MUNICIPAL, mû-nĭs'sè-pâl, *a.* Belonging

MUNICIPALITY, mû-nè-sè-pâl'è-tè, *s.* The people of a district, in the division of Republican France.

MUNIFICENCE, mû-nĭf'fè-sĕnse, *s.* Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mû-nĭf'fè-sĕnt, *a.* Liberal, generous. [Liberally, generously.

MUNIFICENTLY, mû-nĭf'fè-sĕnt-lè, *ad.*

MUNIMENT, mû'nè-mĕnt, *s.* Fortification, stronghold; support, defence.

To MUNITE, mû-nite', *v. a.* To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mû-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Fortification, stronghold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mŭn'yŭn, *s.* Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame. [walls in repair.

MURAGE, mû'rĭdje, *s.* Money paid to keep

MURAL, mû'răl, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mŭr'dŭr, *s.* The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mŭr'dŭr, *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mŭr'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mŭr'dŭr-ĕs, *s.* A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mŭr'dŭr-mĕnt, *s.* The act of killing unlawfully. [of murder.

MURDEROUS, mŭr'dŭr-ŭs, *a.* Bloody, guilty

MURE, mûre, *s.* A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mû'rĕn-jŭr, *s.* An overseer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mû-rè-ăt'tĭk, *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, mŭrk, *s.* Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, mŭr'kè, *a.* Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, mŭr'mŭr, *s.* A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, mŭr'mŭr, *v. n.* To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, mŭr'mŭr-rŭr, *s.* One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURMURING, mŭr'mŭr-ĭng, *s.* A low sound; complaint half suppressed.

MURMUROUS, mŭr'mŭr-ŭs, *a.* Exciting murmur. [cattle.

MURRAIN, mŭr'rĭn, *s.* The plague in

MURREY, mŭr'rè, *a.* Darkly red.

MURRION, mŭr'rè-ŭn, *s.* A helmet, a casque.

MUSCADEL, mŭs'kă-dĕl, } *s.* A kind of

MUSCADINE, mŭs'kă-dine, } sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs'kăt, *s.* A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs'sl, *s.* The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instrument of motion; a bivalve shellfish.

MUSCOSITY, mŭs-kŏs'sè-tè, *s.* Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mŭs'kû-lâr, *a.* Performed by muscles; having great strength.

MUSCULARITY, mŭs-kû-lâr'rè-tè, *s.* The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs'kû-lŭs, *a.* Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, mûze, *s.* One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mûze, *s.* Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mûze, *v. n.* To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mûze'fûl, *a.* Deep-thinking.

MUSER, mû'zŭr, *s.* One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, mû-zè'ŭm, *s.* A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM, mŭsh'rôôm, *s.* Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill. [kind of fossil.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭsh'rôôm-stône, *s.* A

MUSICK, mû'zĭk, *s.* The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mû'zè-kăl, *a.* Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, mû'zè-kăl-lè, *ad.* Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mû'zè-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mû-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick. [plation.

MUSING, mû'zĭng, *s.* Meditation; contem-

MUSK, mŭsk, *s.* A very powerful perfume; it is procured from a kind of Indian goat. [grape-flower.

MUSK, mŭsk, *s.* Grape hyacinth, or

MUSKAPPLE, mŭsk'ăp-pl, *s.* A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mŭs'kăt, *s.* The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mŭsk'tshĕr-rè, *s.* A sort of cherry.

MUSKET, mŭs'kĭt, *s.* A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, mŭs-kè-tèèr', *s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, mŭs-kè-tôôn', *s.* A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.

Muskiness, mŭs'kē-nĕs, *s.* The scent of musk. [melon.
Muskmelon, mŭsk'mĕl lŭn, *s.* A fragrant
Muskpear, mŭsk'pâre, *s.* A fragrant pear. [from its fragrance.
Muskrose, mŭsk'rōze, *s.* A rose so called
Musky, mŭs'kē, *a.* Fragrant, sweet of scent. [cotton.
Muslin, mŭz'lĭn, *s.* A fine stuff made of
Muss, mŭs, *s.* A scramble. Obsolete.
Mussitation, mŭs-sē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Murmur, grumble.
Mussulman, mŭs'sŭl-mân, *s.* A Mahometan believer. *Plural*, Mussulmans.
Must, mŭst, *verb imperfect.* To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.
Must, mŭst, *s.* New wine, new wort.
To Must, mŭst, *v. a.* To mould, to make mouldy.
To Must, mŭst, *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
Mustaches, mŭs-tă'shĭz, *s.* Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.
Mustard, mŭs'tŭrd, *s.* A plant.
To Muster, mŭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.
To Muster, mŭs'tŭr, *v. a.* To review forces, to bring together.
Muster, mŭs'tŭr, *s.* A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as a muster of peacocks; To pass muster, to be allowed.
Musterbook, mŭs'tŭr-bo͝ok, *s.* A book in which the forces are registered.
Mustermaster, mŭs'tŭr-mă'stŭr, *s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. [of forces.
Muster-roll, mŭs'tŭr-rōle, *s.* A register
Mustily, mŭs'tē-lē, *ad.* Mouldily.
Mustiness, mŭs'tē-nĕs, *s.* Mould, damp foulness.
Musty, mŭs'tē, *a.* Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.
Mutability, mū-tă-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.
Mutable, mū'tă-bl, *a.* Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.
Mutableness, mū'tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Changeableness, uncertainty. [tion.
Mutation, mū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Change, alterа-
Mute, mūte, *a.* Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.
Mute, mūte, *s.* One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.
To Mute, mūte, *v. n.* To dung as birds.
Mutely, mūte'lē, *ad.* Silently, not vocally.
To Mutilate, mū'tē-lāte, *v. a.* To deprive of some essential part.
Mutilation, mū-tē-lā'shŭn, *s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
Mutine, mū'tĭn, *s.* A mutineer. Not used.
Mutineer, mū-tĭn-ēēr', *s.* A mover of sedition.
Mutinous, mū'tĭn-nŭs, *a.* Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
Mutinously, mū'tĭn-nŭs-lē, *ad.* Seditiously, turbulently.
Mutinousness, mū'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs, *s.* Seditiousness, turbulence.
To Mutiny, mū'tē-nē, *v. n.* To rise against authority, to make insurrection.
Mutiny, mū'tē-nē, *s.* Insurrection, sedition. [murmur.
To Mutter, mŭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To grumble, to
To Mutter, mŭt'tŭr, *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation.
Mutter, mŭt'tŭr, *s.* Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.
Mutterer, mŭt'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* Grumbler, murmurer.
Mutteringly, mŭt'tŭr-ĭng-lē, *ad.* With a low voice; indistinctly.
Mutton, mŭt'tn, *s.* The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.
Muttonfist, mŭt'tn-fĭst, *s.* A hand large and red.
Mutual, mū'tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
Mutually, mū'tshŭ-ăl-lē, *ad.* Reciprocally, in return. [cation.
Mutuality, mū-tshŭ-ăl'lē-tē, *s.* Recipro-
Muzzle, mŭz'zl, *s.* The mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.
To Muzzle, mŭz'zl, *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. Not used.
To Muzzle, mŭz'zl, *v. a.* To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.
My, mī, *or* mē, *pron. poss.* Belonging to me.
Mynchen, mĭn'tshĕn, *s.* A nun.
Myography, mī-ŏg'grā-fē, *s.* A description of the muscles.
Myology, mī-ŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* The description and doctrine of the muscles.
Myopes, mī'ō-pēz, *s.* Short-sighted persons.
Myopy, mī'ō-pē, *s.* Shortness of sight.
Myriad, mĭr'rē-ăd, *s.* The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.
Myrmidon, mĕr'mē-dŭn, *s.* Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.
Myrobalan, mē-rŏb'ă-lăn, *or* mī-rŏb'ă-lăn, *s.* A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.
Myropolist, mē-rŏp'pŏ-lĭst, *or* mī-rŏp'ŏ-lĭst, *s.* One who sells unguents.
Myrrh, mĕr, *s.* A precious kind of gum.
Myrrhine, mĕr'rĭn, *a.* Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.
Myrtiform, mĕr'tē-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a myrtle.
Myrtle, mĕr'tl, *s.* A fragrant tree.
Myself, mē-sĕlf, *s.* An emphatical word added to I; as, I myself do it; that is, not I by proxy, not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mĭs'tă-gŏg, *s.* One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTERIAL, mĭs-tē'rē-ăl, *a.* Containing a mystery.

MYSTERIARCH, mĭs-tē'rē-ārk, *s.* One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs, *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mĭs'tē-rize, *v. a.* To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mĭs'tē-rē, *s.* Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, anything artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mĭs'tē-kăl, } *a.* Sacredly ob-
MYSTICK, mĭs'tĭk, } scure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical, obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mĭs'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs'tē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mĭ*th*-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mĭ*th*-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mē-*th*ŏl'lō-jĭst, *s.* A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mē-*th*ŏl'lō-jize, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mē-*th*ŏl'lō-jē, *s.* System of fables.

N.

To NAB, năb, *v. n.* To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā'dŭr, *s.* The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, năg, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIADES, nāy'ă-dēz, *s.* The Latin plural of

NAIAD, nāy'ăd, *s.* A water-nymph. The English plural of which is *Naiads*.

NAIL, nāle, *s.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss, a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nāle, *v. a.* To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nā'lŭr, *s.* A nail maker.

NAKED, nā'kĭd, *a.* Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nā'kĭd-lē, *ad.* Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'kĭd-nĕs, *s.* Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAMBY PAMBY, năm'bē păm-bē, *a.* Having affected prettinesses.

NAME, nāme, *s.* The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, nāme'lĕs, *a.* Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nāme'lē, *ad.* Particularly, specially.

NAMER, nā'mŭr, *s.* One who calls any by

NAMESAKE, nāme'sāke, *s.* One that has the same name with another.

NAP, năp, *s.* Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

To NAP, năp, *v. n.* To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nāpe, *s.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, năp'*th*ă, *s.* A kind of bitumen.

NAPPINESS, năp'pē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, năp'kĭn, *s.* A cloth used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, năp'lĕs, *a.* Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPY, năp'pē, *a.* Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, nār-sĭs'sŭs, *s.* A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nār-kŏt'tĭk, *a.* Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARCOTICK, nār-kŏt'tĭk, *s.* A drug producing sleep.

NARD, nārd, *s.* Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, nāre, *s.* A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nār'rā-bl, *a.* Capable to be told.

To NARRATE, nār'rāte, *v. a.* To relate to tell.

NARRATION, nār-rā'shŭn, *s.* Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tĭv, *a.* Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tĭv, *s.* A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, nār'rā-tĭv-lē, *ad.* By way of relation.

NARRATOR, nār-rā'tŭr, *s.* A teller, a relater.

NARRATORY, nār'rā-tō-rē, *a.* Giving a relation of things.

To NARRIFY, nār'rē-fī, *v. a.* To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, nār'rō, *a.* Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, nār'rō, *v. a.* To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, nār'rō-lē, *ad.* With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nār'rō-nĕs, *s.* Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nā'zăl, *a.* Belonging to the nose.

NASCENT, nās'sĕnt, *a.* Growing; increasing.

NASTY, nās'tē, *a.* Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

NASTILY, nās'tē-lē, *ad.* Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, nās'tē-nĕs, *s.* Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NATAL, nā'tăl, *a.* Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nā-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of swimming.

NATATORY, nā'tā-tō-rē, *a.* Enabling to swim. [Obsolete.

NATHLESS, nā*th*'lĕs, *ad.* Nevertheless.

NATHMORE, nā*th*'mōre, *ad.* Never the more. Obsolete.

NATION, nā'shŭn, *s.* A people distinguished from another people.

NATIONAL, năsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Publick, general; bigoted to one's own country.

NATIONALITY, năsh-ŭn-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* National character.

NATIONALLY, năsh'ŭn-ăl-lē, *ad.* With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, năsh'ŭn-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv, *a.* Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth, original.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv, *s.* One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, nā'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nā-tĭv'vē-tē, *s.* Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, năt'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not far fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, năt'tshŭ-răl, *s.* An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, năt'tshŭ-răl-ĭst, *s.* A student in physicks.

NATURALIZATION, năt-tshŭ-răl-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

To NATURALIZE, năt'tshŭ-răl-īze, *v. a.* To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, năt'tshŭ-răl-lē, *ad.* According to unassisted nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nā'tshŭre, *s.* An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of anything; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.

NAVAL, nā'văl, *a.* Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, nāve, *s.* The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, nā'vl, *s.* The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle, the interiour part.

NAVELGALL, nā'vl-gâll, *s.* Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā'vl-wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

NAUGHT, nâwt, *a.* Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nâwt, *s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *Nought*. [ruptly.

NAUGHTILY, nâw'tē-lē, *ad.* Wickedly, cor-

NAUGHTINESS, nâw'tē-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nâw'tē, *a.* Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, năv'vē-gă-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, năv'vē-gă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE, năv'vē-gāte, *v. n.* To sail, to pass by water. [by ships or boats.

To NAVIGATE, năv'vē-gāte, *v. a.* To pass

NAVIGATION, năv-vē-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, năv'vē-gā-tŭr, *s.* Sailor, seaman. [fight.

NAUMACHY, nâw'mă-kē, *s.* A mock sea-

NAUSEA, nâw'shē-ă, *s.* Sickness.

To NAUSEATE, nâw'shē-āte, *v. n.* To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

To NAUSEATE, nâw'shē-āte, *v. a.* To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust. [gustful.

NAUSEOUS, nâw'shŭs, *a.* Loathsome, dis-

NAUSEOUSLY, nâw'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Loathsomely, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nâw'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, nâw'tē-kăl, } *a.* Pertaining
NAUTICK, nâw'tĭk, } to sailors.

NAUTILUS, nâw'tè-lŭs, *s.* A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. [fleet.

NAVY, nâ'vè, *s.* An assembly of ships, a

NAY, nâ, *ad.* No, an adverb of negation; not only so, but more.

NAYWORD, nâ'wûrd, *s.* The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a by-word.

NE, nè, *ad.* Neither, and not. Obsolete.

NEAF, nêfe, *s.* A fist. Obsolete.

To NEAL, nêle, *v. a.* To temper by a gradual and regular heat.

NEAP, nêpe, *a.* Low, decrescent. Used only of the tide.

NEAR, nêre, *prep.* At no great distance from, close to, nigh. [off.

NEAR, nêre, *ad.* Almost; at hand; not far

NEAR, nêre, *a.* Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.

NEARLY, nêre'lè, *ad.* At no great distance; closely, in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nêre'nès, *s.* Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nête, *s.* Black cattle, oxen; a cow, or ox.

NEAT, nête, *a.* Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nête'hêrd, *s.* A cowkeeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nête'lè, *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely; cleanlily.

NEATNESS, nête'nès, *s.* Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

NEB, nĕb, *s.* Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of the bird.

NEBULA, nĕb'bù-lâ, *s.* It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes; a cluster of stars resembling a white cloud.

NEBULOUS, nĕb'bù-lŭs, *a.* Misty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nĕs'sĕs-sâr-rĭz, *s.* Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nĕs'sĕs-sêr-rè-lè, *ad.* Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, nĕs'sĕs-sêr-rè-nès, *s.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nĕs'sĕs-sêr-rè, *a.* Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARY, nĕs'sĕs-sêr-rè, *s.* A privy.

To NECESSITATE, nè-sĕs'sè-tâte, *v. a.* To make necessary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nè-sĕs-sè-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.

NECESSITATED, nè-sĕs'sè-tâ-tĕd, *a.* In a state of want. [with poverty.

NECESSITOUS, nè-sĕs'sè-tŭs, *a.* Pressed

NECESSITOUSNESS, nè-sĕs'sè-tŭs-nès, *s.* Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nè-sĕs'sè-tûde, *s.* Want, need.

NECESSITY, nè-sĕs'sè-tè, *s.* Compulsion, fatality, indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.

NECK, nĕk, *s.* The part between the head and body; a long narrow part: On the neck, immediately after; To break the neck of an affair, to hinder anything being done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nĕk'bêêf, *s.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. [wear on the neck.

NECKCLOTH, nĕk'klŏ*th*, *s.* That which men

NECKLACE, nĕk'lâse, *s.* An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.

NECROLOGY, nè-krŏl'lò-jè, *s.* Account of deceased persons.

NECROMANCER, nĕk'krò-mân-sûr, *s.* An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nĕk'krò-mân-sè, *s.* The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration. [the heathen gods.

NECTAR, nĕk'tûr, *s.* The supposed drink of

NECTARED, nĕk'tûrd, *a.* Tinged with nectar. [nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nĕk-tâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Resembling

NECTAROUS, nĕk'tûr-ŭs, *a.* Sweet as nectar. [tar.

NECTARINE, nĕk'têr-rĭn, *a.* Sweet as nec-

NECTARINE, nĕk'têr-lĭn, *s.* A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nêêd, *s.* Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of anything for use.

To NEED, nêêd, *v. a.* To want, to lack.

To NEED, nêêd, *v. n.* To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of anything.

NEEDER, nêêd'ûr, *s.* One that wants anything. [sably requisite.

NEEDFUL, nêêd'fûl, *a.* Necessary, indispen-

NEEDFULLY, nêêd'fûl-lè, *ad.* Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nêêd'fûl-nès, *s.* Necessity.

NEEDILY, nêêd'dè-lè, *ad.* In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nêêd'dè-nès, *s.* Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nêê'dl, *s.* A small sewing instrument pointed at one end, and perforated at the other; the small steel bar which, in the mariner's compass, stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLEFISH, nêê'dl-fĭsh, *s.* A kind of sea-fish.

NEEDLEFUL, nêê'dl-fûl, *s.* As much thread as is generally put at one time in a needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nêê'dl-mâ-kûr, *s.* He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nêê'dl-wûrk, *s.* The business of a seamstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESSLY, nēēd'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Unnecessarily, without need. [sariness.
NEEDLESSNESS, nēēd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Unnecessariness.
NEEDLESS, nēēd'lĕs, *a.* Unnecessary, not requisite.
NEEDMENT, nēēd'mĕnt, *s.* Something necessary. Obsolete.
NEEDS, nēēdz, *ad.* Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.
NEEDY, nēē'dè, *a.* Poor, necessitous.
NE'ER, nâre, *ad.* A poetical contraction for *Never*. [solete.
To NEESE, nēēze, *v. n.* To sneeze. Ob-
NEF, nĕf, *s.* The body of a church.
NEFARIOUS, nè-fā'rè-ŭs, *a.* Wicked, abominable.
NEGATION, nè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.
NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv, *a.* Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv, *s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.
To NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv, *v. a.* To dismiss by negation.
NEGATIVELY, nĕg'gā-tĭv-lè, *ad.* With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech, implying the absence of something.
To NEGLECT, nĕg-lĕkt', *v. a.* To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.
NEGLECT, nĕg-lĕkt', *s.* Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligence; frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded. [glects.
NEGLECTER, nĕg-lĕk'tŭr, *s.* One who ne-
NEGLECTFUL, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl, *a.* Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference. [being negligent.
NEGLECTION, nĕg-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The state of
NEGLECTFULLY, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl-lè, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
NEGLECTIVE, nĕg-lĕk'tĭv, *a.* Inattentive to, or regardless of.
NEGLIGENCE, nĕg'lè-jĕnse, *s.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
NEGLIGENT, nĕg'lè-jĕnt, *a.* Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.
NEGLIGENTLY, nĕg'lè-jĕnt-lè, *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.
NEGOTIABLE, nè-gō'shā-bl, *a.* Capable of being negotiated.
To NEGOTIATE, nè-gō'shè-āte, *v. n.* To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat. [of business.
NEGOTIATION, nè-gō-shè-ā'shŭn, *s.* Treaty
NEGOTIATING, nè-gō'shè-ā-tĭng, *a.* Employed in negotiation.
NEGOTIATOR, nè-gō'shè-ā-tŭr, *s.* One employed to treat with others.
NEGRO, nē'grō, *s.* A blackmoor.
To NEIGH, nā, *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse.
NEIGH, nā, } *s.* The voice of a
NEIGHING, nā'ĭng, } horse.
NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr, *s.* One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; anything next or near; intimate, confidant; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.
To NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr, *v. a.* To adjoin to to confine on. Little used.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bŭr-hŭd, *s.* Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.
NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lè, *a.* Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil. [civility.
NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lè, *ad.* With social
NEITHER, nē'THŭr, *conj.* Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.
NEITHER, nē'TH-ŭr, *pron.* Not either, not one nor another.
NEOLOGY, nè-ŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* Use of new words.
NEOPHYTE, nē'ō-fīte, *s.* One regenerated, a convert. [late.
NEOTERICK, nē-ō-tĕr'rĭk, *a.* Modern, novel,
NEPENTHE, nè-pĕn'*thè*, *s.* A drug that drives away all pains
NEPENTHE, nè-pĕn'*thè*, } *s.* A drug which
NEPENTHES, nè-pĕn'*thèz*, } drives away pain; a powerful anodyne; a medicine to assuage grief. In botany, the name of a plant.
NEPHEW, nĕv'vū, *s.* The son of a brother or sister.
NEPHRITICK, nè-frĭt'tĭk, *a.* Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.
NEPOTISM, nĕ'pō-tĭzm, *s.* Fondness for nephews.
NERVE, nĕrv, *s.* The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.
To NERVE, nĕrv, *v. a.* To strengthen.
NERVELESS, nĕrv'lĕs, *a.* Without strength.
NERVOUS, nĕr'vŭs, *a.* Well strung, strong, vigorous relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.
NERVY, nĕr'vè, *a.* Strong, vigorous.
NESCIENCY, nĕsh'è-ĕnse, *s.* Ignorance, the state of not knowing.
NEST, nĕst, *s.* The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.
To NEST nĕst, *v. a.* To build nests.

NESTEGG, nĕst'ĕg, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To NESTLE, nĕs'sl, *v. n.* To settle, to lie close and snug.

To NESTLE, nĕs'sl, *v. a.* To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nĕst'ling, *s.* A bird taken out of the nest.

NET, nĕt, *s.* A texture woven with large interstices or meshes

To NET, nĕt, *v. n.* To bring as clear produce.

NETHER, nĕth'ŭr, *a.* Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nĕth'ŭr-mōst, *s.* Lowest.

NETTLE, nĕt'tl, *s.* A stinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nĕt'tl, *v. a.* To sting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nĕt'wŭrk, *s.* Anything resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nĕv'ŭr, *ad.* At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nĕv-ŭr-thĕ-lĕs', *ad.* Notwithstanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nū-rŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* A description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rŏt'tŏ-mè, *s.* The dissection or puncture of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr, *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr, *s.* One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nū'trăl, *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nū'trăl, *s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nū-trăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

To NEUTRALIZE, nū'trăl-lize, *v. a.* To render indifferent; to make neutral.

NEUTRALLY, nū'trăl-lè, *ad.* Indifferently.

NEW, nū, *a* Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after anything; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nū, *ad.* This is used in composition for *Newly.*

NEWFANGLED, nū-făng'gld, *a.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-făng'gld-nĕs, *s.* Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nū'ĕl, *s.* The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLY, nū'lè, *ad.* Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nū'nĕs, *s.* Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, nūze, *s.* Fresh account of anything; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, nūze'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, nūte, *s.* Eft, small lizard.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT, nū'yèrz-gift, *s.* Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nĕkst, *a.* Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nĕkst, *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nĭb, *s.* The bill or beak of a bird, the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nĭbbd, *a.* Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'bl, *v. a.* To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'bl, *v. n.* To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nĭb'bl-ŭr, *s.* One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nīse, *a.* Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined

NICELY, nīse'lè, *ad.* Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

NICENESS, nīse'nĕs, *s.* Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, nī'sĕ-tè, *s.* Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nĭtsh, *s.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, nĭk, *s.* Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in anything; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nĭk, *v. a.* To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches, to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nĭk'nāme, *s.* A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nĭk-nāme', *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nīde, *s.* A brood, as, a nide of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, nĭd-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, nĭd-jŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, nēēse, *s.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, nĭg'gŭrd, *s.* A miser, a curmudgeon

NIGGARD, nĭg'gŭrd, *a.* Sordid, avaricious parsimonious.

To NIGGARD, nĭg'gŭrd, *v. a.* To stint.

NIGGARDISH, nĭg'gŭrd-ĭsh, *a.* Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nĭg'gŭrd-lè-nĕs, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, nĭg'gŭrd-lè, *a.* Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nĭg'gûrd-nĕs, *s.* Avarice, sordid parsimony. [trifle with.

To NIGGLE, nĭg'gl, *v. n.* To play with; to

NIGH, nī, *prep.* At no great distance from.

NIGH, nī, *ad.* Not at a great distance, to a place near.

NIGH, nī, *a.* Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.

NIGHLY, nī'lè, *ad.* Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, nī'nĕs, *s.* Nearness, proximity.

NIGHT, nīte, *s.* The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nīte'brâwl-ûr, *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nīte'kăp, *s.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NIGHTCROW, nīte'krō, *s.* A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nīte'dū, *s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nīte'dôg, *s.* A dog that hunts in the night. [at night.

NIGHTDRESS, nīte'drĕs, *s.* The dress worn

NIGHTED, nīte'ĕd, *a.* Darkened, clouded, black. [night.

NIGHTFALL, nīte'fâl, *s.* The beginning of

NIGHTFARING, nīte'fâ-rĭng, *a.* Travelling in the night. [a-wisp.

NIGHTFIRE, nīte'fīre, *s.* Ignis fatuus; Will-

NIGHTFLY, nīte'flī, *s.* Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nīte-fôûn'dûrd, *s.* Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nīte'gŏŭn, *s.* A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, nīte'hăg, *s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nīte'ĭn-gāle, *s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nīte'lè, *ad.* By night; every night. [by night.

NIGHTLY, nīte'lè, *a.* Done by night, acting

NIGHTMAN, nīte'măn, *s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nīte'mâre, *s.* A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHT-PIECE, nīte'pēese, *s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candlelight.

NIGHTRAIL, nīte'râle, *s.* A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nīte-râ'vn, *s.* A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night. [night. Not used.

NIGHTRULE, nīte'rūle, *s.* A tumult in the

NIGHTSHADE, nīte'shāde, *s.* A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, nīte'shī-nĭng, *a.* Showing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nīte'wâk, *s.* Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nīte'wâk-ûr, *s.* One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

NIGHTWARBLING, nīte-wâr'blĭng, *a.* Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nīte'wârd, *a.* Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nīte'wŏtsh, *s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nī-grĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing black. [act of making black.

NIGRIFICATION, nĭg-rè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The

To NILL, nĭl, *v. a.* Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.

To NIM, nĭm, *v. a.* To steal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nĭm'bl, *a.* Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nĭm'bl-nĕs, *s.* Quickness, activity, speed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nĭm'bl-wĭt-tĕd, *a.* Quick, eager to speak. [actively.

NIMBLY, nĭm'blè, *ad.* Quickly, speedily,

NIMMER, nĭm'mûr, *s.* A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nĭng'kŭm-pōōp, *s.* A fool, a trifler. A low word.

NINE, nīne, *s.* One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nīne'fōld, *a.* Nine times.

NINEPINS, nīne'pĭnz, *s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. —See *Loggats.* [twenty.

NINESCORE, nīne'skōre, *a.* Nine times

NINETEEN, nīne'tēēn, *a.* Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nīne'tēēn*th*, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, nīne'tè, *a.* Nine times ten.

NINTH, nī*nth*, *a.* Next in order after the eighth. [times told.

NINETIETH, nīne'tè-ĭ*th*, *a.* The tenth nine

NINNY, nĭn'nè, *s.* A fool, a simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nĭn'nè-hăm-mûr, *s.* A simpleton.

To NIP, nĭp, *v. a.* To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex; to bite; to taunt sarcastically.

NIP, nĭp, *s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.

NIPPER, nĭp'pûr, *s.* A satirist. Not in use.

NIPPERKIN, nĭp'pĕr-kĭn, *s.* A little cup, a small tankard.

NIPPERS, nĭp'pûrz, *s.* Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, nĭp'pĭng-lè, *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, nĭp'pl, *s.* The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIPPLEWORT, nĭp'pl-wûrt, *s.* A very common weed. [cial writ.

NISI-PRIUS, nī'sè-prī'ŭs, *s.* In law, a judi-

NIT, nĭt, *s.* The egg of a louse.

NITENCY, nī'tĕn-sè, *s.* Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.

NITID, nĭ'tĭd, *a.* Bright, shining, lustrous.
NITRE, nī'tûr, *s.* Saltpetre.
NITROGEN, nī'trō-jĕn, *s.* The quality of generating nitre: a gas, called also azote
NITROUS, nī'trŭs, *a.* Impregnated with nitre.
NITRY, nī'trè, *a.* Nitrous.
NITTY, nĭt'tè, *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NIVEOUS, nĭv'vè-ŭs, *a.* Snowy.
NIZY, nī'zè, *s.* A dunce, a simpleton.
NO, nō, *ad.* The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; No not, not even.
NO, nō, *a.* Not any, none: No one, none.
To NOBILITATE, nō-bĭl'lè-tāte, *v. a.* To make noble.
NOBILITY, nō-bĭl'lè-tè, *s.* Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.
NOBLE, nō'bl, *a.* Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the noble parts.
NOBLE, nō'bl, *s.* One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.
NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-măn, *s.* One who is ennobled.
NOBLENESS, nō'bl-nĕs, *s.* Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity, splendour of descent.
NOBLESS, nō-blĕs', *s.* Nobility; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.
NOBLY, nō'blè, *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.
NOBODY, nō'bŏd-è, *s.* No one, not any one.
NOCENT, nō'sĕnt, *a.* Guilty, criminal: hurtful, mischievous.
NOCK, nŏk, *s.* A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.
NOCTIDIAL, nŏk-tĭd'yăl, *or* nŏk-tĭd'jè-ăl, *a.* Comprising a night and a day.
NOCTIFEROUS, nŏk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT, nŏk-tĭv'vă gănt, *a.* Wandering in the night.
NOCTILUCOUS, nŏk-tĭl'lû-kŭs, *a.* Shining in the night.
NOCTUARY, nŏk'tshŭ-ă-rè, *s.* An account of what passes by night.
NOCTURN, nŏk'tûrn, *s.* An office of devotion performed in the night.
NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tûr'năl, *a.* Nightly.
NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tûr'năl, *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
NOCUOUS, nŏk'û-ŭs, *a.* Noxious.
To NOD, nŏd, *v. a.* To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.
NOD, nŏd, *s.* A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.
NODATION, nō-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making knots.
NODDER, nŏd'dûr, *s.* One who nods
NODDLE, nŏd'dl, *s.* A head, in contempt.
NODDY, nŏd'dè, *s.* A simpleton, an idiot.
NODE, nōde, *s.* A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.
NODOSITY, nō-dŏs'sĕ-tè, *s.* Complication, knot.
NODOUS, nō'dŭs, *a.* Knotty, full of knots.
NODULE, nŏd'jūle, *s.* A small lump.
NODULED, nŏd'jŭld, *a.* Having little lumps or knots.
NOGGIN, nŏg'gĭn, *s.* A small mug.
NOIANCE, nōè'ănse, *s.* Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.
NOIOUS, nōè'ŭs, *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.
NOISE, nōèze, *s.* Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.
To NOISE, nōèze, *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.
NOISEFUL, nōèze'fûl, *a.* Loud, clamorous.
NOISELESS, nōèze'lĕs, *a.* Silent, without sound.
NOISEMAKER, nōèze'mà-kûr, *s.* Clamourer.
NOISINESS, nōè'zè-nĕs, *s.* Loudness of sound.
NOISOME, nōè'sŭm, *a.* Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.
NOISOMELY, nōè'sŭm-lè, *ad.* With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS, nōè'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.
NOISY, nōè'zè, *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.
NOLL, nōle, *s.* A head, a noddle. Not used.
NOLITION, nō-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Unwillingness.
NOMBLES, nŭm'blz, *s.* The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nō'mĕn-klā'tûr, *s.* One who calls things or persons by their proper names.
NOMENCLATURE, nō'mĕn-klā'tshûre, *s.* The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.
NOMINAL, nŏm'mè-năl, *a.* Referring to names rather than to things.
NOMINALLY, nŏm'mè-năl-lè, *ad.* By name; titulary.
To NOMINATE, nŏm'mè-nāte, *v. a.* To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.
NOMINATION, nŏm-mè-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.
NOMINATOR, nŏm'mè-nā-tûr, *s.* One that names to a place.
NOMINATIVE, nŏm'mè-nā-tĭv, *s.* The case in grammar that primarily designates the name of anything.

Nominee, nŏm'mè-nè', *s.* Person nominated to a place.

Nonage, nŏn'ăje, *s.* Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

Nonce, nŏnse, *s.* Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

Nonconformity, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'mè-tè, *s.* Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.

Nonconformist, nŏn-kŏn-fôr-mĭst, *s.* One who refuses to join in the established worship.

Nondescript, *s.* A singular character.

None, nŭn, *a.* Not one; not any.

Nonentity, nŏn-ĕn'tè-tè, *s.* Nonexistence; a thing not existing.

Nonexistence, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse, *s.* In existence, state of not existing.

Nonjuring, nŏn-jù'rĭng, *a.* Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

Nonjuror, nŏn'jù-rŭr, *s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

Nonnaturals, nŏn-năt'tshŭ-rălz, *s.* Anything which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz., Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

Nonpareil, nŏn-pâ-rĕl', *s.* Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

Nonplus, nŏn'plŭs, *s.* Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To Nonplus, nŏn'plŭs, *v. a.* To confound, to puzzle.

Nonresidence, nŏn-rĕz'ĕ-dĕnse, *s.* Failure of residence.

Nonresident, nŏn-rĕz'ĕ-dĕnt, *s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place.

Nonresistance, nŏn-rè-zĭs'tânse, *s.* The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superiour.

Nonsense, nŏn'sĕnse, *s.* Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

Nonsensical, nŏn-sĕn'sè-kăl, *a.* Unmeaning, foolish. [Absurdity.

Nonsensicalness, nŏn-sĕn'sè-kăl-nĕs, *s.*

Nonsolvent, nŏn-sŏl'vĕnt, *s.* One who cannot pay his debts.

Nonsolution, nŏn-sŏ-lù'shŭn, *s.* Failure of solution.

Nonsparing, nŏn-spâ'rĭng, *a.* Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

To Nonsuit, nŏn'sùte, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

Noodle, nòò'dl, *s.* A fool, a simpleton.

Nook, nòòk, *s.* A corner.

Noon, nòòn, *s.* The middle hour of the day. It is used metaphorically for midnight in poetry.

Noonday, nòòn'dà, *s.* Mid-day.

Noonday, nòòn'dà, *a.* Meridional.

Nooning, nòòn'ĭng, *s.* Repose at noon. A cant word.

Noontide, nòòn'tide, *s.* Mid-day.

Noontide, nòòn'tide, *a.* Meridional.

Noose, nòòse, *s.* A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To Noose, nòòze, *v. a.* To tie in a noose.

Nope, nòpe, *s.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

Nor, nŏr, *conj.* A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I nor love myself nor thee.

North, nŏr*th*, *s.* The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

Northeast, nŏr*th*-ēst', *s.* The point between the north and east.

Northerly, nŏr'*th*ŭr-lè, *a.* Being towards the north. [north.

Northern, nŏr'*th*ŭrn, *a.* Being in the

Northstar, nŏr*th*'stär, *s.* The polestar.

Northward, nŏr*th*'wărd, } *ad.* Towards

Northwards, nŏr*th*'wărdz, } the north.

Northwest, nŏr*th*-wĕst', *s.* The point between the north and west.

Northwind, nŏr*th*'wĭnd, *s.* The wind that blows from the north.

Nose, nŏze, *s.* The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; To lead by the nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another, to be a busybody; To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To Nose, nŏze, *v. a.* To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

To Nose, nŏze, *v. n.* To look big, to bluster. Not used.

Nosebleed, nŏze'blēēd, *s.* An herb.

Nosegay, nŏze'gà, *s.* A posy, a bunch of flowers.

Noseless, nŏze'lĕs, *a.* Wanting a nose.

Nosesmart, nŏze'smărt, *s.* The herb cresses.

Nosle, nŏz'zl, *s.* The extremity of a thing, as the nosle of a pair of bellows.

Nosology, nŏ-zŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* Doctrine of diseases.

Nosopoietick, nŏ-sŏ-pŏè-ĕt'tĭk, *a.* Producing diseases.

Nostril, nŏs'trĭl, *s.* The cavity in the nose.

Nostrum, nŏs'trŭm, *s.* A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Not, nŏt, *ad.* The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Notable, nō'tă-bl, *or* nōt'ă-ble, *a.* Remarkable, memorable, observable, careful, bustling.

NOTABLENESS, nō't*à*-bl-nĕs, *s.* Appearance of business.

NOTABLY, nō'tà-blè, *or* nōt â-blè, *ad.* Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

NOTARIAL, nō-tà'rè-âl, *a.* Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nō'tà-rè, *s.* An officer whose business is to take notes of anything which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nō-tà'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of recording anything by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification. [anything.

NOTCH, nŏtsh, *s.* A nick, a hollow cut in

To NOTCH, nŏtsh, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows. [orach.

NOTCHWEED, nŏtsh'wēēd, *s.* An herb called

NOTE, nōte, *s.* Mark, token; notice; heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in music; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nōte, *v. a.* To observe, to remark, to heed, to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nōte'bŏŏk, *s.* A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, nō'tĕd, *part. a.* Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nō'tŭr, *s.* He who takes notice.

NOTEWORTHY, nōte-wŭr'thè, *a.* Deserving of notice.

NOTHING, nŭ*th*'ĭng, *s.* Nonentity; not anything, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration; To make nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nŭ*th*'ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Nonexistence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nō'tis, *s.* Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

To NOTICE, nō'tis, *v. a.* To note; to observe.

NOTIFICATION, nō-tè-fè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nō'tè-fi, *v. a.* To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nō'shŭn, *s.* Thought, representation of anything formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nō'shŭn-âl, *a.* Imaginary, ideal, dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nō-shŭn-âl'lè-tè, *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nō'shŭn-âl-lè, *ad.* In idea, mentally

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'è-tè, *s.* Publick knowledge, publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS, nō-tō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nō-tō'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nō-tō'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nŏt'whète, *s.* A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nŏt-wi*th*-stând'ĭng, *conj.* Without hinderance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however.

NOTUS, nō'tŭs, *s.* The south wind.

NOVATION, nō-và'shŭn, *s.* The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR, nō-và'tŭr, *s.* The introducer of something new.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl, *a.* New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl, *s.* A tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nŏv'vĕl-lĭst, *s.* Innovator, asserter of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nŏv'vĕl-tè, *s.* Newness, state of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nō-vĕm'bŭr, *s.* The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March. [nine.

NOVENARY, nŏv'vĕn-â rè, *s.* Number of

NOVENNIAL, nō-vĕn'yâl, *a.* Done every ninth year.

NOVERCAL, nō-vĕr'kâl, *a.* Having the manner of a stepmother.

NOUGHT, nâwt, *s.* Not anything, nothing; To set at nought, not to value, to slight.

NOVICE, nŏv'vĭs, *s.* One not acquainted with anything, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, nō-vĭsh'è-âte, *s.* The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, nŏv'è-tè, *s.* Newness, novelty.

NOUN, nôun, *s.* In grammar, the name of anything.

To NOURISH, nŭr'rĭsh, *v. a.* To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength; as food.

NOURISHABLE, nŭr'rĭsh-â-bl *a.* Susceptive of nourishment.

NOURISHER, nŭr'rĭsh-ŭr, *s.* The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nŭr'rĭsh mĕnt, *s.* That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.

To NOUSEL, nŭz'zl, *v. a.* To nurse up, corrupted probably from *Nursle.*

To NOUSEL, nŏŏz'zl, *v. a.* To entrap, to ensnare as with a noose. They nuzzle hogs; that is, they put a ring in their nose, to prevent their digging.

NOW, nŏŏ, *ad.* At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connexion; as, If this be true, he is guilty: now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

NOW, nŏŏ, *s.* Present moment. [age.

NOWADAYS, nŏŏ'ă-dāze, *ad.* In the present

NOWHERE, nō'hwāre, *ad.* Not in any place.

NOWISE, nō'wize, *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, nŏk'shŭs, *a.* Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nŏk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Hurtfulness, insalubrity. [perniciously.

NOXIOUSLY, nŏk'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Hurtfully,

NOZLE, nŏz'zl, *s.* The nose, the snout, the end. [clouds.

NUBIFEROUS, nū-bĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bringing

To NUBILATE, nū'bĭl-āte, *v. a.* To cloud.

NUBILE, nū'bĭl, *a.* Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUBILOUS, nū'bĭl-ŭs, *a.* Cloudy.

NUCIFEROUS, nū-sĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Nut-bearing.

NUCLEUS, nū'klè-ŭs, *a.* A kernel, anything about which matter may be gathered or conglomerated.

NUDATION, nū-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nū'dè-tè, *s.* Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nū-gās'sè-tè, *s.* Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nū-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nū'gă-tŭr-è, *a.* Trifling, futile.

NUISANCE, nū'sănce, *s.* Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To NULL, nŭl, *v. a.* To annul, to annihilate. [tual.

NULL, nŭl, *a.* Void, of no force, ineffec-

NULL, nŭl, *s.* Something of no power, or no meaning.

NULLIBIETY, nŭl-lè'bī-ĕ-tè, *s.* The state of being nowhere. [make void.

To NULLIFY, nŭl'lè-fī, *v. a.* To annul, to

NULLITY, nŭl'lè-tè, *s.* Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, nŭm, *a.* Torpid, chill, motionless, producing chillness, benumbing.

To NUMB, nŭm, *v. a.* To make torpid, to deaden, to stupefy. [of sensation.

NUMBEDNESS, nŭm'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Interruption

To NUMBER, nŭm'bŭr, *v. a.* To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, nŭm'bŭr, *s.* The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one. [bers.

NUMBERER, nŭm'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* He who num-

NUMBERLESS, nŭm'bŭr-lĕs, *a.* Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nŭm'blz, *s.* The entrails of a deer. [stupefaction.

NUMBNESS, nŭm'nĕs, *s.* Torpor, deadness,

NUMERABLE, nū'mĕr-ă-bl, *a.* Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nū'mĕr-ăl, *a.* Relating to number, consisting of number.

NUMERALLY, nū'mĕ-răl-lè, *ad.* According to number.

NUMERARY, nū'mĕr-ă-rè, *a.* Anything belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nū-mĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nū'mĕr-ā-tŭr, *s.* He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl, *a.* Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl-lè, *ad.* With respect to sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nū'mĕr-ĭst, *s.* One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nū-mĕr-rŏs'sè-tè, *s.* Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nū-mĕr-rŭs, *a.* Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nū'mĕr-rŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMISMATICKS, nū-mĭs'măt-tĭks, *s.* The science of coins and medals. [money.

NUMMARY, nŭm'mă-rè, *a.* Relating to

NUMSKULL, nŭm'skŭl, *s.* A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nŭm'skŭld, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.

NUN, nŭn, *s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCHION, nŭn'shŭn, *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCIATURE, nŭn'shè-ă-tūre, *s.* The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nŭn'shè-ō, *s.* A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.

NUNCUPATIVE, nŭn-kū'pă-tĭv, } *a.*
NUNCUPATORY, nŭn-kū'pă-tŭr-rè, } Publickly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nŭn'nŭr-è, *s.* A house of nuns, or women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. [riage.

NUPTIAL, nŭp'shăl, *a.* Pertaining to mar-

NUPTIALS, nŭp'shălz, *s.* Marriage.

NURSE, nŭrse, *s.* A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

To NURSE, nŭrse, *v. a.* To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up anything young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper; to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nŭr'sŭr, *s.* One that nurses; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nŭr'sŭr-rè, *s.* The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where anything is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, nŭrs'lĭng, *s.* One nursed up; a fondling. [cation, institution.

NURTURE, nŭr'tshŭre, *s.* Food, diet; edu-

To NURTURE, nŭr'tshŭre, *v. a.* To educate, to train, to bring up; To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nŭs'sl, *v. a.* To fondle, to cherish.

NUT, nŭt, *s.* The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nŭt'brŏŭn, *a.* Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nŭt'krăk-kŭrz, *s.* An instrument used to break nuts. [oak.

NUTGALL, nŭt'gàl, *s.* Excrescence of an

NUTHATCH, nŭt'hătsh,
NUTJOBBER, nŭt'jŏb-bŭr,
NUTPECKER, nŭt'pĕk-kŭr, } *s.* A bird.

NUTHOOK, nŭt'hŏŏk, *s.* A stick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nŭt'mĕg, *s.* The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

NUTSHELL, nŭt'shĕl, *s.* The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nŭt'trèè, *s.* The tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

NUTRIFICATION, nū-trè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nū'trè-mĕnt, *s.* Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-trè-mĕn'tăl, *a.* Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nū-trish'ŭn, *s.* The act or quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nū'trè-tĭv, *a.* Nourishing. **nutrimental.**

NUTRITURE, nū-trè-tŭre, *s.* The power of nourishing.

To NUZZLE, nŭz'zl, *v. a.* To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYCTALOPS, nĭk'tă-lŏps, *s.* One that is purblind; one who sees best in the night.

NYMPH, nĭmf, *s.* A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; country girl; in poetry, a lady.

NYMPHLY, nĭmf'lè,
NYMPHLIKE, nĭmf'like, } *a.* Resembling a nymph.

O.

O, ō. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakspeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ōfe, *s.* A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ōfe'ĭsh, *a.* Stupid, dull, doltish.

OAFISHNESS, ōfe'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Stupidity, dulness. [of the tree.

OAK, ōke, *s.* A well-known tree; the wood

OAKAPPLE, ōke'ăp-pl, *s.* A kind of spungy excrescence on the oak. [from oak.

OAKEN, ō'kn, *a.* Made of oak, gathered

OAKENPIN, ō'kn-pĭn, *s.* A hard kind of apple.

OAKLING, ōke'lĭng, *s.* A young oak.

OAKUM, ō'kŭm, *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōre, *s.* A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ōre, *v. n.* To row.

To OAR, ōre, *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

OARY, ō'rè, *a.* Having the form or use of oars. [meal of oats.

OATCAKE, ōte'kāke, *s.* Cake made of the

OATEN, ō'tn, *a.* Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ō*th*, *s.* An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ō*th*'brā-kĭng, *s.* **Perjury**, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ōte'mâlt, *s.* Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ōt'mèle, *or* ōte'mèle, *s.* Flour made by grinding oats. [are fed.

OATS, ōtes, *s.* A grain with which horses

OATTHISTLE, ōte'*th*ĭs-sl, *s.* An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ŏb-ăm-bù-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ŏb-dūse', *v. a.* To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ŏb-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ŏb'jù-rā-sè, *or* ŏb-dù'rā-sè, *s.* Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, ŏb'jù-ràte, *or* ŏb-dù'ràte, *a.* Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

OBDURATELY, ŏb'jŭ-rât-lè, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ŏb'jŭ-rât-nĕs, *s.* Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, ŏb-jŭ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Hardness of heart.

To OBDURE, ŏb'jūre, *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate. [flexible.

OBDURED, ŏb-dūrd', *a.* Hardened, in-

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē'jè-ĕnse, *s.* Obsequiousness, submission to authority.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē'jè-ĕnt, *a.* Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ō-bē-jè-ĕn'shăl, *a.* According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ō-bē'jè-ĕnt-lè, *ad.* With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ō-bā'sânse, *s.* A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

OBELISK, ŏb'ĕ-lĭsk, *s.* A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ŏb-ĕk-kwē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ŏb-ĕr-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of wandering about.

OBESE, ō-bēse', *a.* Fat, loaden with flesh.

OBESENESS, ō-bēse'nĕs, } *s.* Morbid fat-

OBESITY, ō-bēs'sè-tè, } ness.

To OBEY, ō-bā', *v. a.* To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

To OBFUSCATE, ŏb-fŭs'kāte, *v. a.* To darken.

OBJECT, ŏb'jĕkt, *s.* That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

To OBJECT, ŏb-jĕkt', *v. a.* To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

OBJECTION, ŏb-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of presenting anything in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv, *a.* Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In manner of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of being an object.

OBJECTOR, ŏb-jĕk'tŭr, *s.* One who offers objections.

OBIT, ō'bĭt, *s.* Funeral obsequies.

OBITUARY, ō-bĭt'tshŭ-ă-rè, *s.* A list of dead; a burial register.

To OBJURGATE, ŏb-jŭr'gāte, *v. a.* To chide, to reprove. [reprehension.

OBJURGATION, ŏb-jŭr-gā'shŭn, *s.* Reproof,

OBJURGATORY, ŏb-jŭr'gă-tŭr-rè, *a.* Reprehensory, chiding.

OBLATE, ŏb-lāte', *a.* Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. [sacrifice.

OBLATION, ŏb-lā'shŭn, *s.* An offering, a

OBLECTATION, ŏb-lĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Delight, pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, ŏb'lè-gāte, *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ŏb-lè-gā'shŭn, *s.* The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, ŏb'lè-gă-tŭr-è, *a.* Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.

To OBLIGE, { ō-blīdje', { ō-blēēdje, } *v. a.* To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.

OBLIGEE, ŏb-lè-jēē', *s.* The person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, ō-blīdje'mĕnt, *or* ō-blēēdje'mĕnt, *s.* Obligation.

OBLIGER, ō-blī'jŭr, *or* ō-blēē'jŭr, *s.* He who obliges.

OBLIGING, ō-blī'jĭng, *or* ō-blēē'jĭng, *part. a.* Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging. [*ad.* Complaisantly.

OBLIGINGLY, ō-blī'jĭng-lè, *or* ō-blēē'jĭng-lè,

OBLIGINGNESS, ō-blī'jĭng-nĕs, *or* ō-blēē'jĭng-nĕs, *s.* Complaisance.

OBLIGOR, ŏb-lè-gōr, *s.* He who binds him self by contract.

OBLIQUATION, ŏb-lè-kwā'shŭn, *s.* Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ŏb-like', *a.* Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ŏb-like'lè, *ad.* Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ŏb-like'nĕs, } *s.* Deviation

OBLIQUITY, ŏb-lĭk'wè-tè, } from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, ŏb-lĭt'tĕr-rāte, *v. a.* To efface anything written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ŏb-lĭt-tĕr-rā'shŭn, *s.* Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ō-blĭv'vè-ŭn, *s.* Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, ō-blĭv'vè-ŭs, *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, ŏb'lŏng, *a.* Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ŏb'lŏng-lè, *ad.* In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ŏb'lŏng-nĕs, *s.* The state of being oblong.

OBLOQUIOUS, ŏb-lō'kwè-ŭs, *a.* Reproachful.

OBLOQUY, ŏb'lō-kwè, *s.* Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace. [of speech.

OBMUTESCENCE, ŏb-mū-tĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Loss

OBNOXIOUS, ŏb-nŏk'shŭs, *s.* Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

Obnoxiousness, ŏb-nŏk'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Subjection, liableness to punishment.

Obnoxiously, ŏb-nŏk'shŭs-lè, *ad.* In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.

To Obnubilate, ŏb-nū'bè-lāte, *v. a.* To cloud, to obscure.

Obole, ŏb'ōle, *s.* In pharmacy, twelve grains.

Obreption, ŏb-rĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act of creeping on.

Obscene, ŏb-sēēn', *s.* Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill-omened.

Obscenely, ŏb-sēēn'lè, *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.

Obscenenss, ŏb-sēēn'nĕs, } *s.* Impurity
Obscenity, ŏb-sĕn'nè-tè, } of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

Obscuration, ŏb-skū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

Obscure, ŏb-skūre', *a.* Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

To Obscure, ŏb-skūre', *v. a.* To darken; to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Obscurely, ŏb-skūre'lè, *ad.* Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

Obscureness, ŏb-skūre'nĕs, }
Obscurity, ŏb-skū'rè-tè, } *s.* Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.

Obsecration, ŏb-sè-krā'shŭn, *s.* Entreaty, supplication.

Obsequent, ŏb'sè-kwĕnt, *a.* Obedient, dutiful.

Obsequies, ŏb'sè-kwīz, *s.* Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

Obsequious, ŏb-sē'kwè-ŭs, *a.* Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakspeare, funeral.

Obsequiously, ŏb-sē'kwè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Obediently, with compliance; in Shakspeare, it signifies, with funeral rites.

Obsequiousness, ŏb'sè'kwè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Obedience, compliance.

Observable, ŏb-zĕr'vâ-bl, *a.* Remarkable, eminent.

Observably, ŏb-zĕr'vâ-blè, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

Observance, ŏb-zĕr'vânse, *s.* Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention, obedient regard.

Observancy, ŏb-zĕr'vân-sè, *s.* Attention.

Observant, ŏb-zĕr'vânt, *a.* Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, submissive.

Observation, ŏb-zĕr-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

Observator, ŏb-zĕr-vâ'tŭr, *s.* One that observes, a remarker.

Observatory, ŏb-zĕr'vâ-tŭr-è, *s.* A place built for astronomical observation.

To Observe, ŏb-zĕrv', *v. a.* To watch; to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

To Observe, ŏb-zĕrv', *v. n.* To be attentive; to make a remark.

Observer, ŏb-zĕrv'ŭr, *s.* One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

Observingly, ŏb-zĕr'ving-lè, *ad.* Attentively, carefully. [sieging.

Obsession, ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of be-

Obsidional, ŏb-sid'è-ŭn-âl, *or* ŏb-sid'jè-ŭn-âl, *a.* Belonging to a siege.

Obsolete, ŏb'sò-lète, *a.* Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

Obsoleteness, ŏb'sò-lète-nĕs, *s.* State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

Obstacle, ŏb'stâ-kl, *s.* Something opposed, hinderance, obstruction.

Obstetrication, ŏb-stĕt-trè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The office of a midwife.

Obstetrick, ŏb-stĕt'rĭk, *a.* Midwifish, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

Obstinacy, ŏb'stè-nâ-sè, *s.* Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.

Obstinate, ŏb'stè-nàte, *a.* Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

Obstinately, ŏb'stè-nàte-lè, *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly. [bornness.

Obstinateness, ŏb'stè-nàte-nĕs, *s.* Stub-

Obstipation, ŏb-stè-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stopping up any passage.

Obstreperous, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs, *a.* Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

Obstreperously, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-rŭs-lè, *ad.* Loudly, clamorously.

Obstreperousness, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-rŭs-nĕs, *s.* Loudness, clamour, noise. [bond.

Obstriction, ŏb-strĭk'shŭn, *s.* Obligation,

To Obstruct, ŏb-strŭkt', *v. a.* To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

Obstructer, ŏb-strŭkt'ŭr, *s.* One that hinders or opposes.

Obstruction, ŏb-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* Hinderance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. [causing impediment.

Obstructive, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv, *a.* Hindering,

Obstructive, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv, *s.* Impediment, obstacle. [blocking up.

Obstruent, ŏb'strŭ-ĕnt, *a.* Hindering,

Obstupefaction, ŏb-stū-pē-fāk'shŭn, *s.* A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

Obstupefactive, ŏb-stū-pē-fāk'tĭv, *a* Obstructing the mental powers.

To Obtain, ŏb-tāne', *v. a.* To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

To Obtain, ŏb-tāne', *v. n.* To continue in use, to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

Obtainable, ŏb-tāne'ă-bl, *a.* To be procured.

Obtainer, ŏb-tā'nŭr, *s.* He who obtains.

Obtainment, ŏb-tāne'mĕnt, *s.* Act of obtaining.

To Obtemperate, ŏb-tĕm'pĕr-āte, *v. a.* [To obey.

To Obtend, ŏb-tĕnd', *v. a.* To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of anything. In this last sense not used.

Obtenebration, ŏb-tĕn-nē-brā'shŭn, *s.* Darkness, the state of being darkened.

Obtention, ŏb-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of obtending.

To Obtest, ŏb-tĕst', *v. a.* To beseech, to supplicate.

Obtestation, ŏb-tĕs-tā'shŭn, *s.* Supplication, entreaty.

Obtrectation, ŏb-trĕk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Slander, detraction, calumny.

To Obtrude, ŏb-trōōd', *v. a.* To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

Obtruder, ŏb-trōōd'ŭr, *s.* One that obtrudes.

To Obtruncate, ŏb-trŭn'kāte, *v. a.* To deprive of limbs; to lop.

Obtrusion, ŏb-trōō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of obtruding.

Obtrusive, ŏb-trōō'sĭv, *a.* Inclined to force one's self or anything else upon others.

To Obtund, ŏb-tŭnd', *v. a.* To blunt, to deaden.

Obtusangular, ŏb-tūse-ăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

Obtuse, ŏb-tūse', *a.* Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an obtuse sound.

Obtusely, ŏb-tūse'lè, *ad.* Without a point; dull, stupidly.

Obtuseness, ŏb-tūse'nĕs, *s.* Bluntness, dulness.

Obtusion, ŏb-tū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

Obvention, ŏb-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To Obvert, ŏb-vĕrt', *v. a.* To turn towards.

To Obviate, ŏb'vè-āte, *v. a.* To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

Obvious, ŏb'vè-ŭs, *a.* Meeting anything, opposed in front to anything; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

Obviously, ŏb'vè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Evidently, apparently.

Obviousness, ŏb'vè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* State of being evident or apparent.

To Obumbrate, ŏb-ŭm'brāte, *v. a.* To shade, to cloud

Obumbration, ŏb-ŭm-brā'shŭn, *s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

Occasion, ŏk-kā'zhŭn, *s.* Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need; casual exigence.

To Occasion, ŏk-kā'zhŭn, *v. a.* To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

Occasional, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl, *a.* Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

Occasionally, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl-lè, *ad.* According to incidental exigence.

Occasioner, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ŭr, *s.* One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

Occecation, ŏk-sè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of blinding or making blind.

Occident, ŏk'sè-dĕnt, *s.* The west.

Occidental, ŏk-sè-dĕn'tăl, } *a.* Western.
Occiduous, ŏk-sĭd'jū-ŭs, }

Occipital, ŏk-sĭp'pè-tăl, *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.

Occiput, ŏk'sè-pŭt, *s.* The hinder part of the head.

Occision, ŏk-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of killing.

To Occlude, ŏk-klūde', *v. a.* To shut up.

Occluse, ŏk-klūse', *s.* Shut up, closed.

Occlusion, ŏk-klū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of shutting up.

Occult, ŏk-kŭlt', *a.* Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.

Occultation, ŏk-kŭl-tā'shŭn, *s.* In astronomy is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.

Occultness, ŏk-kŭlt'nĕs, *s.* Secretness, state of being hid.

Occupancy, ŏk'kū-păn-sè, *s.* The act of taking possession.

Occupant, ŏk'kū-pănt, *s.* He that takes possession of anything.

To Occupate, ŏk'kū-pāte, *v. a.* To take up, to possess, to hold.

Occupation, ŏk-kū-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.

Occupier, ŏk-kū-pī'ŭr, *s.* A possessor, one who takes into his possession, one who follows any employment.

To Occupy, ŏk-kū-pī', *v. a.* To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.

To Occur, ŏk-kŭr', *v. n.* To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.

Occurrence, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnse, *s.* Incident, accidental event; occasional, presentation.

Occurrent, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnt, *s.* Incident, anything that happens.

Occursion, ŏk-kŭr'shŭn, *s.* Clash, mutual blow.

Ocean, ō'shŭn, *s.* The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.

Ocean, ō'shŭn, *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea.

OCEANICK. ō-shē-ăn'ĭk, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED, ō-sĕl'lā-tĕd, *a.* Resembling the eye.

OCHRE, ō'kŭr, *s.* A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.

OCHREOUS, ō'krē-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of ochre.

OCHREY, ō'kŭr-ē, *a.* Partaking of ochre.

OCHIMY, ŏk'kā-mē, *s.* A mixed base metal.

OCTAGON, ŏk'tā-gŏn, *s.* In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, ŏk-tăg'gō-năl, *a.* Having eight angles and sides.

OCTANGULAR, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr-nĕs, *s.* The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, ŏk'tănt, } *a.* Is, when a planet is
OCTILE, ŏk'tĭl, } in such a position to another that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

OCTAVE, ŏk'tāve, *s.* The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.

OCTAVE, ŏk'tāve, *a.* Denoting eight.

OCTAVO, ŏk-tā'vō, *a.* A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNIAL, ŏk-tĕn'nē-ăl, *a.* Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, ŏk-tō'bŭr, *s.* The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOHEDRICAL, ŏk-tō-hĕd'drĕ-kăl, *a.* Having eight sides.

OCTONARY, ŏk'tō-năr-ē, *a.* Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ŏk-tō-nŏk'kū-lăr, *a.* Having eight eyes.

OCTOPETALOUS, ŏk-tō-pĕt'tăl-ŭs, *a.* Having eight flower-leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, ŏk'tō-stīle, *s.* The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

OCTOSYLLABLE, ŏk-tō-sĭl'lā-bl, *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

OCTUPLE, ŏk'tŭ-pl, *a.* Eightfold.

OCULAR, ŏk'kū-lăr, *a.* Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

OCULARLY, ŏk'kŭ-lăr-lē, *ad.* To the observation of the eye.

OCULIST, ŏk'kŭ-lĭst, *s.* One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

ODD, ŏd, *a.* Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky, unlikely, in appearance improper.

ODDITY, ŏd'dē-tē, *s.* Singularity, either in persons or things.

ODDLY, ŏd'lē, *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ŏd'nĕs, *s.* The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

ODDS, ŏdz, *s.* Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority, quarrel, debate, dispute.

ODE, ōde, *s.* A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ō'dē-bl, *a.* Hateful.

ODIOUS, ō'dē-ŭs, *or* ō'jē-ŭs, *a.* Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate, invidious.

ODIOUSLY, ō'dē-ŭs-lē, *or* ō'jē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ō'dē-ŭs-nĕs, *or* ō'jē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* [Hatefulness.

ODIUM, ō'dē-ŭm, *or* ō'jē-ŭm, *s.* Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ō'dō-rāte, *a.* Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ō'dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Giving scent, usually sweet of scent, fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ō-dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Sweetness of scent.

ODOROUS, ō'dŭr-ŭs, *a.* Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ō'dŭr, *s.* Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

OECONOMICKS, ĕk-ō-nŏm'mĭks, *s.* Management of household affairs.

OECONOMY. *See* ECONOMY.

OECUMENICAL, ĕk-ū-mĕn'nē-kăl, *a.* General, respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ē-dē'mă, *s.* A tumour. It is now commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, ĕd-ē-măt'tĭk, } *a.* Pertain-
OEDEMATOUS, ē-dĕm'mā-tŭs, } ing to an oedema.

OELIAD, ē-lī'yăd, *s.* A glance, wink, token.

O'ER, ōre, *ad.* Contracted from *Over*

OESOPHAGUS, ē-sŏf'fā-gŭs, *s.* The gullet.

OF, ŏf, *prep.* It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as, the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as, I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as, all have this sense Of war; out of, as, yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as, any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as, I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use; according to, as, they do Of right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as, Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as, a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as, a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as, a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as, the chariot was

Of cedar; noting the motive, as, Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as, I do not like the Tower Of any place; noting change of one state to another, as, O miserable Of happy! noting casualty, as, good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as, many Of a hundred; noting kind or species, as, an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

Off, ŏf, *ad.* Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally opposed to On, as, to lay on, to take Off, it signifies distance: it signifies evanescence, absence, or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as, the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not studied.

Off, ŏf, *interj.* Depart!

Off, ŏf, *prep.* Not on; distant from.

Offal, ŏf'fŭl, *s.* Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh, refuse, that which is thrown away; anything of no esteem.

Offence, ŏf-fĕnse', *s.* Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

Offenceful, ŏf-fĕnse'fŭl, *a.* Injurious.

Offenceless, ŏf-fĕnse'lĕs, *a.* Unoffending, innocent.

To Offend, ŏf-fĕnd', *v. a.* To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To Offend, ŏf-fĕnd', *v. n.* To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

Offender, ŏf-fĕn'dŭr, *s.* A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

Offendress, ŏf-fĕn'drĕs, *s.* A woman that offends.

Offensive, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv, *a.* Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

Offensively, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

Offensiveness, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To Offer, ŏf'fŭr, *v. a.* To present to any one, to exhibit anything so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To Offer, ŏf'fŭr, *v. n.* To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

Offer, ŏf'fŭr, *s.* Proposal of advantage to another first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

Offerer, ŏf'fŭr-rŭr, *s.* One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

Offering, ŏf'fŭr-rĭng, *s.* A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship. [offered; the act of offering.

Offertory, ŏf'fĕr-tŭr-è, *s.* The thing

Office, ŏf'fĭs, *s.* A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

Officer, ŏf'fè-sŭr, *s.* A man employed by the publick, a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

Officered, ŏf'fè-sŭrd, *a.* Commanded, supplied with commanders.

Official, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl, *a.* Conducive, appropriate with regard to use, pertaining to a publick charge.

Official, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl, *s.* Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Officially, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-è, *ad.* In a manner belonging to office.

Officialty, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-tè, *s.* The charge or post of an official.

To Officiate, ŏf-fĭsh'è-àte, *v. a.* To give in consequence of an office.

To Officiate, ŏf-fĭsh'è-àte, *v. n.* To discharge an office, commonly in worship, to perform an office for another.

Officious, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Kind, doing good offices; overforward.

Officiously, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.

Officiousness, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour: overforwardness.

Offing, ŏf'fĭng, *s.* The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore; being at a proper distance from the shore.

Offset, ŏf'sĕt, *s.* Shoot of a plant.

Offscouring, ŏf-skŏŭr'ĭng, *s.* Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning anything.

Offscum, ŏf'skŭm, *a.* Refuse, vile.

Offspring, ŏf'spring, *s.* The thing propagated and generated, children; production of any kind.

To Offuscate, ŏf-fŭs'kàte, *v. a.* To dim, to cloud, to darken.

Offuscation, ŏf-fŭs-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of darkening.

Oft, ŏft, *ad.* (A poetical word.) Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'fn, *ad.* Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'fn-tîmz, *ad.* Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ôft'tîmz, *ad.* (In poetry), frequently, often.

OGEE, ô-jêê', *s.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ô'gl, *v. a.* To view with side glances, as in fondness.

OGLER, ô'gl-ûr, *s.* A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLING, ô'gl-îng, *s.* Viewing with side glances.

OGLIO, ô'lê-ô, *s.* A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish *Olla Podrida*.

OH, ô, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, ŏil, *s.* The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still.

To OIL, ŏil, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, ŏil'kŭl-lûr, *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

OILINESS, ŏil'lê-nês, *s.* Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, ŏil'mân, *s.* One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, ŏil'shŏp, *s.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, ŏil'ê, *a.* Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, ŏil'ê-grâne, *s.* A plant.

OILYPALM, ŏil'ê-pâm, *s.* A tree.

To OINT, ŏînt, *v. a.* To anoint, to smear. Out of use.

OINTMENT, ŏînt'mênt, *s.* Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ô'kûr, *s.* Properly *Ochre*. A colour.

OLD, ôld, *a.* Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised: Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

OLDFASHIONED, ôld-fâsh'ûnd, *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, ôl'dn, *a.* Ancient. Not used.

OLDISH, ôld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

OLDNESS, ôld'nês, *s.* Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs, *a.* Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs-nês, *s.* Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ô-lê-ân'dûr, *s.* The plant rose-bay.

OLEASTER, ô-lê-âs'tûr, *s.* Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ô-lê-ôse', *a.* Oily.

To OLFACT, ôl-fâkt', *v. a.* To smell.

OLFACTORY, ôl-fâk'tûr-ê, *a.* Having the sense of smelling.

OLID, ôl'lîd, OLIDOUS, ôl'lîd-ûs, *a.* Stinking, fetid.

OLIGARCHY, ôl'lê-gâr-kê, *s.* A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ô'lê-ô, *s.* A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ôl'lê-tûr-ê, *s.* Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl-lê-vâs'tûr, *a.* Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl'lîv, *s.* A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

OLIVED, ôl'lîvd, *a.* Decorated with olive trees.

OMBRE, ôm'bûr, *s.* A game at cards played by three.

OMEGA, ô-mê'gâ, *s.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scriptures for the last.

OMELET, ôm'lêt, *s.* A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô'mên, *s.* A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ô'mênd, *a.* Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mên'tûm, *s.* The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails; called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ôm'mê-nâte, *v. a.* To foretoken, to show prognosticks.

OMINATION, ôm-mê-nâ'shŭn, *s.* Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ôm'mîn-ûs, *a.* Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshowing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm'mîn-ûs-lê, *ad.* With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm'mîn-ûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ô-mîsh'ŭn, *s.* Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ô-mît', *v. a.* To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ô-mît'tânse, *s.* Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-nê-fâ'rê-ûs, *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nîf'fêr-ûs, *a.* All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ôm-nîf'fîk, *a.* All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm'nê-fôrm, *a.* Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîd'jê-nûs, *a.* Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp'pô-tênse, OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp'pô-tên-sê, *s.* Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp'pô-tênt, *a.* Almighty, powerful, without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-nê-prêz'ênse, *s.* Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-nê-prêz'ênt, *a.* Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênse, OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nîsh'ê-ên-sê, *s.* Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênt, *a.* Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ôm-nîsh'ûs, *a.* All-knowing

OMNIVOROUS, ôm-nîv'vô-rûs, *a.* All-devouring.

Omphaloptick, ŏm-fă-lŏp'tĭk, *s.* An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

On, ŏn, *prep.* It is put before the word which signifies that which is under that by which anything is supported, which anything covers, or where anything is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as, mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as, whither On thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as, On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of anything; it denotes the time at which anything happens, as, this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

On, ŏn, *ad.* Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance. [couragement.

On, ŏn, *interj.* A word of incitement or en-

Once, wŭnse, *ad.* One time; a single time; the same time, one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

One, wŭn, *a.* Less than two, single, denoted by a unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; One of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

One, wŭn, *s.* A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person, by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as, the great Ones of the world.

One-eyed, wŭn'īde, *a.* Having only one eye.

Oneirocritical, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Properly *Onirocritical.* Interpretative of dreams.

Oneirocritick, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tĭk, *s.* An interpreter of dreams.

Oneness, wŭn'nĕs, *s.* Unity; the quality of being one.

Onerary, ŏn'nĕr-rär-ē, *a.* Fitted for carriage or burdens. [to burthen.

To Onerate, ŏn'nĕr-āte, *v. a.* To load.

Oneration, ŏn-nĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of loading. [oppressive.

Onerous, ŏn'nĕr-ŭs, *a.* Burthensome,

Onion, ŭn'yŭn, *s.* A plant.

Only, ōne'lē, *a.* Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as, he is the Only man for musick.

Only, ōne'lē, *ad.* Simply, singly, merely, barely; so, and no otherwise; singly, without more, as, Only-begotten.

Onomancy, ŏn-nō-măn'sē, *s.* A divination by names.

Onomantical, ŏn-nō-măn'tē-kăl, *a.* Predicting by names.

Onomatopoeia, ŏn-ŏ-măt-ō-pē'yā, *s.* In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the things signified.

Onset, ŏn'sĕt, *s.* Attack, assault, first brunt.

Onslaught, ŏn'slawt, *s.* Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

Ontologist, ŏn-tŏl'lō-jĭst, *s.* One who considers the affections of beings in general, a metaphysician.

Ontology, ŏn-tŏl'lō-jē, *s.* The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysicks.

Onward, ŏn'wărd, *ad.* Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; something farther.

Onycha, ŏn'nē-kă, *s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

Onyx, ō'nĭks, *s.* The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

Oose, ōōze, *s.* Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To Ooze, ōōze, *v. n.* To flow by stealth, to run gently.

Oozy, ōō'zē, *a.* Miry, muddy, slimy.

To Opacate, ō-pā'kāte, *v. a.* To shade, to darken. [of transparency.

Opacity, ō-pās'sĕ-tē, *s.* Cloudiness, want

Opacous, ō-pā'kŭs, *a.* Dark, obscure, not transparent. [various colours.

Opal, ō'păl, *s.* A precious stone reflecting

Opaque, ō-pāke', *a.* Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

Opaque, ō-pāke, *s.* Opacity.

To Ope, ōpe, *v. a.* Poetically for to open.

To Open, ō'pn, *v. a.* To unclose, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover, to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

To Ope, ōpe, } *v. n.* To unclose, not to
To Open, ō'pn, } remain shut: a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

Ope, ōpe, } *a.* Unclosed, not shut; plain,
Open, ō'pn, } apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

Opener, ō'pn-ŭr, *s.* One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloses; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

Openeyed, ō'pn-īde, *a.* Vigilant, watchful.

Openhanded, ō-pn-hănd'ĕd, *a.* Generous, liberal.

Openhearted, ō-pn-härt'ĕd, *a.* Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

Openheartedness, ō'pn-härt'ĕd-nĕs, *s* Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ō'pn-ĭng, *s.* Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ō'pn-lè, *ad.* Publickly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, ō-pn-mŏŭthd', *a.* Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ō'pn-nĕs, *s.* Plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise.

OPERA, ŏp'pĕr-rà, *s.* A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ŏp'pĕr-à-bl, *a.* To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ŏp'pĕr-rànt, *a.* Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp'pĕr-àte, *v. n.* To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ŏp-pĕr-rà'shŭn, *s.* Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ŏp'pĕr-rà-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ŏp'pĕr-rà-tŭr, *s.* One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-rōse', *a.* Laborious.

OPHITES, ō-fi'tĭz, *s.* A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ŏp-*th*ăl'mĭk, *a.* Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, ŏp'*th*ăl-mè, *s.* A disease of the eyes.

OPIATE, ō'pè-ât, *s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ō'pè-ât, *a.* Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ō-pine', *v. n.* To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ō-pĭn'yè-â-tĭv, *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ō-pĭn-yè-â'tŭr, *s.* One fond of his own notion. Little used.

OPINIATRE, ō-pĭn-yè-â'tĕr, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINIATRETY, ō-pĭn-yè-â'trè-tè, *s.* Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ō-pĭn'yŭn, *s.* Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATED, ō-pĭn'yŭn-à-tĕd, *a.* Attached to certain opinions.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nâ-tĭv, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nĭst, *s.* One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ō'pè-ŭm, *s.* A medicine used to promote sleep; inspissated poppy juice.

OPPIDAN, ŏp'pè-dăn, *s.* A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ŏp-pig'nĕr-àte, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ŏp-pè-là'shŭn, *s.* Obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt, *a.* Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt, *s.* Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ŏp-pŏr-tûne', *a.* Seasonable convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ŏp-pŏr-tûne'lè, *ad.* Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ŏp-pŏr-tû'nè-tè, *s.* Fit place or time, convenience, suitableness of circumstances to any end.

OPPOSAL, ŏp-pō'zăl, *s.* Opposition.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze', *v. a.* To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze', *v. n.* To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ŏp-pōze'lĕs, *a.* Irresistible, not to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ŏp-pō'zŭr, *s.* One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pò-zĭt, *a.* Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant contrary.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pò-zĭt, *s.* Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

OPPOSITELY, ŏp'pò-zĭt-lè, *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, ŏp'pò-zĭt-nĕs, *s.* The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ŏp-pò-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Situation so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures; contrariety of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ŏp-prĕs', *v. a.* To crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overpower, to subdue.

OPPRESSION, ŏp-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of oppressing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, lassitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exactious or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, ŏp-prĕs'sŭr, *s.* One who harasses others with unjust severity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ŏp-prō'brè-ŭs, *a.* Reproachful, disgraceful: causing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'brè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Reproachfully, scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'brè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Reproachfulness, scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, ŏp-prō-brè-ŭm, *s.* Disgrace, infamy.

To OPPUGN, ŏp-pûne', *v. a.* To oppose, to attack, to resist.

Oppugnancy, ŏp-pŭg'nân-sè, *s.* Opposition. [poses or attacks.

Oppugner, ŏp-pûne'ŭr, *s.* One who op-

Opsimathy, ŏp-sĭm'â-*thè*, *s.* An education begun late in life; knowledge or learning acquired in age. [wished.

Optable, ŏp'tâ-bl, *a.* Desirable, to be

Optative, ŏp'tâ-tĭv, *or* ŏp-tâ'tĭv, *a.* Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

Optical, ŏp'tè-kâl, *a.* Relating to the science of opticks. [opticks.

Optician, ŏp-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* One skilled in

Optick, ŏp'tĭk, *a.* Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.

Optick, ŏp'tĭk, *s.* An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

Opticks, ŏp'tĭcks, *s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision.

Optimacy, ŏp'tè-mâ-sè, *s.* Nobility, body of nobles. [being best.

Optimity, ŏp-tĭm'mè-tè, *s.* The state of

Optimism, ŏp'tè-mĭzm, *s.* The doctrine or opinion that everything in nature is ordered for the best.

Option, ŏp'shŭn, *s.* Choice, election.

Optional, ŏp'shŭn-âl, *a.* Leaving somewhat to choice.

Opulence, ŏp'pû-lênse, } *s.* Wealth,
Opulency, ŏp'pû-lên-sè, } riches, affluence.

Opulent, ŏp'pû-lĕnt, *a.* Rich, wealthy, affluent. [splendour.

Opulently, ŏp'pû-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Richly, with

Or, ôr, *conj.* A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before, Or ever, before ever. In this last sense obsolete.

Oracle, ôr'râ-kl, *s.* Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, the determinations of Heaven are inquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

Oracular, ô-râk'kû-lâr, } *a.* Uttering
Oraculous, ô-râk'kû-lŭs, } oracles, resembling oracles.

Oraculously, ô-râk'kû-lŭs-lè, *ad.* In manner of an oracle.

Oraculousness, ô-râk'kû-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being oracular.

Oraison, ôr'rè-zŭn, *s.* Prayer, verbal supplication. *See* Orison. [written.

Oral, ô'râl, *a.* Delivered by mouth, not

Orally, ô'râl-lè, *ad.* By mouth, without writing.

Orange, ôr'rĭnje, *s.* The orange tree; the fruit of the tree.

Orange, ôr'rinje, *a.* Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

Orangery, ô-râwn'zhĕr-è, *s. French.* Plantation of oranges.

Orangemusk, ôr'rĭnje-mŭsk, *s. See* Pear, of which it is a species.

Orangewoman, ôr'rĭnje-wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.

Oration, ô-râ'shŭn, *s.* A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

Orator, ôr'râ-tŭr, *s.* A publick speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

Oratorial, ôr-â-tô'rè-âl, *a.* Rhetorical, florid.

Oratorical, ôr-râ-tôr'rĕ-kâl, *a.* Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

Oratorio, ôr-â-tô'rè-ô, *s.* An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to musick.

Oratory, ôr'râ-tŭr-è, *s.* Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

Orb, ôrb, *s.* Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

To Orb, ôrb, *v. a.* To round, to form into a circle.

Orbation, ôr-bâ'shŭn, *s.* Privation of parents or children.

Orbed, { ôr'bĕd, } *a.* Round, circular, or-
{ ôrbd, } bicular; formed into a circle, rounded. [circular.

Orbicular, ôr-bĭk'kû-lâr, *a.* Spherical,

Orbicularly, ôr-bĭk'kû-lâr-lè, *ad.* Spherically, circularly.

Orbicularness, ôr-bĭk'kû-lâr-nĕs, *s.* The state of being orbicular.

Orbiculated, ôr-bĭk'kû-lâ-tĕd, *a.* Moulded into an orb.

Orbit, ôr'bĭt, *s.* The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Orbity, ôr'bè-tè, *s.* Loss, or want of parents or children.

Orc, ôrk, *s.* A sort of seafish.

Orchal, ôr'kâl, *s.* A plant from which a blue colour is made.

Orchanet, ôr'kâ-nĕt, *s.* An herb. [trees.

Orchard, ôr'tshŭrd, *s.* A garden of fruit

Orchardist, ôr'tshŭrd-ĭst, *s.* One who cultivates orchards.

Orchestra, ôr-kĕs'trâ, *s.* A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

Orchestre, ôr'kĕs-tŭr, *s.* The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

To Ordain, ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Ordainer, ôr-dâne'ŭr, *s.* He who ordains.

Ordeal, ôr'dè-âl, *or* ôr'jè-âl, *s.* A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to Heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water

ORDER, ŏr'dŭr, *s.* Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity; settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation, regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measures, care; in architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

To ORDER, ŏr'dŭr, *v. a.* To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ŏr'dŭr-rŭr, *s.* One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERING, ŏr'dŭr-ĭng, *s.* Disposition; distribution.

ORDERLESS, ŏr'dŭr-lĕs, *a.* Disorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ŏr'dŭr-lè-nĕs, *s.* Regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lè, *a.* Methodical; regular; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lè, *ad.* Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ŏr'dè-nà-bl, *a.* Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dè-nâl, *a.* Noting order.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dè-nâl, *s.* A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ŏr'dè-nânse, *s.* Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction *Ordnance*, and pronounced in two syllables.

ORDINARILY, ŏr'dè-nâ-rè-lè, *ad.* According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dè-nâ-rè, *or* ŏrd'nâ-rè, *a.* Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as, she is an Ordinary woman.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dè-nâ-rè, *s.* Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, ŏrd'nâ-rè, *s.* Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, ŏr'dè-nàte, *v. a.* To appoint.

ORDINATE, ŏr'dè-nàte, *a.* Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ŏr-dè-nà'shŭn, *s.* Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, ŏrd'nânse, *s.* Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, ŏr'dŭn-nânse, *s.* Disposition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE, ŏr'jûre, *s.* Dung, filth.

ORE, ŏre, *s.* Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

ORGAN, ŏr'gân, *s.* Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ŏr-gân'nè-kâl, } *a.* Consisting
ORGANICK, ŏr-gân'nĭk, } of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ŏr-gân'nè-kâl-lè, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ŏr-gân'nè-kâl-nĕs, *s.* State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ŏr'gâ-nĭzm, *s.* Organical structure. [on the organ.

ORGANIST, ŏr'gâ-nĭst, *s.* One who plays

ORGANIZATION, ŏr-gâ-nè-zâ'shŭn, *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ŏr'gâ-nize, *v. a.* To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ŏr'gân-lŏft, *s.* The loft where the organ stands.

ORGANPIPE, ŏr'gân-pipe, *s.* The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGASM, ŏr'gâzm, *s.* Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ŏr'jêze, *s.* Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORIENT, ŏ'rè-ĕnt, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

ORIENT, ŏ'rè-ĕnt, *s.* The east, the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, ŏ-rè-ĕn'tâl, *a.* Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

ORIENTAL, ŏ-rè-ĕn'tâl, *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ŏ-rè-ĕn'tâ-lĭzm, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALIST, ŏ-rè-ĕn'tâ-lĭst, *s.* A native of the east; a man skilled in the eastern languages.

ORIENTALITY, ŏ-rè-ĕn-tâl'lè-tè, *s.* State of being oriental. [perforation.

ORIFICE, ŏr'rè-fĭs, *s.* Any opening or

ORIGAN, ŏr'è-gân, *s.* Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, ŏr'rè-jin, } *s.* Beginning,
ORIGINAL, ŏ-rĭd'jè-nâl, } first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning of existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

ORIGINAL, ŏ-rĭd'jè-nâl, *a.* Primitive, pristine, first.

ORIGINALITY, ŏ-rid'jè-nâl-ĕ-tè, *s.* Quality of being an original.

ORIGINALLY, ŏ-rid'jè-nâl-lè, *ad.* Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ŏ-rĭd'jè-nâl nĕs, *s.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ō-rĭd'jē-nâ-rē, *a.* Productive, causing existence; primitive, in the first state.

To ORIGINATE, ō-rĭd'jē-nāte, *v. a.* To bring into existence.

ORIGINATION, ō-rĭd-jē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of bringing into existence.

ORISON, ŏr'rē-zŭn, *s.* A prayer, a supplication.

ORNAMENT, ŏr'nâ-mĕnt, *s.* Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

To ORNAMENT, ŏr'nâ-mĕnt, *v. a.* To embellish, to deck.

ORNAMENTAL, ŏr-nâ-mĕn'tâl, *a.* Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ŏr-nâ-mĕn'tâl-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment. [lished, bedecked.

ORNAMENTED, ŏr'nâ-mĕn-tĕd, *a.* Embel-

ORNATE, ŏr'nāte, *a.* Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, ŏr'fân, *s.* A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ŏr'fân, *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ŏr'fân-ĭdje, } *s.* State of an
ORPHANISM, ŏr'fân-nĭzm, } orphan.

ORPIMENT, ŏr'pē-mĕnt, *s.* A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ŏr'pĭn, *s.* Rose root.

ORRERY, ŏr'rĕr-rē, *s.* An instrument which represents the revolutions of the planets.

ORRIS, ŏr'rĭs, *s.* A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, ŏr'*thŏ*-dŏks, *a.* Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, ŏr'*thŏ*-dŏks-lē, *ad.* With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, ŏr'*thŏ*-dŏk-sē, *s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, ŏr-*thŏ*-drŏm'ĭks, *s.* The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOEPIST, ŏr'*thŏ*-ē-pĭst, *s.* One who is skilled in orthoepy.

ORTHOEPY, ŏr'*thŏ*-ē-pē, *s.* The right pronunciation of words. [figure.

ORTHOGON, ŏr'*thŏ*-gŏn, *s.* A rectangled

ORTHOGONAL, ŏr-*thŏg*'gō-nâl, *a.* Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, ŏr-*thŏg*'grâf-fŭr, *s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ŏr-*thŏ*-grâf'fē-kâl, *a.* Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ŏr-*thŏ*-grâf'fē-kâl-lē, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ŏr-*thŏg*'grâf-ē, *s.* The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated. [of any planet or star.

ORTIVE, ŏr'tĭv, *a.* Relating to the rising

ORTOLAN, ŏr'tō-lân, *s.* A small bird ac counted very delicious.

ORTS, ŏrts, *s.* Refuse, that which is left.

To OSCILLATE, ŏs'sĭl-lāte, *v. n.* To move backward and forward.

OSCILLATION, ŏs-sĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ŏs-sĭl'lâ-tŭr-rē, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ŏs'sē-tân-sē, *s.* The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

OSCITANT, ŏs'sē-tânt, *a.* Yawning; unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

OSCITATION, ŏs-sē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of yawning.

OSIER, ō'zhĕr, *s.* A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ŏs'prā, *s.* The sea eagle.

OSSEOUS, ŏs'sē-ŭs, *a.* Bony, like bone.

OSSICLE, ŏs'sĭk-kl, *s.* A small bone.

OSSIFICK, ŏs-sĭf'fĭk, *a.* Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, ŏs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, ŏs'sē-frādje, *s.* A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ŏs'sē-fī, *v. a.* To change into bone. [bones.

OSSIVOROUS, ŏs-sĭv'vō-rŭs, *a.* Devouring

OSTENSIBLE, ŏs-tĕn'sē-bl, *a.* Held forth to view; apparent. [kening.

OSTENSIVE, ŏs-tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Showing, beto-

OSTENT, ŏs-tĕnt', *s.* Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Outward show, appearance, ambitious display, boast, vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs, *a.* Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTEOCOPE, ŏs-tē'ō-kōpe, *s.* The aching of the bones.

OSTEOLOGY, ŏs-tē-ŏl'lō-jē, *s.* A description of the bones.

OSTLER, ŏs'lŭr, *s.* The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTRACISM, ŏs'trâ-sĭzm, *s.* A manner of sentence at Athens, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; publick censure.

OSTRACITES, ŏs-trâ-sī'tīz, *s.* Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. [to expel,

To OSTRACIZE, ŏs'trâ-sīze, *v. a.* To banish,

OSTRICH, ŏs'trĭtsh, *s.* The largest of birds.

OTACOUSTICK, ŏt-tâ-kōŭ'stĭk, *s.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ŭтн'ûr, *pron.* Not the same, different: correlative to Each, something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ŭтн'ûr-gâts, *a.* In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERGUISE, ŭтн'ûr-gyïze, *a.* Of another kind. [other places.

OTHERWHERE, ŭтн'ûr-whâre, *ad.* In

OTHERWHILE, ŭтн'ûr-while, *ad.* At other times.

OTHERWISE, ŭтн'ûr-wïze, *or* ŭтн'ûr-wïz, *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.

OTTER, ŏt'tûr, *s.* An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ô'vŭl, *a.* Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ô'vŭl, *s.* That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ô-vâ'rê-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of egg.

OVARY, ô'vâ-rê, *s.* That part of the body in which impregnation is formed.

OVATE, ô'vâte, *a.* Of an oval figure.

OVATION, ô-vâ'shŭn, *s.* A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, ŭv'vn, *s.* An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ô'vûr, *prep.* Above; across, as, he leaped Over the brook; through, as, the world Over.

OVER, ô'vûr, *ad.* Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition; another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech; Over night, the night before.

To OVERABOUND, ô-vûr-â-bŏŭnd', *v. n.* To abound more than enough.

To OVER-ACT, ô-vûr-ăkt, *v. a.* To act more than enough.

To OVER-ARCH, ô-vûr-ârtsh', *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.

To OVER-AWE, ô-vûr-â'w', *v. a.* To keep in awe by superior influence.

To OVER-BALANCE, ô-vûr-băl'lânse, *v. a.* To weigh down, to preponderate.

OVER-BALANCE, ô'vûr-băl-lânse, *s.* Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ô'vûr-băt-tl, *a.* Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To OVER-BEAR, ô-vûr-bâre', *v. a.* To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To OVER-BID, ô-vûr-bĭd', *v. a.* To offer more than equivalent.

To OVER-BLOW, ô-vûr-blô', *v. n.* To be past its violence.

To OVER-BLOW, ô-vûr-blô', *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ô'vûr-bôrd, *ad.* Off the ship, out of the ship. [press by bulk.

To OVER-BULK, ô-vûr-bŭlk', *v. a.* To op-

To OVER-BURDEN, ô-vûr-bûr'dn, *v. a.* To load with too great a weight.

To OVER-BUY, ô-vûr-bï', *v. a.* To buy too dear.

To OVER-CANOPY, ô-vûr-kăn'nô-pê, *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

To OVER-CARRY, ô-vûr-kăr'rê, *v. a.* To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To OVERCAST, ô-vûr-kâst', *v. a.* To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To OVER-CHARGE, ô-vûr-tchârje', *v. a.* To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ô'vûr-tchârje, *s.* Too great a charge.

To OVER-CLOUD, ô-vûr-klŏŭd, *v. a.* To cover with clouds.

To OVERCOME, ô-vûr-kŭm, *v. a.* To subdue, to conquer, to vanquish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

To OVERCOME, ô-vûr-kŭm, *v. n.* To gain the superiority. [overcomes.

OVERCOMER, ô-vûr-kŭm'mûr, *s.* He who

To OVERCOUNT, ô-vûr-kŏŭnt', *v. a.* To rate above the true value.

To OVERDO, ô-vûr-dôô, *v a.* To do more than enough. [lavishly.

To OVER-DRESS, ô-vûr-drĕs', *v. a.* To adorn

To OVER-DRIVE, ô-vûr-drïve, *v. a.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVER-EYE, ô-vûr-ï', *v. a.* To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFALL, ô'vûr-fâll, *s.* Cataract. Not used.

To OVER-FLOAT, ô'vûr-flôte', *v. n.* To swim, to float.

To OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flô', *v. n.* To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flô', *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to overrun.

OVERFLOW, ô'vûr-flô, *s.* Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ô-vûr-flô'ïng, *s.* Exuberance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ô-vûr-flô'ïng-lê, *ad.* Exuberantly. [flight.

To OVERFLY, ô-vûr-flï', *v. a.* To cross by

OVERFORWARDNESS, ô-vûr-fôr'wârd-nĕs, *s.* Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ô-vûr-frâte', *v. a.* To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ō-vŭr-glănse', *v. a.* To look hastily over.

To OVER-GO, ō-vŭr-gō', *v. a.* To surpass, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ō-vŭr-gôrje', *v. a.* To [gorge too much.

To OVER-GROW, ō-vŭr-grō', *v. a.* To cover with growth; to rise above.

To OVER-GROW, ō-vŭr-grō', *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ō'vŭr-grō*th*, *s.* Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ō-vŭr-hâwl', *v. a.* To spread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng', *v. a.* To jut over, to impend.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng, *v. n.* To jut [over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ō-vŭr-hâr'dn, *v. a.* To make too hard.

To OVERHAUL, ō-vŭr-hâwl, *v. a.* To loosen some of a ship's tackle; to examine an affair.

OVER-HEAD, ō-vŭr-hĕd', *ad.* Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ō-vŭr-hēre', *v. a.* To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To OVERJOY, ō-vŭr-jōē', *v. a.* To transport, to ravish.

OVERJOY, ō-vŭr-jōē, *s.* Transport, ecstasy.

To OVER-RIPEN, ō'vŭr-rī'pn, *v. a.* To make [too ripe.

To OVER-LABOUR, ō-vŭr-lā'bŭr, *v. a.* To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To OVER-LADE, ō-vŭr-lāde', *v. a.* To overburden.

OVERLARGE, ō-vŭr-lârje', *a.* Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ō-vŭr-lā', *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to jam by something laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ō-vŭr-lēpe', *v. a.* To pass by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv, *v. a.* To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv, *v. n.* To live too [long.

OVERLIVER, ō-vŭr-lĭv'ŭr, *s.* Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

To OVERLOAD, ō-vŭr-lōde', *v. a.* To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ō-vŭr-lŏng, *a.* Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ō-vŭr-lōōk, *v. a.* To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

OVERLOOKER, ō-vŭr-lōōk'ŭr, *s.* One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ō-vŭr-mâst'ĕd, *a.* Having too much mast.

To OVERMASTER, ō-vŭr-mâs'tŭr, *v. a.* To subdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ō-vŭr-mâtsh', *v. a.* To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ō'vŭr-mâtsh, *s.* One of superior powers.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh', *a.* Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh', *ad.* In too great [a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'nĕs, *s.* Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, ō-vŭr-nīte', *s.* The night before.

To OVERNAME, ō-vŭr-nāme, *v. a.* To name [in a series.

To OVEROFFICE, ō-vŭr-ôf fĭs, *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ō-vŭr-ôf-fĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Too busy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ō-vŭr-pâs', *v. a.* To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning. [beyond the price.

To OVERPAY, ō-vŭr-pā', *v. a.* To reward

To OVERPERCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtsh', *v. a.* To fly over. [look, to hover about.

To OVERPEER, ō-vŭr-pēre', *v. a.* To over-

OVERPLUS, ō'vŭr-plŭs, *s.* Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

To OVERPLY, ō-vŭr-plī', *v. a.* To employ too laboriously. [weigh.

To OVERPOISE, ō-vŭr-pŏĭze', *v. a.* To out-

OVERPOISE, ō'vŭr-pŏĭze, *s.* Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ō-vŭr-pŏŭ'ŭr, *v. a.* To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

To OVERPRESS, ō-vŭr-prĕs', *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistable force, to overwhelm, to crush.

To OVERPRIZE, ō-vŭr-prize', *v. a.* To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, ō-vŭr-răngk', *a.* Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ō-vŭr-rāte', *v. a.* To rate at too much

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh', *v. a.* To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh', *v. n.* A horse is said to Overreach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, so as to strike against his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'-ŭr, *s.* A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ō-vŭr-rēēd', *v. a.* To peruse.

To OVERRIDE, ō-vŭr-rīde', *v. a.* To ride over; to ride too much. [too much.

To OVERROAST, ō-vŭr-rōst', *v. a.* To roast

To OVERRULE, ō-vŭr-rōōl', *v. a.* To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Overrule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr rŭn', *v. a.* To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun, to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn', *v. n.* To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ō-vŭr-sēē', *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ō-vûr-sēēn', *part.* Mistaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ō-vûr-sēē'ûr, *s.* One who overlooks, a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor

To OVERSET, ō-vûr-sĕt', *v. a.* To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, ō-vûr-sĕt', *v. n.* To fall off the basis.

To OVERSHADE, ō-vûr-shāde', *v. a.* To cover with darkness.

To OVERSHADOW, ō-vûr-shăd'dō, *v. a.* To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect. [beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vûr-shōōt', *v. n.* To fly

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vûr-shōōt', *v. a.* To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ō'vûr-site, *s.* Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, errour.

To OVERSIZE, ō'vûr-size, *v. a.* To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.

To OVERSKIP, ō-vûr-skĭp', *v. a* To pass by leaping, to pass over; to escape.

To OVERSLEEP, ō-vûr-slēēp', *v. a.* To sleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ō-vûr-slĭp', *v. a.* To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ō-vûr-snō', *v. a.* To cover with snow. [high a price.

OVERSOLD, ō-vûr-sōld', *part.* Sold at too

OVERSOON, ō-vûr-sōōn', *ad.* Too soon.

OVERSPENT, ō-vûr-spĕnt', *part.* Wearied, harassed.

To OVERSPREAD, ō-vûr-sprĕd', *v. a.* To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ō-vûr-stănd', *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions.

To OVERSTOCK, ō-vûr-stŏk', *v. a.* To fill too full, to crowd.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vûr-strāne', *v. n.* To make too violent efforts. [stretch too far.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vûr-strāne', *v. a.* To

To OVERSWAY, ō-vûr-swā', *v. a.* To overrule, to bear down. [above.

To OVERSWELL, ō-vûr-swĕl', *v. a.* To rise

OVERT, ō'vûrt, *a.* Open, public, apparent.

To OVERTAKE, ō-vûr-tāke', *v. a.* To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.

To OVERTASK, ō-vûr-tăsk', *v. a.* To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTHROW, ō-vûr-*th*rō', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ō-vûr-*th*rō', *s.* The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture, degradation. [overthrows.

OVERTHROWER, ō-vûr-*th*rō'ûr, *s.* He who

OVERTHWART, ō-vûr*th*wârt', *a.* Opposite, being over against; crossing anything perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictions.

OVERTHWARTLY, ō-vûr-*th*wârt'lè, *ad.* Across, transversely; pervicaciously, perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ō-vûr-*th*wârt'nĕs, *s.* Pervicacity, perverseness.

OVERTLY, ō'vûrt-lè, *ad.* Openly.

OVERTOOK, ō-vûr-tōōk'. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Overtake.*

To OVERTOP, ō-vûr-tŏp', *v. a.* To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ō-vûr-trĭp', *v. a.* To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ō'vûr-tshûre, *s.* Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration; a musical composition.

To OVERTURN, ō-vûr-tûrn', *v. a.* To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ō-vûr-tûrn'ûr, *s.* Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ō-vûr-văl'lû, *v. a.* To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ō-vûr-vāle', *v. a.* To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ō-vûr-wŏtsh', *v. a.* To subdue with long want of rest.

OVERWEAK, ō-vûr-wēke', *a.* Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ō-vûr-wĕ*th*'ûr, *v. a.* To batter with violence of weather. Not used.

To OVERWEEN, ō-vûr-wēēn', *v. n.* To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ō-vûr-wēēn'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion. [ponderate.

To OVERWEIGH, ō-vûr-wā', *v. a.* To pre-

OVERWEIGHT, ō'vûr-wāte, *s.* Preponderance; more than weight.

To OVERWHELM, ō-vûr-hwĕlm', *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ō-vûr-hwĕl'mĭng-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm.

To OVERWORK, ō-vûr-wûrk, *v. a.* To tire.

OVERWROUGHT, ō-vûr-râwt', *part.* Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ō-vûr-wōrn', *part.* Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.

OUGHT, âwt, *s.* Anything, not nothing. More properly written *Aught.*

OUGHT, âwt, *verb imperfect* Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty, to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mood.

OVIFORM, ō'vè-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ō-vĭp'pâ-rûs, *a.* Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

Ounce, ŏůnse, *s.* The sixteenth part of a pound in Avoirdupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

Ounce, ŏůnse, *s.* A lynx, a panther.

Ouphe, ŏůfe, *s.* A fairy, goblin.

Ouphen, ŏŏ'fn, *a.* Elfish.

Our, ŏůr, *pron. poss.* Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written *Ours*

Ourselves, ŏůr-sĕlvz', *recip. pron.* We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

Ourself, ŏůr-sĕlf'. Is used in the regal style for Myself.

Ousel, ŏŏ'zl, *s.* A blackbird.

To Oust, ŏůst, *v. a.* To vacate, to take away, to expel.

Ouster, ŏůst'ůr, *s.* Dispossession.

Out, ŏůt, *ad.* Not within; it is generally opposed to In; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an errour; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss: it is used emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

Out, ŏůt, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as, Out upon this half-faced fellowship!

Out of, ŏůt'ŏv, *prep.* From, noting prudence; not in, noting exclusion or dismission, no longer in: not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, having outrun his means.

To Out, ŏůt, *v. a.* To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

To Outact, ŏůt-ăkt', *v. a.* To do beyond.

To Outbalance, ŏůt-bâl'ânse, *v. a.* To overweigh, to preponderate.

To Outbar, ŏůt-bär', *v. a.* To shut out by fortification; to bar out.

To Outbid, ŏůt-bĭd', *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price. [bids.

Outbidder, ŏůt-bĭd'důr, *s.* One that out-

Outblowed, ŏůt-blōde', *a.* Inflated, swollen with wind. [tive.

Outborn, ŏůt'bŏrn, *a.* Foreign, not na-

Outbound, ŏůt'bŏůnd, *a.* Destinated to a distant voyage.

To Outbrave, ŏůt-brāve', *v. a.* To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To Outbrazen, ŏůt-brā'zn, *v. a.* To bear down with impudence.

Outbreak, ŏůt'brāke, *s.* That which breaks forth, eruption.

To Outbreathe, ŏůt-brēthe', *v. a.* To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

Outcast, ŏůt'kâst, *part. a.* Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

Outcast, ŏůt'kâst, *s.* Exile, one rejected, one expelled. [in cunning.

To Outcraft, ŏůt-krâft', *v. a.* To excel

Outcry, ŏůt'krī, *s.* Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To Outdare, ŏůt-dâre', *v. a.* To venture beyond.

To Outdate, ŏůt-dāte, *v. a.* To antiquate.

To Outdo, ŏůt-dōō', *v. a.* To excel, to surpass. [beyond.

To Outdwell, ŏůt-dwĕl', *v. a.* To stay

Outer, ŏůt'ůr, *a.* That which is without. [outside.

Outerly, ŏůt'ůr-lè, *ad.* Towards the

Outermost, ŏůt'ůr-mōst, *a.* Remotest from the midst.

To Outface, ŏůt-fâse, *v. a.* To brave, to bear down by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

To Outfawn, ŏůt-fâwn', *v. a.* To excel in fawning. [in flight.

To Outfly, ŏůt-flī, *v. a.* To leave behind

Outform, ŏůt'fŏrm, *s.* External appearance. Not used. [down.

To Outfrown, ŏůt-frŏůn', *v. a.* To frown

Outgate, ŏůt'gāte, *s.* Outlet, passage outwards.

To Outgeneral, ŏůt-jĕn'nè-rål, *v. a.* To excel in military skill. [giving.

To Outgive, ŏůt gĭv', *v. a.* To surpass in

To Outgo, ŏůt-gō', *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to overreach.

To Outgrow, ŏůt-grō', *v. a.* To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Outguard, ŏůt'gyârd, *s.* One posted at a distance from the main body as a defence. [by jesting.

To Outjest, ŏůt-jĕst, *v. a.* To overpower

To Outknave, ŏůt-nāve, *v. a.* To surpass in knavery. [foreign.

Outlandish, ŏůt-lând'ĭsh, *a.* Not native,

To Outlast, ŏůt-lâst', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.

Outlaw, ŏůt'lâw, *s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To Outlaw, ŏůt'lâw, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

Outlawry, ŏůt'lâw-rè, *s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, ôût-lēp', *v. a.* To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, ôût'lēpe, *s.* Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, ôût'lĕt, *s.* Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, ôût'line, *s.* Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity, a sketch.

To OUTLIVE, ôût-lĭv', *v. a.* To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, ôût-lĭv'vûr, *s.* A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, ôût-lôôk', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, ôût-lŭs'tûr, *v. a.* To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, ôût'lī-ĭng, *part. a.* Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, ôût-mĕzh'ûre, *v. a.* To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, ôût-nûm'bûr, *v. a.* To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, ôût-mârtsh', *v. a.* To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, ôût'môst, *a.* Remotest from the middle.

OUTPARISH, ôût'pâr-rĭsh, *s.* Parish not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, ôût'pârt, *s.* Part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPACE, ôût-pāse', *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind.

OUTPOST, ôût'pōst, *s.* A post at a distance from the army; the men at such a post.

To OUTPOUR, ôût-pôôr', *v. a.* To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To OUTPRIZE, ôût-prize', *v. a.* To exceed in the value set upon it.

To OUTRAGE, ôût'râdje, *v. a.* To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

OUTRAGE, ôût'râdje, *s.* Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, ôût-râ'jŭs, *a.* Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, ôût-râ'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, ôût-râ'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fury, violence.

To OUTREACH, ôût-rēētsh', *v. a.* To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, ôût-ride', *v. a.* To pass by riding.

OUTRIGHT, ôût-rite', *ad.* Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, ôût-rōre', *v. a.* To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, ôût-rōde'. *Pret.* and *part.* of *Outride.*

OUTRODE, ôût'rōde, *s.* Excursion. Not used.

To OUTROOT, ôût-rōōt', *v. a.* To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, ôût-rŭn', *v. a.* To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, ôût-sāle', *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.

To OUTSCORN, ôût-skôrn', *v. a.* To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSELL, ôût-sĕl', *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain a higher price.

OUTSET, ôût'sĕt, *s.* Commencement, beginning of a discourse or enterprise.

To OUTSHINE, ôût-shine', *v. a.* To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To OUTSHOOT, ôût-shōōt', *v. a.* To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, ôût'side, *s.* Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not enclosed.

To OUTSIT, ôût-sĭt', *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of anything.

To OUTSLEEP, ôût-slēēp', *v. a.* To sleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, ôût-spēke', *v. a.* To speak something beyond.

To OUTSPORT, ôût-spōrt', *v. a.* To sport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, ôût-sprĕd', *v. a.* To extend, to diffuse.

To OUTSTAND, ôût-stând', *v. a.* To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.

To OUTSTAND, ôût-stând', *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, ôût-stâre', *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, ôût'strēēt, *s.* Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, ôût-strētsh', *v. a.* To extend, to spread out.

To OUTSTRIP, ôût-strĭp', *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, ôût-swâre', *v. a.* To overpower by swearing.

To OUTTONGUE, ôût-tŭng', *v. a.* To bear down by noise.

To OUTTALK, ôût-tâwk', *v. a.* To overpower by talk.

To OUTVALUE, ôût-văl'lû, *v. a.* To transcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, ôût-vĕn'nûm, *v. a.* To exceed in poison.

To OUTVIE, ôût-vī', *v. a.* To exceed, to surpass.

To OUTVILLAIN, ôût-vĭl'lĭn, *v. a.* To exceed in villany.

To OUTVOTE, ôût-vōte', *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To OUTWALK, ôût-wâwk', *v. a.* To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, ôût-wâll', *s.* Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

OUTWARD, ôût'wârd, *a.* External, opposed to inward; extrinsick, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology; carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.

OUTWARD, ôût'wârd, *s.* External form.

OUTWARD, ôût'wârd, *ad.* To foreign parts, as, a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, ôût'wârd-lè, *ad.* Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.

OUTWARDS, ôût'wârdz, *ad.* Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, ŏût-wŏtsh', *v. a.* To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, ŏût-wâre', *v. a.* To pass tediously; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, ŏût-wēēd', *v. a.* To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEEP, ŏût-wēēp', *v. a.* To exceed in weeping.

To OUTWEIGH, ŏût-wā', *v. a.* To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWING, ŏût-wĭng', *v. a.* To outstrip.

To OUTWIT, ŏût-wĭt', *v. a.* To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.

To OUTWORK, ŏût-wûrk', *v. a.* To do more work.

OUTWORK, ŏût'wûrk, *s.* The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, ŏût-wôrn', *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWROUGHT, ŏût-râwt', *part.* Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OUTWORTH, ŏût-wûrth', *v. a.* To excel in value. Not used.

To OWE, ō, *v. a.* To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from anything as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead.

OWING, ō'ĭng, *part.* Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ŏûl, } *s.* A bird that flies about
OWLET, ŏûl'ĕt, } in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ŏûl'ûr, *s.* One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.

OWLLIGHT, ŏûl'lîte, *s.* Glimmering light; twilight.

OWLISH, ŏû'lĭsh, *a.* Like an owl.

OWN, ōne, *a.* Proper, peculiar, not common. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ōne, *v. a.* To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.

OWNERSHIP, ō'nûr-shĭp, *s.* Property, rightful possession.

OWNER, ō'nûr, *s.* One to whom anything belongs.

OX, ŏks, *s.* Plural *Oxen.* The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

OXBANE, ŏks'bāne, }
OXEYE, ŏks'ī, } *s.* Plants.
OXHEAL, ŏks'hēle, }

OXFLY, ŏks'fli, *s.* A kind of fly.

OXLIP, ŏks'lĭp, *s.* The same with *Cowslip*, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ŏks'stâll, *s.* A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ŏks'tŭng, *s.* A plant.

OXYCRATE, ŏks'ē-krāte, *s.* A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYGEN, ŏks'ē-jĕn, *s.* A gas; a quality generating acid.

OXYMEL, ŏks'ē-mĕl, *s.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ŏks-ē-mō'rŭn, *s.* A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as, "a cruel kindness."

OXYRRHODINE, ŏks-ĭr'ō-dîne, *s.* A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OXYTONE, ŏks'ē-tône, *s.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable.

OYER, ō'yŭr, *s.* A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES, ō-yĭs', *s.* Is the introduction to any proclamation made by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated, and means Hear ye!

OYSTER, ŏè'stŭr, *s.* A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, ŏè'stŭr-wĕnsh, } *s.* A
OYSTERWOMAN, ŏè'stŭr-wŭm'ŭn, } woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZÆNA, ō-zē'nâ, *s.* An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P.

PABULAR, pâb'bù-lâr, *a.* Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, pâb-bù-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, pâb'bù-lŭs, *a.* Alimental, affording aliment.

PACE, pāse, *s.* Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

To PACE, pāse, *v. n.* To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pāse, *v. a.* To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, pāste, *a.* Having a particular gait.

PACER, pā'sŭr, *s.* He that paces; a pad.

PACIFICATION, pâs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pâs-sē-fē-kā'tŭr, *s.* Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY, pâ-sĭf'fē-kā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Tending to make peace.

PACIFICAL, pâ-sĭf'fĭ-kâl, *a.* Pacifick.

PACIFICK, pâ-sĭf'fĭk, *a.* Peace-making, mild, gentle, appeasing.

PACIFIER, pâs'sē-fī-ŭr, *s.* One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pâs'sē-fī, *v. a.* To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.

Pack, pák, *s.* A large bundle of anything tied up for carriage; a burden; a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.

To **Pack**, pák, *v. a.* To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To **Pack**, pák, *v. n.* To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

Packcloth, pák'klŏ*th*, *s.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

Packer, pák'kŭr, *s.* One who binds up bales for carriage.

Packet, pák'kĭt, *s.* A small pack, a mail [of letters.

To **Packet**, pák'kĭt, *v. a.* To bind up in parcels.

Packing, pák'ĭng, *s.* A trick; a cheat.

Packhorse, pák'hôrse, *s.* A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

Packsaddle, pák'sád-dl, *s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Packthread, pák'*th*rĕd, *s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

Pact, pákt, *s.* A contract, a bargain, a co- [venant.

Paction, pák'shŭn, *s.* A bargain, a covenant. [venant.

Pactitious, pák-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Settled by co-

Pad, pád, *s.* The road, a footpath; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To **Pad**, pád, *v. n.* To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

Padder, pád'dŭr, *s.* A robber, a foot highwayman. A low word.

To **Paddle**, pád'dl, *v. n.* To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

Paddle, pád'dl, *s.* An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; anything broad like the end of an oar.

Paddler, pád-dl-ŭr, *s.* One who paddles.

Paddock, pád'dŭk, *s.* A great frog or toad.

Paddock, pád'dŭk, *s.* A small enclosure for deer; a small field.

Padlock, pád'lŏk, *s.* A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To **Padlock**, pád'lŏk, *v. a.* To fasten with a padlock.

Pæan, pē'ăn, *s.* A song of triumph, so called from its beginning with *ἰὼ*, an adverb of rejoicing, and *Παιὰν*, one of the names of Apollo; so that a *pæan*, or an *io pæan*, among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *huzza*.

Pagan, pā'gân, *s.* A heathen, one not a christian.

Pagan, pā'gân, *a.* Heathenish.

Paganism, pā'gân-ĭzm, *s.* Heathenism.

Paganize, pā'gân-ize, *v. n.* To behave like a pagan.

Page, pādje, *s.* One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.

To **Page**, pādje, *v. a.* To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.

Pageant, păd'jŭnt, *s.* A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.

Pageant, păd'jŭnt, *a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

To **Pageant**, păd'jŭnt, *v. a.* To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.

Pageantry, păd'jŭn-trē, *s.* Pomp, show.

Paginal, păd'jē-nal, *a.* Consisting of pages. Not used. [temple of the idol.

Pagod, pā'gŏd, *s.* An Indian idol; the

Paid, pāde. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Pay*.

Pail, pāle, *s.* A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

Pailful, pāle'fûl, *s.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pailmail, pĕl-mĕl', *a.* Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written *pellmell*.

Pain, pāne, *s.* Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throes of childbirth.

Painful, pāne'fûl, *a.* Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain; afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

Painfully, pāne'fûl-lē, *ad.* With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

Painfulness, pāne'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.

Painim, pā'nĭm, *s.* In the old romances, a pagan, an infidel.

Painim, pā'nĭm, *a.* Pagan, infidel.

Painless, pāne'lĕs, *a.* Without pain, without trouble.

Painstaker, pānz'tā-kŭr, *s.* Labourer, laborious person. [industrious.

Painstaking, pānz'tā-kĭng, *a.* Laborious,

To **Paint**, pānt, *v. a.* To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To **Paint**, pānt, *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Paint, pānt, *s.* Colours representative of anything; colours laid on the face.

Painter, pān'tŭr, *s.* One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

Painting, pān'tĭng, *s.* The act of representing objects by delineation and colours; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on. [painting.

Painture, pān'tshŭre, *s.* The art of

Pair, pāre, *s.* Two things suiting one another, as, a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pāre, *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pāre, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite as a correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, pāl'lās, *s.* A royal house, a house eminently splendid.

PALANQUIN, pāl-ān-kēēn', *s.* Is a kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves. [ing to the taste.

PALATABLE, pāl'lāt-tā-bl, *a.* Gustful, pleas-

PALATE, pāl'lāt, *s.* The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALATIAL, pā-lā'shāl, *a.* Befitting a palace; magnificent.

PALATICK, pāl-lāt'tīk, *a.* Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn, *s.* One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate. [privileges.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn, *a.* Possessing royal

PALAVER, pā-lā'vūr, *s.* Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation.

PALE, pāle, *a.* Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high-coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

To PALE, pāle, *v. a.* To make pale.

PALE, pāle, *s.* Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To PALE, pāle, *v. a.* To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass. [med.

PALEEYED, pāle'īde, *a.* Having eyes dim-

PALEFACED, pāle'fāste, *a.* Having the face wan. [not ruddily.

PALELY, pāle'lē, *ad.* Wanly, not freshly,

PALENESS, pāle'nēs, *s.* Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre. [ing vessel.

PALENDAR, pāl'lēn-dār, *s.* A kind of coast-

PALEOUS, pā'lē-ūs, *a.* Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pāl'līt, *s.* A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. [horse fit for ladies.

PALFREY, pāl'frē, *or* pāl'frē, *s.* A small

PALINDROME, pāl'īn-drōme, *s.* A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward.

PALING, pā'lĭng, *s.* A wooden fence.

PALINGENESIA, pāl-lĭn-jē-nē'zhē-ā, *s.* A regeneration.

PALINODE, pāl'lĭn-ōde, } *s.* A recantation.
PALINODY, pāl'lĭn-ō-dē, }

PALISADE, pāl-lē-sāde', } *s.* Pales set by
PALISADO, pāl-lē-sā'dō, } way of enclosure or defence.

To PALISADE, pāl-lē-sāde', *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, pāle'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat pale.

PALL, pāll, *s.* A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pāll, *v. a.* To cloke, to invest.

To PALL, pāll, *v. n.* To grow vapid, to become insipid.

To PALL, pāll, *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless, to dispirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, pāl'lĭt, *s.* A small bed, a mean bed: a three-ounce measure formerly used by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, pĕl-mĕl', *s.* A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring. [a robe.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'lē-ā-mĕnt, *s.* A dress,

To PALLIATE, pāl'lē-āte, *v. a.* To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pāl-lē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tĭv, *a.* Extenuating, favourably representative, mitigating, not removing; not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tĭv, *s.* Something mitigating. [loured.

PALLID, pāl'lĭd, *a.* Pale, not high co-

PALM, pām, *s.* A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.

To PALM, pām, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALMER, pām'ūr, *s.* A pilgrim; so called because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pāl-mĕt'tō, *s.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves. [palms.

PALMIFEROUS, pāl-mĭf'fēr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing

PALMIPEDE, pāl'mē-pēde, *a.* Webfooted

PALMISTER, pāl'mĭs-tūr, *s.* One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, pāl'mĭs-trē, *s.* The cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pā'mē, *a.* Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pāl-pā-bĭl'lē-tē, *s.* Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pāl'pā-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, pāl'pā-bl-nēs, *s.* Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

PALPABLY, pāl'pā-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

PALPATION, pāl-pā'shŭn, *s.* The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pāl'pē-tāte, *v. a.* To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pâl-pè-tā'shŭn, *s.* Beating or panting: that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pâlz'grâve, *s.* A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pâl'zè-kâl, *a.* Afflicted with the palsy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pâl'zid, *a.* Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, pâl'zè, *s.* A privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pâl'tûr, *v. n.* To shift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pâl'tûr-ûr, *s.* An insincere dealer, a shifter.

PALTRINESS, pâl'trè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, pâl'trè, *a.* Sorry, despicable, mean.

PALY, pâ'lè, *a.* Pale. Obsolete.

PAM, pâm, *s.* The knave of clubs, in the game of Loo.

To PAMPER, pâm'pûr, *v. a.* To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, pâm'flĕt, *s.* A small book, properly a book sold unbound.

PAMPHLETEER, pâm-flĕt-tèèr', *s.* A scribbler of small books.

PAN, pân, *s.* A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; anything hollow, as, the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pân-â-sè'â, *s.* A universal medicine.

PANACEA, pân-â-sè'â, *s.* An herb.

PANADO, pâ-nâ'dò, *s.* Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCAKE, pân'kâke, *s.* Thin pudding cooked in the frying-pan.

PANCREAS, pâng'krè-âs, *s.* The sweetbread.

PANCREATICK, pâng-krè-ât'tĭk, *a.* Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, PANSY, pân'sè, *s.* A flower, a kind of violet, the hearts-ease.

PANDECT, pân'dĕkt, *s.* A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMICK, pân-dĕm'mĭk, *a.* Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pân'dûr, *s.* A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, pân'dûr, *v. a.* To pimp, to be subservient to a lust or passion.

PANDERIZE, pân'dâ-rize, *v. n.* To act the pimp.

PANDERLY, pân'dûr-lè, *a.* Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pân-dĭk-kŭ-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, pâne, *s.* A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces

PANEGYRICK, pân-nè-jĭr'rĭk, *s.* An eulogy, an encomiastic piece.

PANEGYRIST, pân-nè-jĭr'rĭst, *s.* One that writes praise, encomiast.

To PANEGYRIZE, pân'-nè-jè-rize, *v. a.* To praise highly.

PANEL, pân'nĭl, *s.* A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANG, pâng, *s.* Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.

To PANG, pâng, *v. a.* To torment.

PANICK, pân'nĭk, *s.* A sudden and groundless fear.

PANICK, pân'nĭk, *a.* Sudden and violent fear without cause.

PANNEL, pân'nĭl, *s.* A kind of rustick saddle.

PANNICLE, pân'nè-kl, PANNICK, pân'nĭk, *s.* A plant of the millet kind.

PANNIER, pân'yûr, *s.* A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, pân'nò-plè, *s.* Complete armour.

To PANT, pânt, *v. a.* To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pânt, *s.* Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pân-tâ-lôôn', *s.* A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEIST, pân-*thè*-ĭst, *s.* One who, like Spinosa, confounds God with the universe.

PANTHEON, pân-*thè*'ŭn, *s.* A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pân'thûr, *s.* A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pân'tîle, *s.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pân'tĭng-lè, *ad.* With palpitation.

PANTLER, pânt'lûr, *s.* The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pân-tôô'fl, *s. French.* A slipper.

PANTOMIME, pân'tò-mîme, *s.* One who has the power of universal mimickry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

PANTRY, pân'trè, *s.* The room in which provisions are reposited.

PAP, pâp, *s.* The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pâ-pâ', *s.* A fond name for father used in many languages.

PAPACY, pâ'pâ-sè, *s.* Popedom, office or dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pâ'pâl, *a.* Belonging to the Pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâv'vĕr-rŭs, *a.* Resembling poppies.

PAPER, pâ'pûr, *s.* Substance on which men print and write.

PAPER, pâ'pûr, *a.* Anything slight or thin, made of paper.

To PAPER, pā'pŭr, *v. a.* To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pā'pŭr-mā-kŭr, *s.* One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pā'pŭr-mĭl, *s* A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPER-MONEY, pā'pŭr-mŭn-nè, *s.* Bills and bank notes.

PAPESCENT, pā-pĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pā-pĭl'yō, *s.* A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pā-pĭl-yō-nā'shŭs, *a.* Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pāp'pĭl-â-rè, *a.* Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

PAPILLOUS, pā-pĭl'lŭs, *a.* The same with *Papillary*.

PAPISM, pā'pĭzm, *s.* Popery.

PAPIST, pā'pĭst, *s.* An appellation given by Protestants to one that adheres to the communion of the Pope and Church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pā-pĭs'tè-kăl, *a.* Relating to the religion of those called Papists.

PAPISTRY, pā'pĭs-trè, *s.* A name given by Protestants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

PAPPOUS, pāp'pŭs, *a.* Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles: downy.

PAPPY, pāp'pè, *a.* Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pâr, *s.* State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pâr'rā-bl, *s.* A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

To PARABLE, pâr-rā'bl, *v. a.* To represent by a parable. [nick sections.

PARABOLA, pā-rāb'bŏ-lā, *s.* One of the co-

PARABOLICAL, pā-rā-bŏl'lè-kăl, } *a.* Ex-

PARABOLICK, pā-rā-bŏl'lĭk, } pressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pâr-rā-bŏl'lè-kăl-è, *ad.* By way of parable or similitude, in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pā-rāb'bŏ-lĭsm, *s.* In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pā-rāb'bŏ-lŏĭd, *s.* A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTESIS, pâr-â-sĕn-tè'sĭs, *s.* That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out matter, as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, pâr-rā-sĕn'trè-kăl, }

PARACENTRICK, pâr-â-sĕn'trĭk, } *a.* Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pâr-râde', *s.* Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard, posture of defence.

To PARADE, pâr'râde, *v.* To go in military procession; to assemble for inspection. [ostentatious show of.

To PARADE, pâr'râde, *v. a.* To make an

PARADIGM, pâr'â-dĭm, *s.* Example.

PARADISIACAL, pâr-â-dè-zī'â-kăl, *a.* Suiting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, pâr'râ-dĭse, *s.* The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pâr'râ-dŏks, *s.* A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pâr-â-dŏk'sè-kăl, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pâr-â-dŏk'sè-kăl-è, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pâr-â-dŏk'sè-kăl-nĕs, *s.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pâr-â-dŏk-sŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pâr-â-gō'jè, *s.* A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as, *my deary for my dear*.

PARAGON, pâr-râ-gŏn, *s.* A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pâr'râ-gŏn, *v. a.* To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pâr'râ-grâf, *s.* A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pâr-râ-grâf'fè-kăl-lè, *ad.* By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pâr-âl-lăk'tè-kăl, }

PARALLACTICK, pâr-râl-lăk'tĭk, } *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pâr'râl-lăks, *s.* The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pâr-râl'lĕl, *a.* Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars equal.

PARALLEL, pâr'râl-lĕl, *s.* Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, comparison made; anything resembling another.

To PARALLEL, pâr'râl-lĕl, *v. a.* To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pâr'râl-lĕl-ĭzm, *s.* State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâr-â-lĕl'lŏ-grâm, *s.* In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâr-â-lĕl-ò-grăm'-mĕ-kăl, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, pâr-â-lĕl-ò-pi'pĕd, *s.* A prism whose base is a parallelogram.

To PARALOGIZE, pâ-răl'ò-jize, *v. n.* To reason sophistically [argument.

PARALOGISM, pâr-răl'ò-jĭzm, *s.* A false

PARALOGY, pâr-răl'ò-jè, *s.* False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pâ-răl'ĕ-sĭs, *s.* A palsy.

To PARALYSE, pâr'â-lize, *v. a.* To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.

PARALYTICAL, pâr-â-lĭt'tè-kăl, } *a.* Pal-
PARALYTICK, pâr-â-lit'tĭk, } sied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-â-mŏŭnt', *a.* Superiour, having the highest jurisdiction; as, Lord Paramount, the chief of the seigniory; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-â-mŏŭnt', *s.* The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr'rà-mŏŏr, *s. French.* A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pâr'rà-nimf, *s.* A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPEGM, pâr'â-pĕm, *s.* A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations.

PARAPEGMA, pâr-â-pĕg'mâ, *s.* The same as *Parapegm.* Plural, *Parapegmata.*

PARAPET, pâr'rà-pĕt, *s.* A wall breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, pâr-â-fĕr-nâ'lè-â, *s.* Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr-rà-fè-mò'sĭs, *s.* Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE, pâr'rà-fraze, *s.* A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, pâr'rà-fraze, *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

PARAPHRAST, pâr'rà-frâst, *s.* A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr-â-frăs'tè-kăl, } *a.*
PARAPHRASTICK, pâr-â-frăs'tĭk, } Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâr-â-frè-ni'tĭs, *s.* An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pâr'â-săng, *s.* A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE, pâr'â-site, *s.* One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pâr-â-sĭt'tè-kăl, } *a.* Flat-
PARASITICK, pâr-â-sĭt'tĭk, } tering, wheedling; plants which live on others. [of a parasite.

PARASITISM, pâr'â-si-tĭzm, *s.* Behaviour

PARASOL, pâr'rà-sôl, *s.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

PARATHESIS, pâ-râ*th*'è-sĭs, *s.* A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, [].

To PARBOIL, pâr'bŏil, *v. a.* To half boil.

PARCEL, pâr'sĭl, *s.* A small bundle: a part of the whole taken separately: a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt: any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, pâr'sĭl, *v. a.* To divide into portions, to make up into a mass.

To PARCH, pârtsh, *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially.

To PARCH, pârtsh, *v. n.* To be scorched.

PARCHMENT, pârtsh'mĕnt, *s.* Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pârd, } *s.* The leopard; in
PARDALE, pâr'dâle, } Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

To PARDON, pâr'dn, *v. a.* To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, pâr'dn, *s.* Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pâr'dn-â-bl, *a.* Venial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pâr'dn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pâr'dn-â-blè, *ad.* Venially, excusably. [gives another.

PARDONER, pâr'dn-ŭr, *s.* One who for-

To PARE, pâre, *v. a.* To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PAREGORICK, pâr-è-gŏr'ĭk, *a.* In medicine, having the power to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PAREGORICK, pâr-è-gŏr'ĭk, *s.* A medicine which assuages.

PARENCHYMA, pâ-rĕn'kè-mâ, *s.* A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, pâr-ĕn-kim'â-tŭs, }
PARINCHYMOUS, pâ-rĕn'kè-mŭs, } *a.* Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pâ-rĕn'ĕ-sĭs, *s.* Persuasion.

PARENT, pâ'rĕnt, *s.* A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâr'rĕn-tâdje, *s.* Extraction birth, condition with respect to parents

PARENTAL, pâ rĕn'tâl, *a.* Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâ-rĕn'*th*è-sĭs, *s.* A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, pâr-ĕn-*thĕt*'ĕ-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pâ'rûr, *s.* An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pâr-hē'lē-ŭn, *s.* A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pâ-rī'ĕ-tâl, *a.* Constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, pâ'rĭng, *s.* That which is pared off anything, the rind.

PARISH, pâr'rĭsh, *s.* The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'rĭsh, *a.* Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, pâ-rĭsh'ŭn-ûr, *s.* One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, pâr'rĕ-tûr, *s.* A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'rĕ-tē, *s.* Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pârk, *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pârk'ûr, *s.* A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pârk'lēvz, *s.* An herb.

PARLANCE, pâr-lânse, *s.* Talk; conversation. [treaty.

PARLE, pârl, *s.* Conversation, talk, oral

To PARLEY, pâr'lē, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss anything orally.

PARLEY, pâr'lē, *s.* Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pâr'lē-mĕnt, *s.* The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-lē-mĕn'tâ-rē, *a.* Enacted by parliament, suiting parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pâr'lûr, *s.* A room, in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pâr'lŭs, *a.* Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use. [a parish.

PAROCHIAL, pâ-rō'kē-âl, *a.* Belonging to

PARODICAL, pâr-rŏd'ĕ-kâl, *a.* In the manner of parody.

PARODY, pâr'rō-dē, *s.* A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and, by a slight change, adapted to some new and usually ludicrous purpose.

To PARODY, pâr'rō-dē, *v. a.* To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, pâr-ŏn'nē-mŭs, *a.* Resembling another word.

PAROLE, pâ-rōle', *s.* Word given as an assurance.

PARONOMASIA, pâr-ō-nō-mā'zhē-â, *s.* A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to, as, "They are *fiends* not *friends*." [of parrot.

PAROQUET, pâr'ō-kĕt, *s.* A small species

PAROTID, pâ-rŏt'tĭd, *a.* Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pâ-rō'tĭs, *s* A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pâr'rŏk-sĭzm, *s.* A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pâr'rĕ-side, *s.* One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pâr-rĕ-sī'dâl, } *a.* Relat-
PARRICIDIOUS, pâr-rĕ-sĭd'yŭs, } ing to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pâr'rŭt, *s.* A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. [to fence.

To PARRY, pâr'rē, *v. n.* To put by thrusts,

To PARSE, pârse, *v. a.* To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-sē-mō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Covetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-sē-mō'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-sē-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* A disposition to spare.

PARSIMONY, pâr'sē-mŭn-ē, *s.* Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

PARSLEY, pârs'lē, } *s.* Plants.
PARSNIP, pârs'nĭp, }

PARSON, pâr'sn, *s.* The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pâr'sn-âje, *s.* The benefice of a parish.

PART, pârt, *s.* Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good Part, in ill Part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties: quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pârt, *ad.* Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, pârt, *v. a.* To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

To PART, pârt, *v. n.* To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pârt'â-bl, *a.* Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pârt'âdje, *s.* Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pär-tāke', *v. n.* Pret. *I partook.* Part. pass. *Partaken.* To have share of anything; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded. [have part in.

To PARTAKE, pär-tāke', *v. a.* To share, to

PARTAKER, pär-tā'kŭr, *s.* A partner in possessions, a sharer in anything, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pärt'ŭr, *s.* One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pär-tāre', *s. French.* A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pär'shāl, *a.* Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question, more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal. [partial.

PARTIALIST, pär'shāl-ĭst, *s.* One who is

PARTIALITY, pär-shē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Unequal state of the judgment in favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pär'shāl-ize, *v. a.* To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pär'shāl-lē, *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pär-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Divisibility, separability. [able.

PARTIBLE, pär-tē-bl, *a.* Divisible, separ-

PARTICIPABLE, pär-tĭs'sē-pā-bl, *a.* Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pär-tĭs'sē-pănt, *a.* Sharing, having share or part. [taker.

PARTICIPANT, pär-tĭs'sē-pănt, *s.* A par

To PARTICIPATE, pär-tĭs'sē-pāte, *v. n.* To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pär-tĭs'sē-pāte, *v. a.* To partake, to receive part of, to share

PARTICIPATION, pär-tĭs-sē-pā'shŭn, *s.* The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pär-tē-sĭp'pē-ăl, *a.* Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pär-tē-sĭp'pē-ăl-ē, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pärt'ē-sĭp-pl, *s.* A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and a verb.

PARTICLE, pär'tē-kl, *s.* Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pär-tĭk'ū-lŭr, *a.* Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pär-tĭk'ū-lŭr, *s.* A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pär-tĭk-kū-lăr'ē-tē, *s.* Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private accident, something peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pär-tĭk'kū-lā-rize, *v. a.* To mention distinctly, to detail, to show minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pär-tĭk'kū-lŭr-lē, *ad.* Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pärt'ē-zăn, *s.* A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

PARTITION, pär-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, pär-tĭsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

PARTLET, pärt'lĕt, *s.* A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pärt'lē, *ad.* In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pärt'nŭr, *s.* Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pärt'nŭr, *v. a.* To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pärt'nŭr-shĭp, *s.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pär'tōōk', pret. of *Partake.*

PARTRIDGE, pär'trĭdje, *s.* A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pär-tū'rē-ĕnt, *a.* About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pär-tshū-rĭsh-ŭn, *s.* The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pär'tē, *s.* A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pär'tē-kŭl-lŭrd, *a.* Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pär'tē-măn, *s.* A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pär-tē-wâll', *s.* Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, pär'vē-tūde, *s.* Littleness, minuteness.

PARVITY, pär'vē-tē, *s.* Littleness.

PASCHAL, pās'kăl, *a.* Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

To PASH, pāsh, *v. a.* To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pāsk'flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* A plant.

PASQUIN, pās'kwĭn, } *s.* A lam-
PASQUINADE, pās-kwĭn-ād', } poon.

To PASS, pās, *v. n.* To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

To PASS, pās, *v. a.* To go beyond; to go through, as, the horse Passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To pass away, to spend, to waste; To pass by, to excuse, to forgive, to neglect, to disregard; To pass over, to omit, to go unregarded; To come to pass, to be effected.

PASS, pās, *s.* A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pās'sā-bl, *a.* Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception. [derately.

PASSABLY, pās'sā-blè, *ad.* Tolerably, mo-

PASSADO, pās-sā'dō, *s.* A push, a thrust.

PASSAGE, pās'sĭdje, *s.* Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; intellectual admittance; mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book; single place in a writing.

PASSED, pāst. Pret. and part of *Pass.*

PASSENGER, pās'sĭn-jŭr, *s.* A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. [that is upon the road.

PASSER, pās'sŭr, *s.* One who passes, one

PASSIBILITY, pās-sē-bĭl'lē-tè, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pās'sē-bl, *a.* Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pās'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSING, pās'sĭng, *part. a.* Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pās'sing-bĕl, *s.* The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pāsh'ŭn, *s.* Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger, zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pāsh'ŭn-flŏŭ-ŭr, *s.* A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pāsh'ŭn-wēk', *s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pāsh'ŭn-nāt, *a.* Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pāsh'ŭn-nāt-lè, *ad.* With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pāsh'ŭn-nāt-nĕs, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIONLESS, pāsh'ŭn-lĕs, *a.* Not easily moved; cool.

PASSIVE, pās'sĭv, *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb passive signifies passion or the effect of action.

PASSIVELY, pās'sĭv-lè, *ad.* With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pās'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pās-sĭv'vē-tè, *s.* Passiveness.

PASSLESS, pās'lĕs, *a* Leaving no passage.

PASSOVER, pās'ō-vŭr, *s.* A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, striking the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pās'pōrt, *s.* Permission of egress.

PAST, pāst, *part. a.* Properly *Passed.* Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone. [time.

PAST, pāst, *s.* Elliptically used for past

PAST, pāst, *prep.* Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, pâste, *s.* Anything mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pâste, *v. a.* To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, pâste'bôrd, *s.* A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pâste'bôrd, *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PASTERN, pâs'tûrn, *s.* The distance between the joint next the foot and the cornet of a horse; the legs of any animal, in drollery.

PASTICCIO, pâs-stitsh'è-ô, *s.* A medley.

PASTIL, pâs'til, *s.* A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pâs'time, *s.* Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pâs'tûr, *s.* A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pâs'tûr-âl, *a.* Rural, rustick, beseeming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

PASTORAL, pâs'tûr-âl, *s.* A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pâs'trè, *s.* The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRYCOOK, pâs'trè-kŏŏk, *s.* One whose trade it is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pâs'tshû-râ-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pâs'tshû-râdje, *s.* The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pâs'tshûre, *s.* Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To PASTURE, pâs'tshûre, *v. a.* To place in a pasture. [the ground.

To PASTURE, pâs'tshûre, *v. n.* To graze on

PASTY, pâs'tè, *s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish; a pie. [able.

PAT, pât, *a.* Fit, convenient, exactly suit-

PAT, pât, *a.* A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pât, *v. a.* To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, pât-tâ-kŏŏn', *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eightpence English.

To PATCH, pâtsh, *v. a.* To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pâtsh, *s.* A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle; a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pâtsh'ûr, *s.* One that patches, a botcher. [ling work. Out of use

PATCHERY, pâtsh'ûr-è, *s.* Botchery, bung-

PATCHWORK, pâtsh'wûrk, *s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pâte, *s.* The head.

PATED, pâ'têd, *a.* Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, pât-tè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* Act or state of opening.

PATEN, pât'ĕn, *s.* A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, pât'tĕnt, *or* pâ'tĕnt, *a.* Open to the perusal of all, as, letters Patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, pât'tĕnt, *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, pât-tĕn-tèè', *s.* One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pâ-tĕr'nâl, *a.* Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pâ-tĕr'nè-tè, *s.* Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, pâth, *s.* Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pâ-*th*ĕt'tè-kâl, } *a.* Affecting

PATHETICK, pâ-*th*ĕt'tĭk, } the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pâ-*th*ĕt'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pâ-*th*ĕt'tè-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, pâ*th*'lĕs, *a.* Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pâ-*th*ŏg-nô-mŏn'ĭk, *a.* Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease, not symptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, pâ*th*-ô-lŏd'jè-kâl, *a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pâ-*th*ŏl'lô-jĭst, *s.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pâ-*th*ŏl lô-jè, *s.* That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOIEA, pâ*th*-ô-pŏĭ'è-â, *s.* (From the Greek πάθος, *passion*, and ποιέω, to *cause*). The act of moving the passions; the method made use of to move the passions; an address to the passions.

PATHOS, pâ'*th*ŏs, *s.* (From the Greek). Passion, warmth, affection of mind.

PATHWAY, pâ*th*'wâ, *s.* A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pâ-tĭb'bû-là-rè, *a.* Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pâ'shĕnse, *s.* The power of suffering, endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pā'shĕnt, *a.* Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pā'shĕnt, *s.* That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pā'shĕnt-lè, *ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pāt'tĭn, *s.* The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pāt'lè, *ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pā-trè-ārk', *s.* One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pā-trè-ār'kāl, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pā-trè-ār'kāt, PATRIARCHSHIP, pā'trè-ārk-shĭp, *s.* A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pā'trè-ār-kè, *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pā-trĭsh'ŭn, *a.* Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pā-trĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A nobleman among the Romans.

PATRIMONIAL, pāt-trè-mō'nè-āl, *a.* Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pāt'trè-mŭn-nè, *s.* An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, pā'trè-ŭt, *s.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTICK, pāt-rè-ŏt'ĭk, *a.* Full of patriotism.

PATRIOTISM, pā'trè-ŭt-ĭzm, *s.* Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pā-trōle', *s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To PATROL, pā-trōle', *v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pā'trŭn, *s.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pāt'trŭn-ĭdje, *s.* Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pāt'rō-nāl, *a.* Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending

PATRONESS, pā'trŭn-ĕs, *s.* A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

To PATRONISE, pāt'trō-nīze, *v. a.* To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, pāt-trō-nĭm'mĭk, *a.* Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN OF A PILLAR, pāt'tĭn, *s.* Its base.

PATTEN, pāt'tĭn, *s.* A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pāt'tĭn-mā-kŭr, *s.* He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, pāt'tŭr, *v. n.* To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pāt'tŭrn, *s* The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied, a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PATTY, pāt'tè, *s.* A little pie.

PATTYPAN, pāt'tè-pān, *s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAUCILOQUY, pâw-sĭl'ō-kwè, *s.* A short speech, speaking little.

PAUCITY, pâw'sè-tè, *s.* Fewness, smallness of number, smallness of quantity.

To PAVE, pāve, *v. a.* To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pāve'mĕnt, *s.* Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor.

PAVER, pā'vŭr, PAVIER, pāve'yŭr, *s.* One who lays with stones.

PAVILION, pā-vĭl'yŭn, *s.* A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To PAVILION, pā-vĭl'yŭn, *v. a.* To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pânsh, *s.* The belly, the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, pânsh, *v. a.* To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pâw'pŭr, *s.* A poor person.

PAUSE, pâwz, *s.* A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph, apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing, thus—; a stop of intermission in musick.

To PAUSE, pâwz, *v. n.* To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pâw'zŭr, *s.* He who pauses, he who deliberates.

PAUSINGLY, pâw'zĭng-lè, *ad.* After a pause; by breaks.

PAW, pâw, *s.* The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

To PAW, pâw, *v. n.* To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

To PAW, pâw, *v. a.* To strike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pâwd, *a.* Having paws, broad or large footed.

To PAWN, pâwn, *v. a.* To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, pâwn, *s.* Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

Pawnbroker, pâwn'brō-kŭr, *s.* One who lends money upon pledge.

***To* Pay**, pâ, *v. a.* To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom anything is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for anything bought.

Pay, pâ, *s.* Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

Payable, pâ'â-bl, *a.* Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

Payday, pâ'dâ, *s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Payer, pâ'ŭr, *s.* One that pays.

Paymaster, pâ'mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

Payment, pâ'mĕnt, *s.* The act of paying, the discharge of debt or promise; a reward, chastisement, sound beating.

Pea, pē, *s.* A well-known kind of pulse.

Peace, pēse, *s.* Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terrour; heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

Peace, pēse, *interj.* A word commanding silence.

Peace offering, pēse-ŏf'fŭr-ĭng, *s.* Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

Peaceable, pēse'â-bl, *a.* Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

Peaceableness, pēse'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quietness, disposition to peace.

Peaceably, pēse'â-blè, *ad.* Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.

Peaceful, pēse'fŭl, *a.* Quiet, not in war, pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

Peacefully, pēse'fŭl-lè, *ad.* Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

Peacefulness, pēse'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

Peaceless, pēse'lĕs, *a.* Having no peace.

Peacemaker, pēse'mâ-kŭr, *s.* One who reconciles differences.

Peaceparted, pēse'pâr-tĕd, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

Peach, pētsh, *s.* A fruit-tree; the fruit.

***To* Peach**, pētsh, *v. a.* Corrupted from *Impeach;* to accuse of some crime.

Peach-coloured, pētsh'kŭl-lŭrd, *a.* Of a colour like a peach. [peacock.

Peachick, pē'tshik, *s.* The chicken of a

Peacock, pē'kŏk, *s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. [cock

Peahen, pē'hĕn, *s.* The female of a pea-

Peak, pēke, *s.* The top of a hill or eminence; anything accumulated; the rising forepart of a head-dress.

***To* Peak**, pēke, *v. n.* To look sickly.

Peal, pēle, *s.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

***To* Peal**, pēle, *v. n.* To play solemnly and loud.

***To* Peal**, pēle, *v. a.* To assail with noise.

Pear, pâre, *s.* The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

Pearl, pĕrl, *s.* A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye. [pearls.

Pearled, pĕrld, *a.* Adorned or set with

Pearleyed, pĕrl'ide, *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

Pearlgrass, pĕrl'grâs, }
Pearlplant, pĕrl'plânt, } *s.* Plants.
Pearlwort, pĕrl'wŭrt, }

Pearly, pĕrl'è, *a.* Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.

Pearmain, pâre-mâne', *s.* An apple.

Peartree, pâre'trèe, *s.* The tree that bears pears.

Peasant, pĕz'zânt, *s.* A hind, one whose business is rural labour.

Peasantry, pĕz'zânt-rè, *s.* Peasants, rusticks, country people.

Peascod, pēs'kŏd, } *s.* The husk that con-
Peashell, pē'shĕl, } tains peas.

Pease, pēze, *s.* Food of peas. [fire.

Peat, pēte, *s.* A species of turf used for

Pebble, pĕb'bl, } *s.* A stone
Pebble-stone, pĕb'bl-stône, } distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.

Pebble-crystal, pĕb-bl-krĭs'tâl, *s.* Crystal in form of nodules.

Pebbled, pĕb'bld, *a.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

Pebbly, pĕb'blè, *a.* Full of pebbles.

Peccability, pĕk-kâ-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* State of being subject to sin.

Peccable, pĕk-kâ-bl, *a.* Liable to sin.

Peccadillo, pĕk-kâ-dĭl'lō, *s.* A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

Peccancy, pĕk'kân-sè, *s.* Bad quality.

Peccant, pĕk'kânt, *a.* Guilty, criminal; ill disposed; offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

Peccavi, pĕk-kâ'vè, *a.* A confession of errour.

Peck, pĕk, *s.* The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

***To* Peck**, pĕk, *v. a.* To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to peck at, to be continually finding fault with.

Pecker, pĕk'kŭr, *s.* One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

Peckled, pĕk'kld, *a.* Spotted, varied with spots.

Pectoral, pĕk'tŭr-âl, *a.* Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.

PECTORAL, pĕk'tŭr-ăl, *s.* A breastplate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

To PECULATE, pĕk'kŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To rob or defraud the publick.

PECULATION, pĕk-kŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pĕk'kŭ-lā-tŭr, *s.* Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pē-kūl'yŭr, *a.* Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.

PECULIARITY, pē-kūl-yăr'ĕ-tē, *s.* Particularity, something found only in one.

PECULIARIZE, pē-kūl'yăr-īze, *v. a.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PECULIARLY, pē-kūl'yŭr-lē, *ad.* Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pē-kū'nē-ŭr-ē, *a.* Relating to money, consisting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pĕd'dă-gŏg, *s.* One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

PEDAL, pē'dăl, *a.* Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pĕd'dălz, *or* pē'dălz, *s.* The large pipes of an organ.

PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Going on foot.

PEDANT, pĕd'dănt, *s.* A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pē-dăn'tĭk, } *a.* Awkward-
PEDANTICAL, pē-dăn'tē-kăl, } ly, ostentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pē-dăn'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* With awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDANTIZE, pĕd'dăn-tize, *v. n.* To play the pedant.

PEDANTRY, pĕd'dăn-trē, *s.* Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

To PEDDLE, pĕd'dl, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pĕd'dĕs-tăl, *s.* The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIAN, pē-dĕs'trē-ăn, *s.* A foot traveller; an excellent walker.

PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dĕs'trē-ŭs, *a.* Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pĕd'dē-kl, *s.* The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pē-dĭk'kŭ-lăr, *a.* Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, pĕd'dē-grē, *s.* Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

PEDIMENT, pĕd'dē-mĕnt, *s.* In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pĕd'lŭr, *s.* Properly *Peddler*. One who travels the country with small commodities, contracted from *petty dealer* [pedlers.

PEDLERY, pĕd'lŭr-ē, *s.* Wares sold by

PEDDLING, pĕd'dl-ĭng, *a.* Petty dealing, such as pedlers have. [baptism.

PEDOBAPTISM, pēd-dō-băp'tĭzm, *s.* Infant

PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-băp'tĭst, *s.* One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL, pēēl, *v. a.* To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written *Pill*.

PEEL, pēēl, *s.* The skin or thin rind of anything.

PEEL, pēēl, *s.* A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

PEELER, pēēl'ŭr, *s.* One who strips or flays; a plunderer.

To PEEP, pēēp, *v. n.* To make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously.

PEEP, pēēp, *s.* First appearance, as at the peep and first break of day; a sly look.

PEEPER, pēēp'ŭr, *s.* A young chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pēēp'hōle, } *s.* Hole
PEEPING-HOLE, pēēp'ĭng-hōle, } through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pēēr, *s.* Equal, one of the same rank, one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pēēr, *v. n.* By contraction from Appear. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pēēr'ĭdje, *s.* The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pēēr'dŭm, *s.* Peerage.

PEERESS, pēēr'ĕs, *s.* The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pēēr'lĕs, *a.* Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLE-SNESS, pēēr'lĕs-nĕs, *s* Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, pēē'vĭsh, *a.* Petulant, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

PEEVISHLY, pēē'vĭsh-lē, *ad.* Angrily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, pēē'vĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, pĕg, *s.* A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument by which the strings are strained; To take a peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of *Margaret*.

To PEG, pĕg, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pĕlf, *s.* Money, riches in an odious sense.

PELICAN, pĕl'lē-kăn, *s.* There are two sorts of pelicans: one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the pelican is erroneously supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pĕl'lĭt, *s.* A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pĕl'lĭt-tĕd, *a.* Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pĕl'lĕ-kl, *s.* A thin skin: it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance; and evaporated by heat.

PELISSE, pĕ-lēēse', *s.* A kind of cloak or robe.

PELLITORY, pĕl'lĕ-tŭr-ē, *s.* An herb.

PELLMELL, pĕl-mĕl', *ad.* Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.

PELLS, pĕlz, *s.* Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's bill into a parchment roll, called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pĕl-lū'sĭd, *a.* Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pĕl-lū-sĭd'ĕ-tē, } *s.* Trans-
PELLUCIDNESS, pĕl-lū-sĭd-nĕs, } parency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pĕlt, *s.* Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pĕlt'mŭng-gŭr, *s.* A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pĕlt, *v. a.* To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELTING, pĕlt'ĭng, *a.* This word in Shakspeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELTRY, pĕl'trē, *s.* Furs and skins.

PELVIS, pĕl'vĭs, *s.* The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pĕn, *s.* An instrument of writing; feather; wing; a small enclosure, a coop.

To PEN, pĕn, *v. a.* To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē'năl, *a.* Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pĕn'năl-tē, } *s.* Punishment,
PENALITY, pē-năl'ĕ-tē, } censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pĕn'nănse, *s.* Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCE, pĕnse, *s.* The plural of *Penny*.

PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl, *s.* A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl, *v. a.* To paint.

PENDANT, pĕn'dănt, *s.* A jewel hanging in the ear, anything hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

PENDENCE, pĕn'dĕnse, *s.* Slopeness, inclination. [lay of decision.

PENDENCY, pĕn'dĕn-sē, *s.* Suspense, de-

PENDENT, pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pĕnd'ĭng, *a.* Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pĕn-jū-lŏs'ĕ-tē, } *s.* The
PENDULOUSNESS, pĕn'jū-lŭs-nĕs, } state of hanging, suspension.

PENDULOUS, pĕn'jū-lŭs, *a.* Hanging, not supported below.

PENDULUM, pĕn'jū-lŭm, *s.* Any weight hung so that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABLE, pĕn'nĕ-trā-bl, *a.* Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRABILITY, pĕn-nĕ-trā-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRANCY, pĕn'nĕ-trăn-sē, *s*, Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pĕn'nĕ-trănt, *a.* Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtile.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nĕ-tråte, *v. a.* To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nĕ-tråte, *v. n.* To make way.

PENETRATION, pĕn-nĕ-trā'shŭn, *s.* The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into anything abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pĕn'nĕ-trā-tĭv, *a.* Piercing, sharp, subtile; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pĕn'nĕ-trā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pĕn'gwĭn, *s.* A bird, which though no higher than a large goose, yet weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit, very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lă, *s.* A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnse, *s.* Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life, or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnt, *a.* Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnt, *s.* One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nĕ-tĕn'shăl, *a.* Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nĕ-tĕn'shăl, *s.* A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pen-nĕ-tĕn'shă-rē, *s.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

Penitently, pĕn'nè-tĕnt-lè, *ad.* With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

Penknife, pĕn'nīfe, *s.* A knife used to [cut pens.

Penman, pĕn'mân, *s.* One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

Penmanship, pĕn'mân-ship, *s.* The art of writing.

Pennant, pĕn'nânt, *s.* A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

Pennated, pĕn'nà-tĕd, *a.* Winged. Pennated, among botanists, is said of those leaves that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.

Penniless, pĕn'nè-lĕs, *a.* Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

Pennon, pĕn'nŭn, *s.* A small flag or cover.

Penny, pĕn'nè, *s.* A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

Pennyroyal, pĕn-nè-rŏè'ăl, *s.* A well-known herb.

Pennyweight, pĕn'nè-wāte, *s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

Pennywise, pĕn'nè-wīze', *s.* One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

Pennyworth, pĕn'nè-wûr*th*, *s.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, anything bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than its worth; a small quantity.

Pensile, pĕn'sĭl, *a.* Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

Pensileness, pĕn'sĭl-nĕs, *s.* The state of hanging.

Pension, pĕn'shŭn, *s.* An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

Pensionary, pĕn'shŭn-â-rè, *a.* Maintained by pensions.

Pensioner, pĕn'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependent.

Pensive, pĕn'sĭv, *a.* Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

Pensively, pĕn'sĭv-lè, *ad.* With melancholy, sorrowfully.

Pensiveness, pĕn'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

Penstock, pĕn'stŏk, *s.* Sluice of a mill.

Pent, pĕnt. Part. pas. of *Pen.* Shut up.

Pentacapsular, pĕn-tâ-kăp'shù-lâr, *a.* Having five cavities.

Pentachord, pĕn'tâ-kŏrd, *s.* An instrument with five strings.

Pentaedrous, pĕn-tâ-ē'drŭs, *a.* Having five sides.

Pentagon, pĕn'tâ-gŏn, *s.* A figure with five angles.

Pentagonal, pĕn-tâg'ō-nâl, *a.* Quinquangular, having five angles.

Pentameter, pĕn-tăm'mè-tûr, *s.* A Latin verse of five feet.

Pentangular, pĕn-tăng'gù lâr, *a.* Five-[cornered.

Pentapetalous, pĕn-tâ-pĕt'tâ-lŭs, *a.* Having five petals.

Pentarchy, pĕn'târ-kè, *s.* Government exercised by five.

Pentastyle, pĕn'tâ-stīle, *s.* In Architecture a work in which are five rows of columns.

Pentateuch, pĕn'tâ-tûke, *s.* The five books of Moses. [among the Jews.

Pentecost, pĕn'tè-kŏste, *s.* A feast

Penthouse, pĕnt'hŏŭse, *s.* A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

Pentile, pĕn'tile, *s.* A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

Pent up, pĕnt, *part. a.* Shut up.

Penultima, pè-nŭl'tè-mâ, *s.* The last syllable but one.

Penultimate, pè-nŭl'tè-mâte, *a.* Belonging to the last syllable but one.

Penumbra, pè-nŭm'brâ, *s.* An imperfect shadow.

Penurious, pè-nù'rè-ŭs, *a.* Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.

Penuriously, pè-nù'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Sparingly, not plentifully.

Penuriousness, pè-nù'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Niggardliness, parsimony.

Penury, pĕn'nù-rè, *s.* Poverty, indigence.

Peony, pè'ō-nè, *s.* A flower.

People, pèè'pl, *s.* A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.

To **People**, pèè'pl, *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.

Pepper, pĕp'pŭr, *s.* An aromatic pungent kind of spice brought from India.

To **Pepper**, pĕp'pŭr, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.

Pepperbox, pĕp'pŭr-bŏks, *s.* A box for holding pepper.

Peppercorn, pĕp'pŭr-kŏrn, *s.* Anything of inconsiderable value.

Peppermint, pĕp'pŭr-mĭnt, *s.* Mint eminently hot.

Pepperwort, pĕp'pŭr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.

Peptick, pĕp'tĭk, *a.* Helping digestion.

Peradventure, pĕr-âd-vĕn'tshûre, *ad.* Perhaps, may be, by chance.

To **Perambulate**, pĕr-ăm'bù-lâte, *v. a.* To walk through; to survey by passing through.

Perambulation, pĕr-ăm-bŭ-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

Perambulator, pĕr-ăm-bù-lâ'tŭr, *s.* A wheel for measuring roads.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sē'vȧ-bl, *a.* Perceptible, such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sē'vȧ-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sēvv', *v. a.* To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEIVANCE, pĕr-sē'vȧnse, *s.* Power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp-tè bĭl'è tè, *s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'tè-bl, *a.* Such as may be known or observed.

PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'tè-blè, *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'è-tè, *s.* The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pĕrtsh, *s.* A kind of fish.

PERCH, pĕrtsh, *s.* A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.

To PERCH, pĕrtsh, *v. n.* To sit or roost as a bird.

To PERCH, pĕrtsh, *v. a.* To place on a [perch.

PERCHANCE, pĕr-tshȧnse', *ad.* Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pè-ĕnt, *a.* Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pè-ĕnt, *s.* One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pĕr'kò-lȧte, *v. a.* To strain.

PERCOLATION, pĕr-kò-lȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.

To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs', *v. a.* To strike.

PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'shĕnt, *a.* Striking, [having the power to strike.

PERDITION, pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pĕr-dū', *ad.* Closely, in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pĕr'dū-rȧ-bl, *a.* Lasting, long continued.

PERDURABLY, pĕr'dū-rȧ-blè, *ad.* Lastingly.

PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rȧ'shŭn, *s.* Long [continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'rè-grè-nȧte, *v. n.* To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rè-grè-nȧ'shŭn, *s.* Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'rè-grĭn, *a.* Foreign, not native, not domestick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmt', *v. a.* To kill, to crush. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr ĕm'shŭn, *s.* Crush, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-rè-lè, *ad.* Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-è-nĕs, *s.* Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-è, *or* pĕr-ĕm'tò-rè, *a.* Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all farther expostulation.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'nè-ȧl, *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'nè-ȧl, *s.* A plant that lives for several years.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'nè-tè, *s.* Equality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt, *v. a.* To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its true state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'fĕkt-ŭr, *s.* One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'shŭn-ȧte, *v. a.* To make perfect.

PERFECTIONIST, pĕr-fĕk'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* One pretending to extreme perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv, *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr fĕkt-lè, *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs, *s.* Completeness, goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs, *a.* Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-lè, *ad.* Treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr-fè dè, *s.* Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flȧte', *v. a.* To blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of [blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'fò-rȧte, *v. a.* To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr'fò-rȧ-shŭn, *s.* The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'fò-rȧ-tŭr, *s.* The instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-fôrse', *ad.* By violence, [violently.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fôrm', *or* pĕr-fôrm', *v. a.* To execute; to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fôrm', *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fôrm'â-bl, *a.* Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fôr'mâns, *s.* Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fôrm'ûr, *s.* One that performs anything; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE, pĕr'frĕ-kāte, *v. n.* To rub over. [perfumes.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fû'mâ-tûr-è, *a.* That

PERFUME, pĕr'fûme, *s.* Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pĕr'fûmc', *v. a.* To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pĕr-fû'mûr, *s.* One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr-fŭngk'tûr-rè-lè, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr-fŭngk'tûr-è, *a.* Slight, careless, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fûze', *v. a.* To tincture, to overspread. [it may be.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hâps', *ad.* Peradventure,

PERIAPT, pĕr'rè-âpt, *s.* Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-è-kâr'dè-ŭm, *s.* The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARP, pĕr-è-kârp', } *s.* In
PERICARPIUM, pĕr-è-kâr'pè-ŭm, } Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pĕr-è-klè-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pĕr-è-krâ'nè-ŭm, *s.* The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull. [hazardous.

PERICULOUS, pè-rĭk'kû-lŭs, *a.* Dangerous,

PERIGEE, pĕr'è-jèe, } *s.* That point
PERIGEUM, pĕr-è-jè'ŭm, } in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance from the earth.

PERIHELIUM, pĕr-è-hè'lè-ŭm, *s.* That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pĕr'rĭl, *s.* Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs, *a.* Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of anything bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Dangerously. [ousness.

PERILOUSNESS, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Danger-

PERIMETER, pè-rĭm'mè-tûr, *s.* The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pè'rè-ŭd, *s.* A circuit; time in which anything is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which anything terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To PERIOD, pè'rè-ŭd, *v. a.* To put an end to. An affected word.

PERIODICK, pè-rè-ŏd'ĭk, } *a.* Circular,
PERIODICAL, pè-rè-ŏd'dè-kâl, } making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pè-rè-ŏd'è-kâl-è, *ad.* At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pĕr-è-ŏs'tshŭm, *s.* All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPATETIC, pĕr-è pâ-tĕt'ĭk, *s.* One of the ancient sects of philosophers, called Peripatetics; so called because they used to dispute walking up and down the Lyceum at Athens. They were the followers of Aristotle.

PERIPHERY, pè-rĭf'fè-rè, *s.* Circumference.

PERIPHRASIS, pè-rĭf'frâ-sĭs, *s.* Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rè-frâs'tè-kâl, *a.* Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ĭp-nû'mò-nè, } *s.*
PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ĭp-nû-mò'nè-â, } An inflammation of the lungs.

To PERISH, pĕr'rĭsh, *v. n.* To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally. [tion.

PERIPLUS, pĕ'rè-plŭs, *s.* Circumnaviga-

PERISHABLE, pĕr'rĭsh-â-bl, *a.* Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr'rĭsh-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-è-stâl'tĭk, *a.* Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. [vervain.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ĭs-tè'rè-ŭn, *s.* The herb

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-è-sĭs'tò-lè, *s.* The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ĕ-tō-nē'um, *s.* This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane which encloses all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pĕr'jûre, *v. a* To forswear, to

PERJURER, pĕr'jû-rûr, *s.* One that swears falsely. [perjury.

PERJURIOUS, pĕr-jû'rē-ŭs, *a.* Guilty of

PERJURY, pĕr'jû-rē, *s.* False oath.

PERIWIG, pĕr'rē-wig, *s.* Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness. [false hair.

To PERIWIG, pĕr'rē-wig, *v. a.* To dress in

PERIWINKLE, pĕr'rē-wing-kl, *s.* A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

To PERK, pĕrk, *v. n.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pĕrk, *v. a.* To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pĕr'lŭs, *a.* Dangerous, full of hazard Now written *Perilous.*

PERMANENCE, pĕr'mâ-nĕnse, } *s.* Dura-

PERMANENCY, pĕr'mâ-nĕn-sè, } tion, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pĕr'mâ-nĕnt, *a.* Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pĕr'mâ-nĕnt-lè, *ad.* Durably, lastingly. [ance.

PERMANSION, pĕr-mân'shŭn, *s.* Continu-

PERMEABLE, pĕr'mè â-bl, *a.* Such as may be passed through. [through.

PERMEANT, pĕr'mè-ânt, *a.* Passing

To PERMEATE, pĕr'mè-âte, *v. a.* To pass through.

PERMEATION, pĕr-mè-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sè-bl, *a.* Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sè-bl, *a.* That may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pĕr-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pĕr-mĭs'sĭv, *a.* Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hinderance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs'sĭv-lè, *ad.* By bare allowance, without hinderance.

PERMISTION, pĕr-mĭs'tshŭn, *s.* The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pĕr-mĭt', *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow, to suffer, to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pĕr'mĭt, *s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pĕr-mĭt'tânse, *s.* Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pĕr-mĭks'tshŭn, *s.* The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pĕr-mû-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pĕr-mûte', *v. a.* To exchange.

PERMUTER, pĕr-mû'tûr, *s.* An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being pernicious. [lerity.

PERNICITY, pĕr-nĭs'sè-tè, *s.* Swiftness, celer-

PERNOCTATION, pĕr-nŏk-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Watching all night.

PERORATION, pĕr-ŏ-râ'shŭn, *s.* The conclusion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pĕr-pĕnd', *v. a.* To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'û-lâr, *a.* Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'û-lâr, *s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'kû-lâr-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-û-lâr'è-tè, *s.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'shŭn, *s.* Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pĕr'pè-tràte, *v. a.* To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pĕr-pè-trâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'tshû-âl, *a.* Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'tshû-âl-lè, *ad.* Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'tshû-âte, *v. a.* To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt-tshû-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pĕr-pè-tû'è-tè, *s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end. [cult.

PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks', *a.* Intricate; difficult.

To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks', *v. a.* To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'è-tè, *s.* Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pĕr-pŏ-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of drinking largely.

Perquisite, pĕr'kwĭz-ĭt, *s.* Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Perquisition, pĕr-kwē-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

Perry, pĕr'rè, *s.* Cider made of pears.

To Persecute, pĕr'sē-kūte, *v. a.* To harass with penalties, to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

Persecution, pĕr-sē-kū'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

Persecutor, pĕr'sē-kū-tŭr, *s.* One who harasses others with continued malignity.

Perseverance, pĕr-sē-vē'rânse, *s.* Persistance in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

Persevering, constant.

Perseverant, pĕr-sē-vē'rânt, *a.* Persist-

To Persevere, pĕr-sē-vēre', *v. n.* To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

Perseveringly, pĕr-sē-vēre'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With perseverance.

To Persist, pĕr-sist', *v. n.* To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

Persistance, pĕr-sĭs'tânse, } *s.* The state
Persistency, pĕr-sĭs'tĕn-sè, } of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

Persistive, pĕr-sĭs'tĭv, *a.* Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

Person, pĕr'sŭn, *s.* Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; a character of office: in Grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Personable, pĕr'sŭn-â-bl, *a.* Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

Personage, pĕr'sŭn-ĭdje, *s.* A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

Personal, pĕr'sŭn-âl, *a.* Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

Personality, pĕr-sō-nâl'lè-tè, *s.* The existence or individuality of any one.

Personally, pĕr'sŭn-âl-lè, *ad.* In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To Personate, pĕr'sŭn-âte, *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance; to act, to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of, as in a picture, out of use.

Personation, pĕr-sŭn-â'shŭn, *s.* Counterfeiting of another person.

Personator, pĕr-sō-nâ'tŭr, *s.* One who personates a fictitious character.

Personification, pĕr-sŏn-nē-fē-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons.

To Personify, pĕr-sŏn'nè-fī, *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person.

Perspective, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv, *s.* A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vista.

Perspective, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Relating to the science of vision, optic, optical.

Perspicacious, pĕr-spē-kâ'shŭs, *a.* Quick-sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

Perspicaciousness, pĕr-spē-kâ'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Quickness of sight.

Perspicacity, pĕr-spē-kâs'sè-tè, *s.* Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

Perspicience, pĕr-spĭsh'ē-ĕnse, *s.* The act of looking sharply. Little used.

Perspicil, pĕr'spè-sĭl, *s.* A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

Perspicuity, pĕr-spē-kū'ē-tè, *s.* Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

Perspicuous, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs, *a.* Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

Perspicuously, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Clearly, not obscurely

Perspicuousness, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Clearness without obscurity.

Perspirable, pĕr-spī'râ-bl, *a.* Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

Perspiration, pĕr-spē-râ'shŭn, *s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Perspirative, pĕr-spī'râ-tĭv, *s.* Performing the act of perspiration.

To Perspire, pĕr-spire', *v. n.* To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

Persuadable, pĕr-swā'dâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be persuaded.

To Persuade, pĕr-swād', *v. a.* To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

Persuader, pĕr-swā'dŭr, *s.* One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

Persuasible, pĕr-swā'zē-bl, *a.* To be influenced by persuasion.

Persuasibleness, pĕr-swā'zē-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

Persuasion, pĕr-swā'zhŭn, *s.* The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions, the state of being persuaded, opinion.

Persuasive, pĕr-swā'siv, *a.* Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

Persuasively, pĕr-swā'siv-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

Persuasiveness, pĕr-swā'siv-nĕs, *s.* Influence on the passions.

Persuasory, pĕr-swā'sŭr-ē, *a.* Having the power to persuade.

Pert, pĕrt, *a.* Brisk; smart; saucy.

To Pertain, pĕr-tāne', *v. n.* To belong, to relate.

Pertinacious, pĕr-tē-nā'shŭs, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.

Pertinaciously, pĕr-tē-nā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* Obstinately, stubbornly

Pertinacity, pĕr-tē-nās'sē-tē, }
Pertinaciousness, pĕr-tē-nā'shŭs-nĕs, } *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

Pertinacy, pĕr'tē-nā-sē, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution, steadiness, constancy.

Pertinence, pĕr'tē-nĕnse, }
Pertinency, pĕr'tē-nĕn-sē, } *s.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

Pertinent, pĕr'tē-nĕnt, *a.* Relating to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.

Pertinently, pĕr'tē-nĕnt-lē, *ad.* Appositely, to the purpose. [positeness.

Pertinentness, pĕr'tē-nĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Ap-

Pertingent, pĕr-tĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Reaching to, touching. [saucily, petulantly.

Pertly, pĕrt'lē, *ad.* Briskly, smartly,

Pertness, pĕrt'nĕs, *s.* Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force.

Pertransient, pĕr-trăn'shē-ĕnt, *a.* Passing over.

To Perturb, pĕr-tŭrb', }
To Perturbate, pĕr-tŭr'bāte, } *v. a.* To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

Perturbation, pĕr-tŭr-bā'shŭn, *s.* Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder, cause of disquiet, commotion of passions.

Perturbator, pĕr-tŭr-bā'tŭr, *s.* Raiser of commotions.

Pertusion, pĕr-tū'zhŭn, *s.* The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To Pervade, pĕr-vāde', *v. a.* To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

Pervasion, pĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pervading or passing through.

Pervasive, pĕr-vā'siv, *a.* Able to pervade.

Perverse, pĕr-vĕrse', *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

Perversely, pĕr-vĕrs'lē, *ad.* Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

Perverseness, pĕr-vĕrs'nĕs, *s.* Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

Perversion, pĕr-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of perverting, change to worse.

Perversity, pĕr-vĕr'sē-tē, *s.* Perverseness, crossness.

Perversive, pĕr-vĕr'siv, *a.* Having power to lead astray.

To Pervert, pĕr-vĕrt', *v. a.* To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

Perverter, pĕr-vĕrt'ŭr, *s.* One that changes anything from good to bad; a corrupter; one who distorts anything from the right purpose.

Pervertible, pĕr-vĕrt'tē-bl, *a.* That may be easily perverted.

Pervicacious, pĕr-vē-kā'shŭs, *a.* Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.

Pervaciously, pĕr-vē-kā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.

Pervaciousness, pĕr-vē-kā'shŭs-nĕs, }
Pervacity, pĕr-vē-kăs'sē-tē } *s.* Spiteful obstinacy.

Pervious, pĕr'vē-ŭs, *a.* Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading; permeating.

Perviousness, pĕr'vē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Quality of admitting a passage.

Peruke, pĕr'rūke, *s.* A cap of false hair, a periwig.

Perukemaker, pĕr'rūke-mā-kŭr, *s.* A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

Perusal, pē-rū'zăl, *s.* The act of reading.

To Peruse, pē-rūze', *v. a.* To read; to observe, to examine. [ner.

Peruser, pē-rū'zŭr, *s.* A reader, examiner.

Pest, pĕst, *s.* Plague, pestilence; anything mischievous or destructive.

To Pester, pĕs'tŭr, *v. a.* To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

Pesterer, pĕs'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* One that pesters or disturbs. [troublesome.

Pesterous, pĕs'tŭr-ŭs, *a.* Encumbering,

Pesthouse, pĕst'hŏŭse, *s.* An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pĕs-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pĕs'tè-lĕnse, *s.* Plague, pest, contagious distemper.

PESTILENT, pĕs'tè-lĕnt, *a.* Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pĕs-tè-lĕn'shâl, *a.* Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTLY, pĕs'tè-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Mischievously, destructively.

PESTILLATION, pĕs-tĭl-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pĕs'tl, *s.* An instrument with which anything is broken in a mortar.

PET, pĕt, *s.* A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pĕt, *v. a.* To fondle, to spoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pè'tâl, *or* pĕt'âl, *s.* Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

PETALOUS, pĕt'tâ-lŭs, *a.* Having petals.

PETAR, pè-târ', } *s.* A piece of ordnance
PETARD, pè-târd' } resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pè-tè'kè-âl, *a.* Pestilentially [spotted.

PETERWORT, pè'tûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant somewhat different from St. John's wort.

PETITION, pè-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Request, entreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of prayer.

To PETITION, pè-tĭsh'ŭn, *v. a.* To solicit, to supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pè-tĭsh'ŭn-â-rè-lè, *ad.* By way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, pè-tĭsh'ŭn-â-rè, *a.* Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, pè-tĭsh'ŭn-ûr, *s.* One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pĕt'tè-tŭr-è, *a.* Petitioning, claiming the property of anything.

PETRE, pè'tûr, *s.* Nitre, saltpetre.

PETRESCENT, pè-trĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing stone, becoming stone.

PETRIFACTION, pĕt-trè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pĕt-trè-fâk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFICATION, pĕt-trè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFICK, pè-trĭf'fĭk, *a.* Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt'trè-fī, *v. a.* To change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt'trè-fī, *v. n.* To become stone.

PETROL, pè'trŏl, } *s.* A black li-
PETROLEUM, pè-trō'lè-ŭm, } quid bitumen floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pĕt'trō-nĕl, *s.* A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTICOAT, pĕt'tè-kōte, *s.* The lower part of a woman's dress.

To PETTIFOG, pĕt'tè-fŏg, *v. n.* To play the pettifogger.

PETTIFOGGER, pĕt'tè-fŏg'gŭr, *s.* A petty unprincipled lawyer.

PETTIFOGGERY, pĕt-tè-fŏg'gŭr-è, *s.* Practice of a pettifogger; trick.

PETTINESS, pĕt'tè-nĕs, *s.* Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pĕt'tĭsh, *a.* Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pĕt'tĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTITOES, pĕt'tè-tōze, *s.* The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pĕt'tō, *ad.* In Petto. *Italian.* The breast; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pĕt'tè, *a.* Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTYCOY, pĕt-tè-kŏè, *s.* An herb.

PETULANCE, pĕt'tshŭ-lânse, } *s.* Sauci
PETULANCY, pĕt'tshŭ-lân-sè, } ness, peevishness, wantonness.

PETULANT, pĕt'tshŭ-lânt, *a.* Saucy, perverse, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pĕt'tshŭ-lânt-lè, *ad.* With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pū, *s.* A seat enclosed in a church.

PEWET, pē'wĭt, *s.* A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū'tûr, *s.* A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.

PEWTERER, pū'tûr-ûr, *s.* A smith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fè-nŏm'è-nŏn, *s.* (This has sometimes *Phænomena* in the plural.) An appearance in the works of nature.

PHAETON, fā'è-tŏn, *s.* A kind of high open carriage upon four wheels, used for pleasure.

PHALANX, fā'lânks, *or* fâl'lânks, *s.* A troop of men closely imbodied.

PHANTASM, fân'tâzm, } *s.* Vain and
PHANTASMA, fân-tâz'mâ, } airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'tè-kâl, } *a.* See
PHANTASTICK, fân-tâs'tĭk, } *Fantastical.*

PHANTOM, fân'tŭm, *s.* A spectre; an apparition; a fancied vision.

PHARISAICAL, fâr-rè-sâ'è-kâl, *a.* Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

PHARISAISM, fâr'rè-sâ-ĭzm, *s.* Notions and conduct of a Pharisee.

Pharisee, fâr'rè-sè, *s.* One of a Jewish sect, whose religion consisted chiefly in ceremonies.

Pharmaceutical, fâr-mâ-sû'tè-kâl, } *a.*
Pharmaceutick, fâr-mâ-sû'tik, } *a.* Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines

Pharmacologist, fâr-mâ-kŏl'lŏ-jîst, *s.* A writer upon drugs.

Pharmacology, fâr-mâ-kŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

Pharmacopœia, fâr-mâ-kŏ-pê'yâ, *s.* A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

Pharmacopolist, fâr-mâ-kŏp'pŏ-lîst, *s.* An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

Pharmacy, fâr'mâ-sè, *s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary. [tower.

Pharos, fâ'rŏs, *s.* A lighthouse, a watch-

Pharyngotomy, fâr-în-gŏt'tò-mè, *s.* The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

Pharynx, fâ'rinks, *s.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.

Phasis, fâ'sîs, *s.* (In the plural *Phases.*) Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

Pheasant, fĕz'zânt, *s.* A kind of wild cock, a beautiful large bird of game.

To **Pheese**, fêze, *v. a.* To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obsolete.

Phenix, fê'nîks, *s.* The bird which is feigned to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phenomenon, fê-nŏm'mè-nŏn, *s.* Appearance, visible quality; anything that strikes by a new appearance.

Phial, fî'âl, *s.* A small bottle.

Philanthropist, fîl'ân-*th*rŏ-pîst, *s.* One who loves his fellow beings.

Philanthropy, fîl'ân *th*rò-pè, *s.* Love of mankind, good nature.

To **Philip**, fîl'îp, *v. a.* To give a smart stroke with the end of a finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened.

Philip, fîl'ip, *s.* A smart stroke with the end of the finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straightened.—See *Fillip.* [declamation.

Philippick, fîl-lîp'pîk, *s.* Any invective

To **Philippize**, fîl'lîp-ize, *v. n.* To declare against; to make invectives.

Philologer, fê-lŏl'lŏ-jûr, *s.* One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critick. [cal, grammatical.

Philological, fîl-ò-lŏd'jè-kâl, *a.* Criti-

Philologist, fê-lŏl'lŏ-jîst, *s.* A critick, a grammarian.

Philology, fê-lŏl'lŏ-jè, *s.* Criticism, grammatical learning.

Philomel, fîl'lò-mêl, } *s.* The nightin-
Philomela, fîl-lò-mè'lâ, } gale.

Philomot, fîl'ò-môt, *a.* Coloured like a dead leaf.

Philosopher, fê-lŏs'sŏ-fûr, *s.* A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Philosopher's stone, fê-lŏs'sŏ-fûrz-stône', *s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

Philosophick, fîl-lò-zŏf'fîk, } *a.* Be-
Philosophical, fîl-lò-zŏf'fò-kâl, } *a.* longing to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.

Philosophically, fîl-lò-zŏf'fè-kâl è, *ad.* In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.

Philosophism, fê-lŏs'ò-fizm, *s.* Visionary, or unfounded philosophy.

To **Philosophize**, fê-lŏs'sò-fize, *v. n.* To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

Philosophy, fê-lŏs'sŏ-fè, *s.* Knowledge, natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

Philter, fîl'tûr, *s.* Something to cause love. [love.

To **Philter**, fîl'tûr, *v. a.* To charm, to

Phiz, fîz, *s.* The face. A low word.

Phlebotomist, flè-bŏt'tò-mîst, *s.* One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To **Phlebotomize**, flè-bŏt'tò-mize, *v. a.* To let blood.

Phlebotomy, flè-bŏt'tò-mè, *s.* Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlegm, flĕm, *s.* The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

Phlegmagogue, flĕg'mâ-gŏg, *s.* A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

Phlegmatick, flĕg'mâ-tik, *a.* Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery, dull, cold, frigid.

Phlegmon, flĕg'mŏn, *s.* An inflammation, a burning tumour. [tory, burning.

Phlegmonous, flĕg'mò-nûs, *a.* Inflamma-

Phleme, flême, *s.* An instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow. [giston.

Phlogistick, flò-jîs'tîk, *a.* Having phlo-

Phlogiston, flò-jîs'tŏn, *or* flò-gîs'tŏn, *s.* The inflammable part of any body.

Phosphor, fŏs'fûr, } *s.* The morning
Phosphorus, fŏs'fò-rûs, } star; a chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorated, fŏs'fò-rà-tĕd, *a.* Impregnated with phosphoric acid.

Phrase, frâze, *s.* An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

To PHRASE, frāze, *v. a.* To style, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGY, frā-zē-ŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* Style, diction : a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk, *a.* Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

PHRENITIS, frĕn-nī'tĭs, *s.* Madness; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, frĕn'zē, *s.* Madness, frantick-[ness.

PHTHISICAL, tĭz'zē-kăl, *a.* Wasting.

PHTHISICK, tĭz'zĭk, } *s.* A consumption
PHTHISIS, *thī'sĭs*, }

PHYLACTERY, fē-lăk'tĕr-ē, *s.* A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fĭz'zē-kăl, *a.* Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fĭz'zē-kăl-lē, *ad.* According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fē-zĭsh'ăn, *s.* One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk, *s.* The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk, *v. a.* To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fĭz'zē-kō-*thē*-ŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr, *or* fĭz-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr, }
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mĭst, } *s.* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mē, *s.* The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fĭzh-ē-ŏ-lŏdjē-kăl, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lŏ-jĭst, *s.* A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fī-tĭv'vŏ-rŭs, *a.* That eats grass or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fī-tŏg'grā-fē, *s.* A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fī-tŏl'lŏ-jē, *s.* The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACULAR, pī-ăk'kū-lăr, } *a.* Expiatory,
PIACULOUS, pī-ăk'kū-lŭs, } having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA MATER, pī-ă-mā'tŭr, *s.* A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pī'ă-nĕt, *s.* A bird, the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pī-ăs'tŭr, *s.* An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIAZZA, pē-ăz'zā, *s.* A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pī'kā, *s.* Among printers, a particular sized type or letters.

PICAROON, pĭk-kā-rōōn, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pĭk, *v. a.* To cull, to choose; to take up, to gather; to separate from anything useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually anything adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; To pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pĭk, *v, n.* To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do anything nicely and leisurely.

PICK, pĭk, *s.* A sharp pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pĭk'ă-păk, *ad* In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.

PICKAXE, pĭk'ăks, *s.* An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.

PICKBACK, pĭk'băk, *a.* On the back.

PICKED, pĭk'kĕd, *a.* Sharp, smart.

To PICKEER, pĭk-kēēr', *v. a.* To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, pĭk'kŭr, *s.* One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pĭk'kŭr-ĭl, *s.* A small pike.

PICKEREL WEED, pĭk'kŭr-ĭl-wēēd, *s.* A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKET, pĭk'ĕt, *s.* A sharp stake; a military outpost.

To PICKET, pĭk'ĕt, *v. a.* To fasten to a [picket.

PICKLE, pĭk'kl, *s.* Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.

To PICKLE, pĭk'kl, *v. a.* To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with anything bad, as a Pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLE-HERRING, pĭk-kl-hĕr'rĭng, *s.* A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pĭk'lŏk, *s.* An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pĭk'pŏk-ĭt } *s.* A thief who
PICKPURSE, pĭk'pŭrse, } steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKTOOTH, pĭk'tōō*th*, *s.* An instrument to remove substances from between the teeth.

PICKTHANK, pik'*th*ăngk, *s.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

PICT, pikt, *s.* A painted person.

PICTORIAL, pik-tó'rē-ăl, *a.* Produced by a painter; embellished with prints.

PICTURE, pik'tshûre, *s.* A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting, the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.

To PICTURE, p k'tshûre, *v. a.* To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.

PICTURESQUE, pik-tshû-rĕsk', *a.* Expressed happily as in a picture; fit to be pictured.

To PIDDLE, pĭd'dl, *v. n.* To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pĭd'dl-ûr, *s.* One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.

PIE, pi, *s.* A crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popish service-book, so called from the colours of the text and rubrick.

PIEBALD, pi'bâld, *a.* Of various colours, diversified in colour.

PIECE, pēēse, *s.* A patch; a fragment, a part, a picture; a composition; performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as, a Piece of a lawyer; Apiece, to each; Of a piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.

To PIECE, pēēse, *v. a.* To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To piece out, to increase by addition.

To PIECE, pēēse, *v. n.* To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pēēs'ûr, *s.* One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pēēs'lĕs, *a.* Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pēēs'mēle, *ad.* In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pēēs'mēle, *s.* Single, separate, divided.

PIED, pide, *a.* Variegated, party-coloured.

PIEDNESS, pide'nĕs, *s.* Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIELED, pild, *a.* Bald. Obsolete.

PIEPOWDER COURT, pi'pŏŭ-dûr, *s.* A court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair, in West Smithfield, London, to do justice to buyers and sellers, and to redress disorders committed in them.

PIER, pēēr, *s.* One of the columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE, pēērse, *or* pērse, *v. a.* To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

To PIERCE, pēērse, *or* pērse, *v. n.* To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.

PIERCEABLE, pēērs'â-bl, *or* pērs'â-bl, *a.* That may be penetrated.

PIERCER, pēērs'ûr, *or* pērs'ûr, *s.* An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pēēr'sing-lè, *or* pērs'ing-lè, *ad.* Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pēēr'sing-nĕs, *or* pērs'ing-nĕs, *s.* Power of piercing.

PIETY, pi'ĕ-tè, *s.* Discharge of duty to God and to parents, or those in superiour relation.

PIG, pig, *s.* A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or cast iron.

To PIG, pig, *v. n.* To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pĭd'jĭn, *s.* A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pĭd'jĭn-fût, *s.* An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pĭd'jĭn-lĭv-ûrd, *a.* Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pig'gin, *s.* In the northern provinces a small vessel.

PIGHEADED, pig-hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Obstinate; stupid.

PIGHT, pite. Old *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Pitch.* Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.

PIGMENT, pig'mĕnt, *s.* Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pig'mè, *s.* A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pig-nò-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pig'nŭt, *s.* An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pigz'nè, *s.* A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.

PIKE, pike, *s.* A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron springs between which anything to be turned is fastened.

PIKED, pik'kĕd, *a.* Sharp, acuminated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pike'măn, *s.* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pike'stâf, *s.* The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pè-lăs'tûr, *s.* A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, pĭltsh'ûr, *s.* A furred gown or case, anything lined with fur. Obsolete. A fish like a herring, a pilchard.

PILE, pile, *s.* A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; anything heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, *Piles*, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, pile, *v. a.* To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pil'ĕ-ā-tĕd, *a.* In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pīle'ŭr, *s.* He who accumulates.
To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr, *v. a.* To steal, to gain by petty robbery. [theft.
To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr, *v. n.* To practise petty
PILFERER, pĭl'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who steals petty things.
PILFERING, pĭl'fŭr-ĭng, *s.* Petty theft.
PILFERINGLY, pĭl'fŭr-ing-lē, *ad.* With petty larceny, filchingly.
PILFERY, pĭl'fŭr-ē, *s.* Petty theft.
PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm, *s.* A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account. [ramble.
To PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm, *v. n.* To wander, to
PILGRIMAGE, pĭl'grĭm-ăd̆je, *s.* A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.
PILL, pĭl, *s.* Medicine made into a small ball or mass.
To PILL, pĭl, *v. a.* To rob, to plunder.
To PILL, pĭl, *v. a.* For *Peel*, to strip off the bark.
To PILL, pĭl, *v. n.* To come off in flakes or scoriæ.
PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdge, *s.* Plunder, something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.
To PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdje, *v. a.* To plunder, to spoil. [a spoiler.
PILLAGER, pĭl'lĭdje-ŭr, *s.* A plunderer,
PILLAR, pĭl'lŭr, *s.* A column, a supporter; a maintainer.
PILLARED, pĭl'lŭrd, *a.* Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
PILLION, pĭl'yŭn, *s.* A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.
PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ē, *s.* A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.
To PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ē, *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.
PILLOW, pĭl'lō, *s.* A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. [on a pillow.
To PILLOW, pĭl'lō, *v. a.* To rest anything
PILLOWBEER, pĭl'lō-bēre, } *s.* The cover of
PILLOWCASE, pĭl'lō-kāse, } a pillow.
PILOSITY, pē-lŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Hairiness.
PILOT, pī'lŭt, *s.* He whose office is to steer the ship. [in the course.
To PILOT, pī'lŭt, *v. a.* To steer, to direct
PILOTAGE, pī'lŭt-tĭdje, } *s.* Pilot's skill,
PILOTISM, pī'lō-tĭzm, } knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.
PIMENTA, pĭ-mĕn'tă, *s.* A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice.
PIMP, pĭmp, *s.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.
To PIMP, pĭmp, *v. n.* To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.
PIMPERNEL, pĭm'pĕr-nĕl, *s.* A plant.
PIMPING, pĭmp'ĭng, *a.* Little, mean.
PIMPLE, pĭm'pl, *s.* A small red pustule.
PIMPLED, pĭm'pld, *a.* Having red pustules, full of pimples.
PIN, pĭn, *s.* A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; anything inconsiderable or of little value; anything driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.
To PIN, pĭn, *v. a.* To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to enclose, to confine. [pins in.
PINCASE, pĭn'kāse, *s.* A case to keep
PINCERS, pĭn'sŭrz, *s.* An instrument by which nails are drawn, or anything is gripped which requires to be held hard.
To PINCH, pĭnsh, *v. a.* To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth, to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to pass between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe; to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.
To PINCH, pĭnsh, *v. a.* To act with force so as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.
PINCH, pĭnsh, *s.* A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted difficulty, time of distress.
PINCHBECK, pĭnsh'bĕk, *s.* A compound metal resembling gold; so called from the name of the inventor.
PINCHFIST, pĭnsh'fĭst, }
PINCHPENNY, pĭnsh-pĕn-nē, } *s.* A miser.
PINCUSHION, pĭn'kŭsh-ŭn, *s.* A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.
PINDARICK, pĭn-dăr'ĭk, *s.* An ode in Pindar's style. [style.
PINDARICK, pĭn-dăr'ĭk, *a.* In Pindar's
PINDUST, pĭn'dŭst, *s.* Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.
PINE, pīne, *s.* A tree.
To PINE, pīne, *v. n.* To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.
To PINE, pīne, *v. a.* To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.
PINEAPPLE, pīne'ăp-pl, *s.* A plant.
PINEAL, pĭn'nē-ăl, *a.* Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland in the brain, which he imagined the seat of the soul.
PINFEATHERED, pĭn'fĕTH-ŭrd, *a.* Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.
PINFOLD, pĭn'fōld, *s.* A place in which beasts are confined.
PINGUID, pĭng'gwĭd, *a.* Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pĭn'hōle, *s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pĭn'yŭn, *s.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakspeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the arms.

To PINION, pĭn'yŭn, *v. a.* To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

PINK, pĭngk, *s.* A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed, anything supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

To PINK, pĭngk, *v. a.* To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes.

To PINK, pĭngk, *v. n.* To wink.

PINMAKER, pĭn'māk-ûr, *s.* He who makes pins.

PINMONEY, pĭn'mŭn-nè, *s.* A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

PINNACE, pĭn'ăs, *s.* A boat belonging to a ship of war. It formerly signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, pĭn'nâ-kl, *s.* A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNER, pĭn'nûr, *s.* The lappet of a headdress which flies loose.

PINT, pĭnt, *s.* Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

PINY, pī'nè, *a.* Abounding in pine trees.

PIONEER, pī-ō-nēēr', *s.* One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

PIONY, pī'ŭn-è, *s.* A plant with a large red flower.

PIOUS, pī'ŭs, *a.* Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pī'ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a pious manner, religiously.

PIP, pĭp, *s.* A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

To PIP, pĭp, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

PIPE, pīpe, *s.* Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of wind musick; the organs of voice and respiration, as the windpipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

To PIPE, pīpe, *v. n.* To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, pī'pûr, *s.* One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pīpe'trēè, *s.* The lilac tree.

PIPING, pīpe'ĭng, *a.* Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pĭp'kĭn, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pĭp'pĭn, *s.* A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, pĭk'kânt, *a.* Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, pĭk'kân-sè, *s.* Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pĭk'kânt-lè, *ad.* Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pēēk, *s.* An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pēēk, *v. a.* To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pĭk-kēēr', *v. a.*—See *Pickeer*.

PIQUEERER, pĭk-kēēr'ûr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pè-kĕt', *s.* A game at cards.

PIRACY, pī'râ-sè, *s.* The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pī'rât, *s.* A sea robber, any robber.

To PIRATE, pī'rât, *v. n.* To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pī'rât, *v. a.* To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pī-rât'tè-kâl, *a.* Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pĭs-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pĭs'kâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Relating to fishes.

PISCES, pĭs'sēz, *s.* The twelfth sign in the zodiac, figured by two fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pĭs-sĭv'vò-rŭs, *a.* Fisheating, living on fish.

PISH, pĭsh, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, pĭsh, *v. n.* To express contempt.

PISMIRE, pĭz'mīre, *s.* An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pĭs, *v. n.* To make water.

PISS, pĭs, *s.* Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pĭs'â-bĕd, *s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass, a dandelion.

PISSBURNT, pĭs'bŭrnt, *a.* Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pĭs-tâ'shò, *s.* The pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTILLATION, pĭs-tĭl-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pĭs'tŭl, *s.* A small hand-gun.

To PISTOL, pĭs'tŭl, *v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pĭs-tōle', *s.* A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pĭs-tò-lĕt', *s.* A little pistol.

PISTON, pĭs'tŭn, *s.* The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps, syringes, and steam engines, whereby the suction or motion is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pĭt, *s.* A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the armpit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pĭt, *v. a.* To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pĭt'ă-păt, *s.* A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pĭtsh, *s.* The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pĭtsh, *v. a.* To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to smear with pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pĭtsh, *v. n.* To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pĭtsh'ŭr, *s.* An earthen vessel, a waterpot; an instrument to pierce the ground, in which anything is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pĭtsh'fôrk, *s.* A fork used in husbandry. [darkness.

PITCHINESS, pĭtsh'ē-nĕs, *s.* Blackness,

PITCHY, pĭtsh'ē, *a.* Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, pĭt'kōle, *s.* Fossil coal.

To PITFALL, pĭt'fâll, *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall.

PIT-MAN, pĭt'măn, *s.* He that, in sawing timber, works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pĭt'sâw, *s.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pĭtsh'ē-ŭs, *a.* Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pĭtsh'ē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pĭtsh'ē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pĭt'fâll, *s.* A pit dug and covered into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pĭ*th*, *s.* The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pĭ*th*'ē-lē, *ad.* With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pĭ*th*'ē-nĕs, *s.* Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pĭ*th*'lĕs, *a.* Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pĭ*th*'ē, *a.* Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pĭt'tē-ă-bl, *a.* Deserving pity.

PITIFUL, pĭt'tē-fŭl, *a.* Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, pĭt'tē-fŭl-ē, *ad.* Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pĭt'tē-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pĭt'tē-lĕs, *a.* Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pĭt'tănse, *s.* An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITARY, pē-tū'ē-tă-rē, *a.* Conducting the phlegm.

PITUITE, pĭt'tshū-ite, *s.* Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pē-tū'ē-tŭs, *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pĭt'tē, *s.* Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, pĭt'tē, *v. a.* To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

To PITY, pĭt'tē, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

PIVOT, pĭv'vŭt, *s.* A pin on which anything turns.

PIX, pĭks, *s.* A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept in Roman Catholic countries.

PLACABLE, plā'kă-bl, *a.* Willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACABILITY, plā-kă-bĭl'ē-tē, } *s.* Willing-
PLACABLENESS, plā'kă-bl-nĕs, } ness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plăk-ärd', } *s.* An edict, a decla-
PLACART, plăk-ärt', } ration, a manifesto.

To PLACARD, plăk'kärd, *v. a.* To notify by posting bills on the walls.

PLACE, plāse, *s.* Particular portion of space; locality, local relation, local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground room.

To PLACE, plāse, *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACEMAN, plāse'măn, *s.* One who holds a place under government.

PLACER, plā'sŭr, *s.* One that places.

PLACID, plăs'sĭd, *a.* Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plăs'sĭd-lē, *ad.* Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plăs'ĭt, *s.* Decree, determination.

PLACKET, *or* PLAQUET, plăk'kĭt, *s.* A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plā'jă-rĭzm, *s.* Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plā'jă-rē, *s.* A theft in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

PLAGUE, plāg, *s.* Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; anything troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plāg, *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plā'gē-lē, *ad.* Vexatiously, horridly.

PLAGUY, plā'gè, *a.* Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plāse, *s.* A flat fish.

PLAID, plād, *s.* A striped or checkered cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plāne, *a.* Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless, honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plāne, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, plāne, *s.* Level ground, open flat; a field of battle. [even.

To PLAIN, plāne, *v. a.* To level, to make

To PLAIN, plāne, *v. n.* To lament, to wail. Not used, except in poetry.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'lĭng, *a.* Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'lĭng, *s.* Management void of art.

PLAINLY, plāne'lè, *ad.* Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plāne'nĕs, *s.* Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINSPOKEN, plāne-spō'kn, *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity.

PLAINT, plānt, *a.* Lamentation, complaint, lament, expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plānt'fŭl, *a.* Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, plāne'tĭf, *s.* He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

PLAINTIFF, plāne'tĭf, *a.* Complaining. A word not in use, being now written *Plaintive*.

PLAINTIVE, plāne'tĭv, *a.* Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plāne'wŭrk, *s.* Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, plāte, *s.* A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, plāte, *v. a.* To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

PLAITER, plāte'ŭr, *s.* One that plaits.

PLAN, plăn, *s.* A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plăn, *v. a.* To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, plāne, *s.* A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, plāne, *v. a.* To level, to free from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plāne'trēe, *s.* The name of a fine tall tree, the platane.

PLANET, plăn'ĭt, *s.* One of the celestial bodies in our system which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plăn'nè-tăr-rè, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plăn-nĕt'tè-kăl, *a.* Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plăn'ĭt-strŭk, *a.* Blasted.

PLANISPHERE, plăn'nè-sfēre, *s.* A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plăngk, *s.* A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plăngk, *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plā-nō-kŏn'è-kăl, *a.* Level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, plā nō-kŏn'vĕks, *a.* Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT, plănt, *s.* Anything produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

To PLANT, plănt, *v. a.* To put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as, to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as, he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as, to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plăn'tĭdje, *s.* An herb.

PLANTAIN, plăn'tĭn, *s.* An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plăn'tăl, *a.* Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, plănt'ĕd, *a.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify settled, well-grounded.

PLANTER, plănt'ŭr, *s.* One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates grounds in the West Indian colonies.

PLASH, plăsh, *s.* A small lake or puddle of water; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plăsh, *v. a.* To interweave branches. [puddles.

PLASHY, plăsh'è, *a* Watery, filled with

PLASM, plăzm, *s.* A mould, a matrix in which anything is cast or formed.

PLASTER, plăs'tŭr, *s.* Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve

To PLASTER, plăs'tŭr, *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plăs'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster, one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTERING, plăs'tŭr-ĭng, *s.* Work done in plaster. [to give form.

PLASTICK, plăs'tĭk, *a.* Having the power

PLASTRON, plăs'trŭn, *s.* A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, plăt, *v. a.* To weave, to make by texture. [*See* PLOT.

PLAT, plăt, *s.* A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plăt'tăn, *s.* The plane-tree.

PLATE, plāte, *s.* A piece of metal beaten out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain, on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, plāte, *v. a.* To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEN, plăt'ĕn, *s.* In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plăt'fôrm, *s.* The sketch of anything horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATINA, plăt'ĕ-nă, *s.* A species of metal.

PLATONIC, plă-tŏn'ĭk, *a.* A Platonic lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

PLATONIST, plāt'ō-nĭst, *s.* One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

PLATOON, plă-tōōn', *s.* A small square body of musqueteers.

PLATTER, plăt'tŭr, *s.* A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plâw'dĭt, *s.* Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, plâw-zĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plâw'zĕ-bl, *a.* Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plâw'zĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plâw'zĕ-blè, *ad.* With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, plâw'sĭv, *a.* Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To PLAY, plā, *v. n.* To sport, to frolick, to do something not as a task, but for pleasure; to toy, act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastick merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of anything in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plā, *v. a.* To put in action or motion, as, he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.

PLAY, plā, *s.* Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or anything in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting; swing.

PLAYBOOK, plā'bŏŏk, *s.* Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, plā'dā, *s.* Day exempt from [tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plā'dĕt, *s.* Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plā'ŭr, *s.* One who plays. an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plā'fĕl-lō, *s.* Companion in [amusement.

PLAYFUL, plā'fŭl, *a.* Sportive.

PLAYGAME, plā'gāme, *s.* Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plā'hŏŭse, *s.* House where dramatick performances are represented.

PLAYMATE, plā'māte, *s.* Playfellow.

PLAYSOME, plā'sŭm, *a.* Wanton.

PLAYSOMENESS, plā'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Wantonness, levity.

PLAYTHING, plā'*th*ĭng, *s.* A toy.

PLAYWRIGHT, plā'rite, *s.* A maker of plays.

PLEA, plè, *s.* The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To PLEACH, plètsh, *v. a.* To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To PLEAD, plède, *v. n.* To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plède, *v. a.* To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plè'dă-bl, *a.* Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plè'dŭr, *s.* One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, plè'dĭng, *s.* Act or form of [pleading.

PLEASANCE, plè'zânse, *s.* Gayety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, plĕz'zânt, *a.* Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, plĕz'zânt-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, plĕz'zânt-nĕs, *s.* Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plĕz'zân-trè, *s.* Gayety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plèze, *v. a.* To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plèze, *v. n.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASINGLY, plè'zĭng-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASURABLE, plĕzh'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, plĕzh'ûre, *s.* Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plĕzh'ûre, *v. a.* To please, to gratify.

PLEASURE-GROUND, plĕzh'ûre-grŏŭnd, *s.* Ornamental garden of a mansion.

PLEBEIAN, plê-bē'yăn, *s.* One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plê-bē'yăn, *a.* Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plĕdje, *s.* A gage, anything given by way of warrant or security; a pawn; a surety, a bail, a hostage.

To PLEDGE, plĕdje, *v. a.* To put in pawn, to give as security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plĕd'jit, *s.* A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plē'yădz, } *s.* A northern con-
PLEIADES, plē'yă-dēz, } stellation.

PLENARILY, plĕn'ă-rê-lè, *ad.* Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plĕn'ă-rê, *or* plê'nă-rê, *a.* Full, complete.

PLENARINESS, plĕn'ă-rê-nĕs, *s.* Fulness, completeness.

PLENILUNARY, plĕn-nê-lū'nă-rê, *a.* Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plê-nĭp'pō-tĕnse, *s.* Fulness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plê-nĭp'pō-tĕnt, *a.* Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plĕn-nê-pō-tĕn'shâ-rè, *s.* A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plē'nĭst, *s.* One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plĕn'nê-tûde, *s.* Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENTEOUS, plĕn'tshê-ŭs, *a.* Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plĕn'tshê-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plĕn'tshê-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plĕn'tê-fûl, *a.* Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plĕn'tê-fûl-è, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plĕn'tê-fûl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plĕn'tê, *s.* Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think barbarously, for plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plē'ō năzm, *s.* A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary

PLETHORA, plĕth'ō-râ, *s.* The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORETICK, plĕth-ō-rĕt'ĭk, }
PLETHORICK, plê-*th*ŏr'ĭk, } *a.* Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, plĕth'ō-rê, *s.* Fulness of habit.

PLEVIN, plĕv'vĭn, *s.* In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, plū'rê-sè, *s.* An inflammation [of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plū-rĭt'tê-kâl, } *a.* Diseased
PLEURITICK, plū-rĭt'tĭk, } with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

PLIABLE, plī'â-bl, *a.* Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plī'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plī'ân-sè, *s.* Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, plī'ânt, *a.* Bending, flexile; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plī'ânt-nĕs, *s.* Flexibility, toughness.

PLICATURE, plĭk'kâ-tshûre, } *s.* Fold,
PLICATION, plê-kā'shŭn, } double.

PLIERS, plī'ûrz, *s.* An instrument by which anything is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, plite, *v. a.* To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense, obsolete.

PLIGHT, plite, *s.* Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plĭn*th*, *s.* In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, plŏd, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'dûr, *s.* A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLODDING, plŏd'dĭng, *s.* Studying closely [and dully.

PLOT, plŏt, *s.* A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plŏt, *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

To PLOT, plŏt, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'tûr, *s.* Conspirator, contriver.

PLOVER, plŭv'vûr, *s.* A bird of the order [of Waders.

PLOUGH, plŏŭ, *s.* The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

To PLOUGH, plŏŭ, *v. n.* To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

To PLOUGH, plŏŭ, *v. a.* To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, plŏŭ'bŏė, *s.* A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plŏŭ'ŭr, *s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground. [corn.

PLOUGHLAND, plŏŭ'lând, *s.* A farm for

PLOUGHMAN, plŏŭ'mân, *s.* One who attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plŏŭ'shâre, *s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plŭk, *v. a.* To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on and off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk, *s.* A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking, the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'kŭr, *s.* One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg, *s.* A stopple, anything driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg, *v. a.* To stop with a plug.

PLUM, plŭm, *s.* A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. It is sometimes improperly written *plumb*.

PLUMAGE, plŭ'mĭdje, *s.* Feathers, suit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm, *s.* A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm, *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, plŭm, *v. a.* To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'mŭr, *s.* One who works upon lead. Incorrectly written *Plummer*.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'mŭr-è, *s.* Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm-kâke', *s.* Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, plūme, *s.* Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien, token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plūme, *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALUM, plūme-âl'lŭm, *s.* Feathery crystals of alum; fibrous asbestos.

PLUMELESS, plūme'lĕs, *a.* Without feathers.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mĭd'jĕr-ŭs, *a.* Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plū'mė-pède, *s.* A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plŭm'mĭt, *s.* A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plŭm-ŏs'sė-tè, *s.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plū'mŭs, *a.* Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp, *a.* Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp, *s.* A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

To PLUMP, plŭmp, *v. a.* To fatten, to swell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp, *v. n.* To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp, *ad.* With a sudden fall.

PLUMPLY, plŭmp'lè, *a.* Roundly, plainly.

PLUMPER, plŭmp'ŭr, *s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plŭmp'nĕs, *s.* Fulness, disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'rĭdje, *s.* Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'dĭng, *s.* Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plŭmp'è, *a.* Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plū'mė, *a.* Feathered, covered with feathers.

PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr, *v. a.* To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr, *s.* Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plŭn'dŭr'ŭr, *s.* Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje, *v. a.* To put suddenly under water, or under anything supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje, *v. n.* To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plŭnje, *s.* Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress. [a diver.

PLUNGER, plŭn'jŭr, *s.* One that plunges,

PLURAL, plū'rål, *a.* Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plū'rål-ĭst, *s.* One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plū-rål'è-tè, *s.* The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cures of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plū'rål-è, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭsh, *s.* A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.

PLUVIAL, plū'vė-ål, } *a.* Rainy, relat-
PLUVIOUS, plū'vė-ŭs, } ing to rain.

To PLY, plī, *v. a.* To work on anything closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.

To PLY, plī. *v. n.* To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, plī, *s.* Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plī'ŭrz, *s.*—See *Pliers*.

PNEUMATICAL, nū-mät'tè-kăl, } *a.* Moved
PNEUMATICK, nū-mät'tĭk, } by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, nū-mät'tĭks, *s.* A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mă-tŏl'lò-jè, *s.* The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, pōtsh, *v. a.* To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, pōtsh, *v. n.* To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pōtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who steals game.

POCK, pŏk, *s.* [smallpox
A pustule raised by the

POCKET, pŏk'kĭt, *s.* The small bag inserted in clothes.

To POCKET, pŏk'kĭt, *v. a.* To put into the pocket; To pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking anything clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pŏk'kĭt-bŏŏk, *s.* A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pŏk'kĭt-glăs, *s.* Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pŏk'hōle, *s.* Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

POCKINESS, pŏk'kè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pŏk'kè, *a.* Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pŏk'kù-lĕnt, *a.* Fit for drink.

POD, pŏd, *s.* The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, pŏ-dăg'grè-kăl, *a.* Afflicted with the gout, gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, pŏdje, *s.* A puddle, a plash.

POEM, pō'ĕm, *s.* The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POESY, pō'ĕ-sè, *s.* The art of writing poems; poem, metrical composition, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced as two syllables.

POET, pō'ĕt, *s.* An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. [poet.

POETASTER, pō'ĕ-tăs-tŭr, *s.* A vile petty

POETESS, pō'ĕt-tĕs, *s.* A she poet.

POETICAL, pō-ĕt'tè-kăl, } *a.* Expressed in
POETICK, pō-ĕt'tĭk, } poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pō-ĕt'tè-kăl-lè, *ad.* With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pō'ĕ-trè, *s.* Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pŏĕ'nän-sè, *s.* The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pŏĕ'nänt, *a.* Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POIGNANTLY, pŏĕ'nänt-lè, *ad.* In an irritating manner.

POINT, pŏint, *s.* The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which anything is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or sise Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which anything is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To POINT, pŏint, *v. a.* To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to show as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, pŏint, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, pŏint'ĕd, *a.* Sharp, having a sharp point or pick, epigrammatical, abounding in conceits. [manner.

POINTEDLY, pŏint'ĕd-lè, *ad.* In a pointed

POINTEDNESS, pŏint'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Sharpness, pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, pŏint'ĕl, *s.* Anything on a point.

POINTER, pŏint'ŭr, *s.* Anything that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

Pointingstock, pŏint'ĭng-stŏk, *s.* Something made the object of ridicule.

Pointless, pŏint'lĕs, *a.* Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.

Poison, pŏi'zn, *s.* That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To Poison, pŏi'zn, *v. a.* To infect with poison; to attack, to injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

Poison-tree, pŏi'zn-trēē, *s.* A plant.

Poisoner, pŏi'zn'ŭr, *s.* One who poisons; a corrupter.

Poisonous, pŏi'zn-ŭs, *a.* Venomous, having the qualities of poison. [ly.

Poisonously, pŏi'zn-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Venomous-

Poisonousness, pŏi'zn-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

Poitrel, pŏi'trĕl, *s.* Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

Poise, pŏize, *s.* Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To Poise, pŏize, *v. a.* To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh, to oppress with weight.

Poke, pōke, *s.* A pocket, a small bag.

To Poke, pōke, *v. a.* To feel in the dark, to search anything with a long instrument.

Poker, pō'kŭr, *s.* The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

Poking, pō'kĭng, *a.* Drudging; servile.

Polar, pō'lâr, *a.* Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole. [ments.

Polarchy, pōl'âr-kē, *s.* Many govern-

Polarity, pō-lâr'ē-tē, *s.* Tendency to the pole.

Polary, pō'lâr-ē, *a.* Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

Pole, pōle, *s.* The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To Pole, pōle, *v. a.* To furnish with poles.

Poleaxe, pōle'ăks, *s.* An axe fixed to a long pole. [stinking animal.

Polecat, pōle'kăt, *s.* The fitchew, a

Polemical, pō-lĕm'mē-kăl, } *a.* Contro-
Polemick, pō-lĕm'mĭk, } versial, disputative. [trovertist.

Polemick, pō-lĕm'mĭk, *s.* Disputant, con-

Polestar, pōle'stâr, *s.* A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

Police, pō-lēēs', *s.* The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants; a body of constables.

Policed, pō-lēēst', *a.* Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

Policy, pŏl'lē-sē, *s.* The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds; acknowledgment given to an insurer.

To Polish, pŏl'lĭsh, *v. a.* To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To Polish, pŏl'lĭsh, *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

Polish, pŏl'lĭsh, *s.* Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

Polishable, pŏl'lĭsh-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.

Polisher, pŏl'lĭsh-ŭr, *s.* The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

Polite, pō-līte', *a.* Glossy, smooth; in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners.

Politely, pō-līte'lē, *ad.* With elegance of manners, genteelly.

Politeness, pō-līte'nĕs, *s.* Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

Politesse, pō-lē-tĕs', *s. French.* Used ludicrously for politeness.

Political, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl, *a.* Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skilful.

Politically, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* With relation to public administration; artfully, politickly.

Politician, pŏl-lē-tĭsh'ăn, *s.* One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

Politick, pŏl'lē-tĭk, *a.* Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning. [cunningly.

Politickly pŏl'lē-tĭk-lē, *ad.* Artfully,

Politicks, pŏl'lē-tĭks, *s.* The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

Polity, pŏl'lē-tē, *s.* A form of government, civil constitution.

Poll, pōll, *s.* The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election; a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub, a cheven.

To Poll, pōll, *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

Pollard, pŏl'lârd, *s.* A tree lopped; the chub fish.

To Pollard, pŏl'lârd, *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees.

Pollen, pŏl'lĭn, *s.* The fecundating dust of plants; a fine powder commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

Poller, pŏl'lŭr, *s.* Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pŏl-ĕ'vl, *s.* Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pŏl'lŭk, *s.* A kind of fish.

To POLLUTE, pŏl-lûte', *v. a.* To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pŏl-lû'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Defilement, the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pŏl-lû'tûr, *s.* Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pŏl-lû'shŭn, *s.* The act of defiling, the state of being defiled, defilement.

POLTREL, pŏl'trĕl, *s.* [drel.

POLTRON, pŏl-trŏŏn', *s.* A coward, a scoundrel.

POLY, pŏ'lè, *s.* An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pŏ-lè-ă-kŏŭ'stĭk, *s.* Anything that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYANTHUS, pŏ-lè-ăn'*th*ŭs, *s.* A plant bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRON, pŏ-lè-ĕ'drŏn, *s.* A solid figure with many sides.

POLYEDRICAL, pŏ-lè-ĕd'drè-kăl, } *a.* Having many sides.

POLYEDROUS, pŏ-lè-ĕ'drŭs, }

POLYGAMIST, pŏ-lĭg'gă-mĭst, *s.* One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pŏ-lĭg'gă-mè, *s.* Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pŏl'lè-glŏt, *a.* Having many languages.

POLYGON, pŏl'lè-gŏn, *s.* A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pŏ-lĭg'gŏ-năl, *a.* Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pŏl'lè-grăm, *s.* A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pŏ-lĭg'gră-fè, *s.* The art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

POLYHEDRON, pŏl-ĕ-hè'drŏn, *s.* Anything with many sides.

POLYLOGY, pŏ-lĭl'lŏ-jè, *s.* Talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, pŏ-lĭm'mă-*th*è, *s.* The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPETALOUS, pŏl-lè-pĕt'tăl-ŭs, *a.* Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pŏl-lĭf'fŏ-nĭzm, *s.* Multiplicity of sound.

POLYPODY, pŏ-lĭp'pŏ-dè, *s.* A plant.

POLYPOUS, pŏl'lè-pŭs, *a.* Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pŏl'lè-pŭs, *s.* Polypus signifies anything in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pŏl'lè-skŏpe, *s.* A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pŏl-lè-spĕr'mŭs, *a.* Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pŏl-lè-sĭl-lăb'bè-kăl, *a.* Having many syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, pŏl'lè-sĭl-lă-bl, *s.* A word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, pŏl'lè-*th*è-ĭzm, *s.* The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pŏl'lè-*th*è-ĭst, *s.* One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pŏ-mā'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of apples.

POMADE, pŏ-mādc', *s.* A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pŏ-măn'dûr, *s.* A sweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM, pŏ-mā'tŭm, *s.* An ointment for the hair.

POMEGRANATE, pŭm-grăn'ât, *s.* The tree; the fruit

POMEROY, pŭm'roè, } *s.* A sort of apple.

POMEROYAL, pŭm-roè'ăl, }

POMIFEROUS, pŏ-mĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl, *s.* A round ball or knob; the knot that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl, *v. a.* To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.

POMP, pŏmp, *s.* Splendour, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.

POMPATICK, pŏm-păt'ĭk, *a.* Pompous; ostentatious.

POMPHOLYX, pŏm'fŏ-lĭks, *s* A white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles in making brass; it is an oxide of zinc.

POMPION, pŭm'pè-ŭn, *s.* A pumpkin.

POMPOSITY, pŏm-pŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* An affectation of pompousness.

POMPOUS, pŏm'pŭs, *a.* Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pŏm'pŭs-lè, *ad.* Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pŏm'pŭs-nĕs, *s.* Magnificence, splendour, showiness, ostentatiousness.

POND, pŏnd, *s.* A small pool or lake of water, a basin, a water not running or emitting any stream.

To PONDER, pŏn'dûr, *v. a.* To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

To PONDER, pŏn'dûr, *v. n.* To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pŏn'dûr-ă-bl, *a.* Capable to be weighed, measurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pŏn'dûr-ăl. *a.* Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, pŏn-dûr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pŏn'dûr-ûr, *s.* He who ponders.

Ponderosity, pŏn-dŭr-ŏs'sĕ-tē, *s.* Weight, gravity, heaviness.

Ponderous, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs, *a.* Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

Ponderously, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With great weight.

Ponderousness, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Heaviness, weight, gravity.

Pondweed, pŏnd'wēēd, *s.* A plant.

Ponent, pō'nĕnt, *a.* Western.

Poniard, pŏn'yărd, *s.* A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

To Poniard, pŏn'yărd, *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.

Pontage, pŏn'tĭdje, *s.* Duty paid for the reparation of bridges

Pontiff, pŏn'tĭf, *s.* A priest, a high priest, the Pope.

Pontifical, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building; in this sense it is used by Milton only.

Pontifical, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl, *s.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

Pontifically, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

Pontificate, pŏnt-tĭf'fē-kăt, *s.* Papacy, [popedom.

Pontifice, pŏn'tē-fĭs, *s.* Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.

Pontificial, pŏn-tē-fĭsh'ăl, *a.* Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.

Pontoon, pŏn-tōōn', *s.* A boat to form part of a temporary bridge for soldiers; a careening lighter.

Pony, pō'nē, *s.* A small horse.

Pool, pōōl, *s.* A lake of standing water.

Poop, pōōp, *s.* The hindermost part of the ship.

Poor, pōōr, *a.* Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good; not fit for any purpose; the Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit; flaccid.

Poorly, pōōr'lē, *ad.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

Poorjohn, pōōr-jŏn', *s.* A sort of fish.

Poorness, pōōr'nĕs, *s.* Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.

Poorspirited, pōōr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Mean, cowardly.

Poorspiritedness, pōōr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Meanness, cowardice.

Pop, pŏp, *s.* A small smart quick sound.

To Pop, pŏp, *v. n.* To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

To Pop, pŏp, *v. a.* To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly; to shift.

Pope, pōpe, *s.* The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruff.

Popedom, pōpe'dŭm, *s.* Papacy; papal dignity.

Popery, pō'pŭr-ē, *s.* A name given by Protestants to the religion of the Church of Rome.

Popeseye, pōps'ī, *s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

Popgun, pŏp'gŭn, *s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Popinjay, pŏp'pĭn-jā, *s.* A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

Popish, pō'pish, *a.* An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.

Popishly, pō'pish-lē, *ad.* In a popish manner.

Poplar, pŏp'lăr, *s.* A tree.

Poplin, pŏp'lĭn, *s.* A kind of stuff made of silk and worsted.

Poppy, pŏp'pē, *s.* A soporiferous plant.

Populace, pŏp'pū-lăs, *s.* The vulgar, the multitude.

Populacy, pŏp'pū-lă-sē, *s.* The common people, the multitude. Little or scarcely ever used.

Popular, pŏp'pū-lăr, *a.* Vulgar, plebeian, suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the people, as a popular distemper.

Popularity, pŏp-pū-lăr'ē-tē, *s.* Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception. In this sense little used.

Popularly, pŏp'pū-lăr-lē, *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd, according to vulgar conception.

To Populate, pŏp'pū-lāte, *v. n.* To breed people.

Population, pŏp-pū-lā'shŭn, *s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

Populosity, pŏp-pū-lŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Full of [people.

Populous, pŏp'pū-lŭs, *a.* Full of people, numerously inhabited.

Populously, pŏp'pū-lŭs-lē, *ad.* With much people.

Populousness, pŏp'pū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding with people.

Porcelain, pŏr'sē-lāne, *s.* China, china ware.

Porch, pŏrtsh, *s.* A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

Porcupine, pŏr'kū-pine, *s.* A kind of large hedgehog.

Pore, pōre, *s.* Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration · any narrow spiracle or passage.

To PORE, pōre, *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care.

POREBLIND, pōre'blīnd, *a.* Near-sighted, short-sighted. Commonly written, and always pronounced, *Purblind.*

PORINESS, pō'rē-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of pores.

PORK, pōrk, *s.* Swine's flesh.

PORKER, pōrk'ûr, *s.* A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pōrk'ē-tûr, *s.* One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pōrk'ĭt, *s.* A young hog.

PORKLING, pōrk'lĭng, *s.* A young pig.

POROSITY, pō-rŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pō'rŭs, *s.* Having small spiracles or passages.

POROUSNESS, pō'rŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality [of having pores.

PORPHYRE, pōr'fŭr, } *s.* Marble of a par-
PORPHYRY, pōr'fûr-ē, } ticular kind.

PORPOISE, }
PORPUS, } pōr'pŭs, *s.* The sea-hog.

PORRACEOUS, pōr-rā'shŭs, *a.* Greenish.

PORRECTION, pōr-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pōr'rĭt, *s.* A scallion.

PORRIDGE, pōr'rĭdje, *s.* Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

PORRIDGEPOT, pōr'rĭdje-pŏt, *s.* The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pōr'rĭn-jûr, *s.* A vessel in which broth is eaten. It seems, in Shakspeare's time, to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.

PORT, pōrt, *s.* A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate, *show all thy praises within the ports of the daughters of Sion:* the aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Oporto in Portugal.

PORTABLE, pōr'tă-bl, *a.* Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.

PORTABLENESS, pōr'tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pōrt'ĭdje, *s.* The price of carriage, porthole.

PORTAL, pōr'tăl, *s.* The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANCE, pōr'tânse, *s.* Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.

PORTASS, pōr'tăs, *s.* A breviary, a prayer-book. Obsolete.

PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'lĭs, *s.* A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'lĭs, *v. a.* To bar, to shut up.

PORTED, pōrt'ĕd, *a.* Borne in a certain or regular order.

To PORTEND, pōr-tĕnd', *v. a.* To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.

PORTENSION, pōr-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pōr'tĕnt', *s.* Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.

PORTENTOUS, pōr-tĕn'tŭs, *a.* Monstrous prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pōr'tûr, *s.* One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer. [for carriage.

PORTERAGE, pōr'tûr-ĭdje, *s.* Money paid

PORTERLY, pōr'tûr-lē, *a.* Coarse, vulgar.

PORTFOLIO, pōrt-fō'lē-ō, *s.* An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose papers in.

PORTICO, pōr'tē-kō, *s.* A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pōr'shŭn, *s.* A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, pōr'shŭn, *v. a.* To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pōr'shŭn ûr, *s.* One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pōrt'lē-nĕs, *s.* Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, pōrt'lē, *a.* Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.

PORTMAN, pōrt'măn, *s.* An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the Cinque-ports.

PORTMANTEAU, pōrt-măn'tō, *s.* A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pōr'trāte, *s.* A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pōr'trā-tûre, *s.* Picture, painted resemblance.

To PORTRAY, pōr-trā', *v. a.* To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures. [of a gate.

PORTRESS, pōr'trĕs, *s.* A female guardian

PORTREVE, pōrt'rēve, *s.* The bailiff of a port-town.

PORY, pō'rē, *a.* Full of pores.

To POSE, pōze, *v. a.* To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.

POSER, pō'zûr, *s.* One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner; a knotty question.

POSITED, pŏz'zĭt-ĕd, *a.* Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pŏz'zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants. [position.

POSITIONAL, pō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Respecting

POSITIVE, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv, *a.* Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

POSITIVELY, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

Positiveness, pŏz'zè-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

Positivity, pŏz-zĕ-tĭv'ĕ-tè, *s.* Peremptoriness; confidence.

Posse, pŏs'sè, *s.* An armed power, consisting of the populace.

To Possess, pŏz-zĕs', *v. a.* To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.

Possession, pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

Possessive, pŏz-zĕs'sĭv, } *a.* Having
Possessory, pŏz'zĕs-sŭr-è, } possession.

Possessor, pŏz-zĕs'sŭr, *s.* Owner, master, proprietor.

Posset, pŏs'sĭt, *s.* Milk curdled with wine [or any acid.

Possibility, pŏs-sè-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

Possible, pŏs'sè-bl, *a.* Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

Possibly, pŏs'sè-blè, *ad.* By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

Post, pōst, *s.* A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

To Post, pōst, *v. n.* To travel with speed.

To Post, pōst, *v. a.* To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obsolete.

Postage, pōst'ĭdje, *s.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Postboy, pōst'bŏĭ, *s.* Courier, boy that rides post.

To Postdate, pōst'dāte, *v. a.* To date later than the real time.

Postdiluvian, pōst-dè-lū'vè-ăn, *s.* One that lived since the flood.

Poster, pōst'ŭr, *s.* A courier, one that travels hastily.

Posterior, pŏs-tē'rè-ŭr, *a.* Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

Posteriors, pŏs-tē'rè-ŭrz, *s.* The hinder [parts.

Posteriority, pŏs-tē-rè-ŏr'ĕ-te, *s.* The state of being after, opposite to Priority.

Posterity, pŏs-tĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Succeeding generations, descendants.

Postern, pŏs'tĕrn, *s.* A small gate, a little door.

Postexistence, pōst-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse, *s.* Future existence.

Posthaste, pōst-hāste', *s.* Haste like that of a courier.

Posthorse, pōst'hŏrse, *s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

Posthouse, pōst'hŏŭse, *s.* Post-office, house where letters are taken and despatched.

Posthumous, pŏst'hŭ-mŭs, *a.* Done, had, or published after one's death.

Postil, pŏs'tĭl, *s.* Gloss, marginal notes.

To Postil, pŏs'tĭl, *v. a.* To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

Postilion, pŏs-tĭl'yŭn, *s.* One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a postchaise.

Postiller, pŏs'tĭl-ŭr, *s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

Postliminous, pōst-lĭm'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Done afterwards, continued afterwards.

Postliminy, pōst-lĭm'ĕ-nè, *s.* The return of a person thought to have been dead; a restoration from banishment or exile; the act of taking possession of a house by entering at a hole in the wall, the way by the threshold being thought ominous.

Postmaster, pōst'mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who has the charge of a publick conveyance of letters.

Postmaster-general, pōst'mâs-tŭr-jĕn'ĕr-âl, *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

Postmeridian, pōst-mè-rĭd'ĕ-ăn, *a.* Being in the afternoon.

Postoffice, pōst-ŏf'fĭs, *s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

To Postpone, pōst-pōne', *v. a.* To put off, to delay, to set in value below something else.

Postscript, pōst'skrĭpt, *s.* The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

Postulant, pŏs'tshŭ-lânt, *s.* A candidate.

To Postulate, pŏs'tshŭ-lāte, *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof.

Postulate, pŏs'tshŭ-lât, *s.* Position supposed or assumed without proof.

Postulation, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

Postulatory, pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-è, *a.* Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

Postulatum, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'tŭm, *s.* Position [assumed without proof.

Posture, pŏs'tshŭre, *s.* Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.

To Posture, pŏs'tshŭre, *v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition.

Posturemaster, pŏs'tshŭr-mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

Posy, pō'zè, *s.* A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.

Pot, pŏt, *s.* A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, pôt, *v. a.* To preserve seasoned meats in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pô'tâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be drank, drinkable. [ness.

POTABLENESS, pô'tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Drinkable-

POTASH, pôt'âsh, *s.* Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables. [draught.

POTATION, pô-tâ'shûn, *s.* Drinking bout,

POTATO, pô-tâ'tô, *s.* An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pôt'bêl-lîd, *a.* Having a swoln paunch. [paunch.

POTBELLY, pôt'bêl-lê, *s.* A swelling

To POTCH, pôtsh, *v. a.* To poach, to boil slightly.

POTCOMPANION, pôt'kûm-pân'yûn. *s.* A fellow-drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY, pô'tên-sê, *s.* Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pô'tênt, *a.* Powerful, efficacious; having great authority of dominion, as, Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pô'tên-tâte, *s.* Monarch, prince, sovereign.

POTENTIAL, pô-tên'shâl, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in Grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pô-tên-shê-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Possibility; not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pô-tên'shâl-lê, *ad.* In power or possibility; not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality. [cibly.

POTENTLY, pô'tênt-lê, *ad.* Powerfully, for-

POTENTNESS, pô'tênt-nês, *s.* Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pôt'gûn, *s.* (By mistake or corruption used for *Popgun*.) A gun which makes a small noise.

POTHANGER, pôt'hâng-ûr, *s.* Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pô*th*'ê-kâ-rê, *s.* One who compounds and sells medicines.

POTHER, pô*th*'ûr, *s.* Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pô*th*'ûr, *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. [pot

POTHERB, pôt'hêrb, *s.* An herb fit for the

POTHOOKS, pôt'hôôks, *s.* Hooks to hang pots or kettles on; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pô'shûn, *s.* A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POTLID, pôt'lîd, *s.* Cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pôt'tîdje, *s.* Anything boiled or decocted for food. [vessels.

POTTER, pôt'tûr, *s.* A maker of earthen

POTTERN-ORE, pôt'têrn-ôre, *s.* An ore which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTING, pôt'tîng, *part. a.* Drinking.

POTTLE, pôt'tl, *s.* A liquid measure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pôt-vâl'yânt, *a.* Heated to courage by strong drink.

POUCH, pôûtsh, *s.* A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch. [cessity; meanness, defect.

POVERTY, pôv'vûr-tê, *s.* Indigence, ne-

POULT, pôlt, *s.* A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pôl'tûr-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pôl'tîs, *s.* A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pôl'tîs, *v. a.* To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pôl'trê, *s.* Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, pôûnse, *s.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, pôûnse, *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons. [or talons.

POUNCED, pôûnst, *a.* Furnished with claws

POUNCET-BOX, pôûn'sit-bôks, *s.* A small box perforated.

POUND, pôûnd, *s.* A certain weight, consisting, in Troy weight, of twelve, in Avoirdupois, of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison in which stray beasts are inclosed.

To POUND, pôûnd, *v. a.* To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pôûnd'îdje, *s.* A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pôûnd'ûr, *s.* The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a Ten-pounder. a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds' weight; a pestle.

POUNDFOOLISH, pôûnd-fôôl'îsh, *a.* Saving a trifle at the risk of great loss.

To POUR, pôûr, *v. a.* To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

To POUR, pôûr, *v. n.* To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, pôûr'ûr, *s.* One that pours.

POUT, pôût, *s.* A kind of fish, a cod fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pôût, *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to shoot out, to hang prominent. [sullenness.

POUTING, pôût'îng, *s.* A fit of childish

POWDER, pôû'dûr, *s.* Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, pôû'dûr, *v. a.* To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

Powderbox, pŏŭ'dŭr-bŏks, *s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

Powderhorn, pŏŭ'dŭr-horn, *s.* A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

Powdermill, pŏŭ'dŭr-mil, *s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Powder-room, pŏŭ'dŭr-rōōm, *s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

Powder-chests, pŏŭ'dŭr-tshĕsts, *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

Powdering-tub, pŏŭ'dŭr-ĭng-tŭb, *s.* The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

Powdery, pŏŭ'dŭr-ē, *a.* Dusty, friable.

Power, pŏŭ'ŭr, *s.* Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

Powerable, pŏŭ-ŭr'â-bl, *a.* Capable of performing anything.

Powerful, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl, *a.* Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

Powerfully, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-ē, *ad.* Potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.

Powerfulness, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Power, efficacy, might.

Powerless, pŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs, *a.* Weak, impotent.

Pox, pŏks, *s.* Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease.

To Poze, pōze, *v. a.* To puzzle. *See* Pose and Appose.

Practicability, prăk-tē-kâ-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Practicableness, a possibility of being performed.

Practicable, prăk'tē-kâ-bl, *a.* Performable, feasible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

Practicableness, prăk'tē-kâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility to be performed.

Practicably, prăk'tē-kâ-blē, *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed.

Practical, prăk'tē-kăl, *a.* Relating to action, not merely speculative.

Practically, prăk'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

Practicalness, prăk'tē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being practical.

Practice, prăk'tĭs, *s.* The habit of doing anything; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory, method or art of doing anything; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

Practick, prăk'tĭk, *a.* Relating to action; not merely theoretical

To Practise, prăk'tĭs, *v. a.* To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess; as, to Practise law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To Practise, prăk'tĭs, *v. n.* To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

Practisant, prăk'tĭz-ănt, *s.* An agent. Not in use.

Practiser, prăk'tĭs-ŭr, *s.* One that practises anything, one that does anything habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

Practitioner, prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭr, *s.* One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does anything habitually.

Præcognita, prē-kŏg'nē-tâ, *s.* Things previously known, in order to understand something else.

Pragmatick, prăg-măt'ĭk, } *a.* Med-
Pragmatical, prăg-măt'tē-kăl, } dling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

Pragmatically, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* Meddlingly, impertinently.

Pragmaticalness, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

Pragmatist, prăg'mâ-tĭst, *s.* One who is impertinently busy.

Praisable, prāze'â-bl, *a.* Worthy of praise.

Praise, prāze, *s.* Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To Praise, prāze, *v. a.* To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

Praiseful, prāze'fŭl, *a.* Laudable, commendable.

Praiser, prā'zŭr, *s.* One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

Praiseworthy, prāze'wŭr-thē, *a.* Commendable, deserving praise.

Prame, prāme, *s.* A large flat-bottomed boat.

To Prance, prânse, *v. n.* To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To Prank, prăngk, *v. a.* To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Prank, prăngk, *s.* A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

Pranking, prăngk'ĭng, *a.* Ostentatious decoration.

To Prate, prāte, *v. n.* To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

Prate, prāte, *s.* Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

Prater, prā'tŭr, *s.* An idle talker, a chatterer.

Pratingly, prā'tĭng-lē, *ad.* With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To Prattle, prăt'tl, *v. n.* To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prăt'tl, *s.* Empty talk, trifling loquacity. [chatterer.

PRATTLER, prăt'tlŭr, *s.* A trifling talker, a

PRAVITY, prăv'ĕ-tè, *s.* Corruption, badness, malignity.

PRAWN, prâwn, *s.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prâ, *v. n.* To make petitions to Heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively: I Pray, or Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

To PRAY, prâ, *v. a.* To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a supplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prâ'ŭr, *s.* Petition to Heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYER-BOOK, prâ'ŭr-bŏŏk, *s.* Book of publick or private devotion.

To PREACH, prētsh, *v. n.* To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To PREACH, prētsh, *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, prētsh'ŭr, *s.* One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREACHMENT, prētsh'mĕnt, *s.* A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt

PREAMBLE, prē'ăm-bl, *s.* Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREAMBULARY, prē-ăm'bŭ-lâ-rè, } *a.* Pre-
PREAMBULOUS, prē-ăm'bŭ-lŭs, } vious

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prē-ăn-tè-pè-nŭl'tè-mâte, *s.* The fourth syllable from the last. [*s.* Preconception.

PREAPPREHENSION, prē-ăp-prè-hĕn'shŭn,

PREBEND, prĕb'ĕnd, *s.* A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral, a prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prè-bĕn'dâl, *a.* Appertaining to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, prĕb'ĕn-dĕr-è, *s.* A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prè-kâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prè-kâ'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prè-kâ'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Uncertainty, dependence on others.

PRECAUTION, prè-kâw'shŭn, *s.* Preservative caution, preventive measures.

PRECAUTIONAL, prè-kâw'shŭn-âl, *a.* Preservative, preventive.

To PRECAUTION, prè-kâw'shŭn, *v. a.* To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prĕs-è-dā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prè-sēde', *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prè-sē'dĕnse, } *s.* The act
PRECEDENCY, prè-sē'dĕn-sè, } or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prè'sè-dĕnt, *a.* Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prĕs-sè'dĕnt, *s.* Anything that is a rule or example to future times; anything done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTED, prĕs'sè-dĕn-tĕd, *a.* Having a precedent.

PRECEDENTLY, prè-sē'dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Beforehand. [the choir.

PRECENTOR, prè-sĕn'tŭr, *s.* He that leads

PRECEPT, prē'sĕpt, *s.* A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

PRECEPTIAL, prè-sĕp'shâl, *a.* Consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prè-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prè-sĕp'tŭr, *s.* A teacher, a tutor. [nary of instruction.

PRECEPTORY, prè-sĕp'tŭ-rè, *s.* A semi-

PRECESSION, prè-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of going before. [boundary.

PRECINCT, prē'sĭngkt, *s.* Outward limit,

PRECIOSITY, prè-shè-ŏs'è-tè, *s.* Value, preciousness; anything of high price.

PRECIOUS, prĕsh'ŭs, *a.* Valuable, being of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

PRECIOUSLY, prĕsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prĕsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Valuableness, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prĕs'sè-pĭs, *s.* A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prè-sĭp'pè-tânse, } *s.* Rash
PRECIPITANCY, prè-sĭp'pè-tân-sè, } haste, headlong haste.

PRECIPITANT, prè-sĭp'pè-tânt, *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prè-sĭp'pè-tânt-lè, *ad.* In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prè-sĭp'pè-tâte, *v. a.* To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prè-sĭp'pè-tâte, *v. n.* To fall headlong, to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prè-sĭp'pè-tât, *a.* Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent

PRECIPITATE, prè-sĭp'pè-tât, *s.* A corrosive medicine, which is an oxide of mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prè-sĭp'pè-tât-lè, *ad.* Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

Precipitation, prē-sĭp-pē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste: in chymistry, subsidency, contrary of sublimation.

Precipitator, prē-sĭp-pē-tā'tŭr, *s.* One that urges on violently.

Precipitous, prē-sĭp'pē-tŭs, *a.* Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

Precise, prē-sīse', *a.* Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

Precisely, prē-sīse'lè. *ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately, with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

Preciseness, prē-sīse'nĕs, *s.* Exactness, rigid nicety.

Precisian, prē-sĭzh'è-ân, *s.* One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous [tion.

Precision, prē-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Exact limita-

Precisive, prē-sī'sĭv, *a.* Exactly limiting.

To Preclude, prē-klūde', *v. a.* To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

Preclusive, prē-klū'sĭv, *a.* Hindering by some anticipation.

Precocious, prē-kō'shŭs, *a.* Ripe before the time. [before the time.

Precocity, prē-kŏs'sè-tè, *s.* Ripeness

To Precogitate, prē-kŏd'jè-tāte, *v. a.* To consider or scheme beforehand.

Precognition, prē-kŏg-nish'ŭn, *s.* Previous knowledge, antecedent examination. [previously formed.

Preconceit, prē-kŏn-sète', *s.* An opinion

To Preconceive, prē-kŏn-sēve', *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

Preconception, prē-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* Opinion previously formed.

Precontract, prē-kŏn'trăkt, *s.* A contract previous to another.

To Precontract, prē-kŏn'trăkt, *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand.

Precurse, prē-kŭrse', *s.* Forerunning.

Precursor, prē-kŭr'sŭr, *s.* Forerunner, harbinger.

Predaceous, prē-dā'shŭs, *a.* Living by prey. [plunder.

Predal, prē'dăl, *a.* Robbing, practising

Predatory, prĕd'dā-tŭr-è, *a.* Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous. [force.

Predeceased, prē-dē-sēst', *a.* Dead be-

Predecessor, prēd-è-sĕs'sŭr, *s.* One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

Predestinarian, prē-dĕs-tè-nà'rè-ân, *s.* One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To Predestinate, prē-dĕs'tè-nàte, *v. a.* To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Predestination, prē-dĕs'tè-nà'shŭn, *s.* Preordination.

Predestinator, prē-dĕs'tè-nà-tŭr, *s.* One that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To Predestine, prē-dĕs'tĭn, *v. a.* To decree beforehand.

Predetermination, prē-dè-tĕr-mè-nā'shŭn, *s.* Determination made beforehand.

To Predetermine, prē-dè-tĕr'mĭn, *v. a.* To doom or confine by previous decree.

Predial, prē'dè-ăl, *or* prē'jè-ăl, *a.* Consisting of farms.

Predicability, prēd-ĭk-â-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Predicable, prēd'dè-kâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be affirmed of something.

Predicable, prēd'dè-kâ-bl, *s.* A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of anything.

Predicament, prè-dĭk'kâ-mĕnt, *s.* A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.

Predicamental, prè-dĭk-â-mĕn'tâl, *a.* Relating to predicaments.

Predicant, prēd'dè-kânt, *s.* One that affirms anything.

To Predicate, prēd'dè-kàte, *v. a.* To affirm anything of another thing

Predicate, prēd'dè-kât, *s.* That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus, in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal," *Man* is the subject and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The wages of sin is death," *Death* is the subject, and *the wages of sin* is the predicate, where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of the proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative case.

Predication, prēd-è-kà'shŭn, *s.* Affirmation concerning anything.

To Predict, prè-dĭkt', *v. a.* To foretell, to foreshow.

Prediction, prè-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* Prophecy, declaration of something future.

Predictor, prè-dĭk'tŭr, *s.* Foreteller.

Predigestion, prē-dè-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* Digestion too soon performed.

Predilection, prē-dè-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* Preference, partiality, prepossession in favour of anything.

To Predispose, prē-dĭs-pōze', *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Predisposition, prē-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

Predominance, prè-dŏm'mè-nânse, } *s.*
Predominancy, prè-dŏm'mè-nân-sè, }
Prevalence; superiority.

Predominant, prè-dŏm'mè-nânt, *a.* Prevalence, supreme in influence, ascendant.

To **Predominate**, prè-dŏm'mè-nàte, *v. n.* To prevail, to be ascendant, to be supreme in influence.

To **Pre-elect**, prè è-lĕkt', *v. a.* To choose by previous decree.

Pre eminence, prè ĕm'mè-nĕnse, *s.* Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

Pre-eminent, prè-ĕm'mè-nĕnt, *a.* Excellent above others.

Pre emption, prè ĕm'shŭn, *s.* The right of purchasing before another.

To **Pre-engage**, prè-ĕn-gàdje', *v. a.* To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

Pre-engagement, prè-ĕn-gàdje'mĕnt, *s.* Precedent obligation.

To **Pre-establish**, prè-è-stâb'lish, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

Pre-establishment, prè-è-stâb'lish-mĕnt, *s.* Settlement beforehand.

To **Pre-exist**, prè-ĕgz-ĭst', *v. n.* To exist beforehand.

Pre-existence, prè-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnse, *s.* Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

Pre-existent, prè-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

Preface, prĕf'fâs, *s.* Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

To **Preface**, prĕf'fâs, *v. n.* To say something introductory.

To **Preface**, prĕf'fâs, *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

Prefacer, prĕf'fâs-ûr, *s.* The writer of a preface.

Prefatory, prĕf'fâ-tûr-è, *a.* Introductory.

Prefect, prè'fĕkt, *s.* A governor.

Prelecture, prè-fĕk-tûre, *s.* Command; office of government.

To **Prefer**', prè-fĕr, *v. a.* To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publickly, to exhibit.

Preferable, prĕf'fĕr-â-bl, *a.* Eligible before something else.

Preferableness, prĕf'fĕr-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being preferable.

Preferably, prĕf'fĕr-â-blè, *ad.* In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

Preference, prĕf'fĕr-ĕnse, *s.* The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

Preferment, prè-fĕr'mĕnt, *s.* Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

Preferrer, prè-fĕr'rûr, *s.* One who prefers.

To **Prefigurate**, prè-fĭg'yù-ràte, *v. a.* To show by an antecedent representation.

Prefiguration, prè-fĭg-yù-rà'shŭn, *s.* Antecedent representation.

To **Prefigure**, prè fĭg'yûre, *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To **Prefix**, prè fĭks', *v. a.* To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

Prefix, prè'fĭks, *s.* Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

Prefixion, prè-fĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of prefixing.

To **Preform**, prè-fôrm', *v. a.* To form beforehand.

Prefulgency, prè-fŭl'jĕn-sè, *s.* Superior brightness.

Pregnable, prĕg'nâ-bl, *a.* That may be conquered.

Pregnancy, prĕg'nân-sè, *s.* The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

Pregnant, prĕg'nânt, *a.* Teeming, breeding, fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

Pregnantly, prĕg'nânt-lè, *ad.* Fruitfully, fully.

Pregustation, prè-gŭs-tà'shŭn, *s.* The act of tasting before another.

To **Prejudge**, prè jŭdje', *v. a.* To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To **Prejudicate**, prè jù dè-kàte, *v. a.* To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Prejudicate, prè-jù'dè-kât, *a.* Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.

Prejudication, prè-jù dè ka'shŭn, *s.* The act of judging beforehand.

Prejudice, prĕd'jù-dĭs, *s.* Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To **Prejudice**, prĕd'jù-dĭs, *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised: to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

Prejudicial, prĕd-jù-dĭsh'ăl, *a.* Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

Prejudicialness, prĕd-jù-dĭsh'ăl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being prejudicial.

Prelacy, prĕl'lâ-sè, *s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

Prelate, prĕl'lât, *s.* An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

Prelatical, prè-lât'tè-kăl, *a.* Relating to prelates or prelacy.

Prelation, prè-là'shŭn, *s.* Preference, setting of one above the other.

Prelature, prĕl'lâ-tûre, } *s.*
Prelatureship, prĕl'lâ-tûre-shĭp, } The state or dignity of a prelate.

To **Prelect**, prè-lĕkt', *v. n.* To discourse, to read a lecture.

Prelection, prè-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* Reading, lecture.

Prelibation, prè-lĭ-bà'shŭn, *s.* Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, prè-lim'ê-nâ-rè, *a.* Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prè-lim'ê-nâ-rè, *s.* Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prĕl'ûde, *s.* Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, prè-lûde', *v. a.* To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.

PRELUDIOUS, prè-lû'jê-ûs, *a.* Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prè-lû'sĭv, *a.* Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prè-mâ-tûre', *a.* Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, prè-mâ-tûre'lè, *ad.* Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prè-mâ-tûre'nès, } *s.* Too
PREMATURITY, prè-mâ-tû'rè-tè. } great haste, unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDITATE, prè-mĕd'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prè-mĕd-ê-tâ'shŭn, *s.* Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prè-mĕr'ĭt, *v. a.* To deserve before.

PREMICES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz, *s.* First fruits.

PREMIER, prème'yĕr, *a.* First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

To PREMISE, prè-mize', *v. a.* To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz, *s.* Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMISS, prĕm'ĭs, *s.* An antecedent proposition.

PREMIUM, prè'mê-ŭm, *s.* Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, prè-mŏn'nĭsh, *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prè-mŏn'nish-mĕnt, *s.* Previous information.

PREMONITION, prè-mò-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prè-mŏn'nè-tŭr-è, *a.* Previously advising.

To PREMONSTRATE, prè-mŏn'strâte, *v. a.* To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prĕm'mû-nî-rè, *s.* A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrible, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress.

PREMUNITION, prè-mû-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prè-nŏm'mè-nâte, *v. a.* To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prè-nŏm-mè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prè-nò'shŭn, *s.* Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prĕn'tĭs, *s.* One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is contracted by colloquial license from *apprentice*.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn'tĭs-shĭp, *s.* The servitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prè-nŭn-shè-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prè-ŏk'kû-pân-sè, *s.* The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prè-ŏk'kû-pâte, *v. a.* To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prè-ŏk-kû-pâ'shŭn, *s.* Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prè-ŏk'kû-pì, *v. a.* To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prè-ŏm'mè-nâte, *v. a.* To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prè-ò-pĭn'yŭn, *s.* Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

PREOPTION, prè-ŏp'shŭn, *s.* The right of first choice.

To PREORDAIN, prè-ôr-dâne', *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prè-ôr'dè-nânse, *s.* Antecedent decree, first decree.

PREORDINATION, prè-ôr-dè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prĕp-ĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of preparing or previously fitting anything to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; anything made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prè-pâr'râ-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prè-pâr'râ-tĭv, *s.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, prè-pâr'râ-tĭv-lè *ad.* Previously, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prè-pâr'râ-tŭr-è, *a.* Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

To PREPARE, prè-pâre', *v. a.* To fit for anything, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as, he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prè-pâre', *v. n.* To take previous measures: to make everything ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā'rĕd-lē, *ad.* By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā'rĕd-nĕs, *s.* State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā'rŭr, *s.* One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for anything.

PREPENSE, prē-pĕnse', } *a.* Forethought,
PREPENSED, prē-pĕnst', } preconceived, contrived beforehand, as, malice Prepense.

PREPOLLENCY, prē-pŏl'ĕn-sē, *s.* Superiour influence; power beyond others.

To PREPONDER, prē-pŏn'dĕr, *v. a.* To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ânse, } *s.*
PREPONDERANCY, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ân-sē, } Superiority of weight.

PREPONDERANT, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ânt, *a.* Outweighing.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-âte, *v. n.* To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-âte, *v. a.* To exceed in weight, to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prē-pŏn-dĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* The state of outweighing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pōze', *v. a.* To put before.

PREPOSITION, prĕp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn *s.* In grammar, a particle governing a case.

PREPOSITOR, prē-pŏz'zĭt-tŭr, *s.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest. [vostship.

PREPOSITURE, prē-pŏz'ē-tshûre, *s.* A pro-

To PREPOSSESS, prē-pŏz-zĕs', *v. a.* To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, prē-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Preoccupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs, *a.* Having that first which ought to be last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a wrong situation, absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Absurdity, wrong order.

PREPOTENCY, prē-pō'tĕn-sē, *s.* Superiour power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prē'pūse, *s.* That which covers the glans, foreskin.

To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre', *v. a.* To demand previously.

PREREQUISITE, prē-rĕk'kwĭz-ĭt, *a.* Something previously necessary.

To PRERESOLVE, prē-rē-zŏlv', *v. a.* To resolve previously.

PREROGATIVE, prē-rŏg'gâ-tĭv, *s.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, prē-rŏg'gâ-tĭvd, *a.* Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.

PRESAGE, prĕs'sâdje, *s.* Prognostick, presension of futurity.

To PRESAGE, prē-sâdje', *v. a.* To forebode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.

PRESAGEMENT, prē-sâdje'mĕnt, *s.* Forebodement, presension; foretoken.

PRESAGER, prē-sâ'jŭr, *s.* Foreteller.

PRESBYTER, prĕz'bē-tĕr, *s.* A priest; a presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bē-tē'rē-ân, *a.* Consisting of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bē-tē'rē-ân, *s.* An abettor of presbytery or Calvinistical discipline.

PRESBYTERY, prĕz'bē-tĕr-ē, *s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prē'shē-ĕnse, *s.* Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, prē'shē-ĕnt, *a.* Foreknowing, prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, prē'shē-ŭs, *a.* Having foreknowledge. [abstract.

To PRESCIND, prē-sĭnd', *v. a.* To cut off, to

PRESCINDENT, prē-sĭnd'ĕnt, *a.* Abstracting.

To PRESCRIBE, prē-skrībe', *v. a.* To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prē-skrībe', *v. n.* To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prē'skrĭpt, *a.* Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prē'skrĭpt, *s.* Direction, precept, model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prē-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* Rules produced and authorized by custom: custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prē-sē'ânse, *s.* Priority of place in sitting.

PRESENCE, prĕz'zĕnse, *s.* State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mean, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prĕz'zĕns-tshâm-bŭr, }
PRESENCE-ROOM, prĕz'zĕns-rōōm, } *s.* The room in which a great person receives company. [conception.

PRESENSATION, prē-sĕn-sā'shŭn, *s.* Pre-

PRESENSION, prē-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prĕz'zĕnt, *a.* Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious: unforgotten; not abstracted, not absent of mind, attentive; The present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing; At present, at the present time, now.

Present, prĕz'zĕnt, *s.* A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To Present, prè-zĕnt', *v. a.* To place in the presence of a superior, to exhibit to view or notice; to offer, to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. [be presented.

Presentable, prè-zĕnt'â-bl, *a.* What may

Presentaneous, prĕz-zĕn-tā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Ready, quick, immediate.

Presentation, prĕz-zĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of presenting: the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

Presentative, prè-zĕn'tâ-tĭv, *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Presentee, prĕz-zĕn-tēē', *s.* One presented to a benefice. [sents.

Presenter, prè-zĕn'tŭr, *s.* One that pre-

Presential, prè-zĕn'shâl, *a.* Supposing actual presence.

Presentiality, prè-zĕn-shè-âl'è-tè, *s.* State of being present. [present.

Presentifick, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'fĭk, *a.* Making

Presentifickly, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'fĭk-lè, *ad.* So as to make present.

Presentiment, prè-zĕn'tè-mĕnt, *s.* Previous idea.

Presently, prĕz'zĕnt-lè, *ad.* At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

Presentment, prè-zĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* The act of presenting; anything presented or exhibited, representation; in Law, the form of laying anything before a court of judicature for examination.

Presentness, prĕz'zĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

Preservation, prĕz-zĕr-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of preserving, care to preserve.

Preservative, prè-zĕr'vâ-tĭv, *s.* That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

To Preserve, prè-zĕrv', *v. a.* To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables, with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

Preserve, prè-zĕrv', *s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

Preserver, prè-zĕrv'ŭr, *s.* One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To Preside, prè sīde', *v. n.* To be set over, to have authority over.

Presidency, prĕz'zè-dĕn-sè, *s.* Superintendence.

President, prĕz'zè-dĕnt, *s.* One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

Presidentship, prĕz'zè-dĕnt-shĭp, *s.* The office and place of president.

Presidial, prè-sĭd'jè-âl, *a.* Relating to a garrison.

To Presignify, prè-sĭg'nè-fī, *v. a.* To mark out or show beforehand.

To Press, prĕs, *v. a.* To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

To Press, prĕs *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To press upon, to invade, to push against.

Press, prĕs, *s.* The instrument by which anything is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd; tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

Pressbed, prĕs'bĕd, *s.* A bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

Presser, prĕs'sŭr, *s.* One that presses or works at a press.

Pressgang, prĕs'găng, *s.* A crew employed to force men into naval service.

Pressingly, prĕs'sĭng-lè, *ad.* With force, closely.

Pression, prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of pressing.

Pressman, prĕs'măn, *s.* One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the Compositor, who ranges the types.

Pressmoney, prĕs'mŭn-è, *s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

Pressure, prĕsh'shŭre, *s.* The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against anything, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

Presto, prĕs'tō, *ad.* Quick, at once.

Presumably, prè-zū'mâ-blè, *ad.* Without examination.

To Presume, prè-zūme', *v. n.* To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

Presumer, prè-zū'mŭr, *s.* One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

Presumption, prè-zŭm'shŭn, *s.* Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on anything presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative: arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

Presumptive, prè-zŭm'tiv, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as, the Presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent, confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

Presumptuous, prè-zŭm'tshŭ ŭs, *a.* Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

Presumptuously, prè-zŭm'tshŭ-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

Presumptuousness, prè-zŭm'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Confidence, irreverence.

Presupposal, prè-sŭp-pō'zăl, *s.* Supposal previously formed.

To **Presuppose**, prè-sŭp-pōze', *v. a.* To suppose as previous.

Presupposition, prè-sŭp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Supposition previously formed.

Presurmise, prè-sŭr-mize', *s.* Surmise previously formed.

Pretence, prè-tĕnse', *s.* A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

To **Pretend**, prè-tĕnd', *v. a.* To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

To **Pretend**, prè-tĕnd', *v. a.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do anything, to profess presumptuously.

Pretender, prè-tĕnd'ŭr, *s.* One who lays claim to anything.

Pretendingly, prè-tĕnd'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Arrogantly, presumptuously.

Pretension, prè-tĕn'shŭn; *s.* Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

Preterimperfect, prè-tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* The tense not perfectly past.

Preterit, prè'tĕr-ĭt, *a.* Past.

Preterition, prè-tĕr-rĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of going past, the state of being past.

Preteritness, prè'tĕr-ĭt-nĕs, *s.* State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

Preterlapsed, prè-tĕr-lăpst', *a.* Past and gone.

Pretermission, prè-tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of omitting.

To **Pretermit**, prè-tĕr-mĭt', *v. a.* To pass by.

Preternatural, prè-tĕr-năt'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Different from what is natural, irregular.

Preternaturally, prè-tĕr-năt'tshŭ-răl-è, *ad.* In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Preternaturalness, prè-tĕr-năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs, *s.* Manner different from the order of nature.

Preterperfect, prè-tĕr-pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

Preterpluperfect, prè-tĕr-plŭ-pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or passed before some other past time.

Pretext, prè-tĕkst', *s.* Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

Pretexta, prè-tĕks'tă, *s.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

Pretor, prè'tŏr, *s.* The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Pretorian, prè-tō'rè-ăn, *a.* Judicial, exercised by the pretor.

Prettily, prĭt'tè-lè, *ad.* Neatly, pleasingly.

Prettiness, prĭt'tè-nĕs, *s.* Beauty without dignity.

Pretty, prĭt'tè, *a.* Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation, not very small.

Pretty, prĭt'tè, *ad.* In some degree.

To **Prevail**, prè-vāle', *v. n.* To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome, to gain the superiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.

Prevailing, prè vā'lĭng, *a.* Predominant, having most influence.

Prevailment, prè-vāle'mĕnt, *s.* Prevalence.

Prevalence, prĕv'vă-lĕnse, } *s.* Superi-
Prevalency, prĕv'vă-lĕn-sè, } ority, influence, predominance.

Prevalent, prĕv'vă-lĕnt, *a.* Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.

Prevalently, prĕv'vă-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

To **Prevaricate**, prè-văr'rè-kāte, *v. n.* To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

Prevarication, prè-văr-rè-kā'shŭn, *s* Shuffle, cavil.

Prevaricator, prè-văr'rè-kā-tŭr, *s.* A caviller, a shuffler.

To **Prevene**, prè-vène', *v. a.* To hinder.

Prevenient, prè-vè'nè-ĕnt, *a.* Preceding, going before, preventive.

To **Prevent**, prè-vĕnt', *v. a.* To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before; to anticipate; to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.

PREVENTER, prè-vĕnt'ûr, *s.* One that goes before; one that hinders, a hinderer, an obstructor.

PREVENTION, prè-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.

PREVENTIONAL, prè-vĕn'shŭn-âl, *a.* Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prè-vĕnt'ĭv, *a.* Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prè-vĕnt'ĭv, *s.* A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prè-vĕnt'ĭv-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prè'vè-ŭs, *a.* Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prè'vè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVISION, prè-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* A seeing before hand.

PREVIOUSNESS, prè'vè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Antecedence.

PREY, prà, *s.* Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prà, *v. n.* To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.

PREYER, prà'ûr, *s.* Robber, devourer.

PRIAPISM, prī'â-pĭzm, *s.* A preternatural tension.

PRICE, prise, *s.* Equivalent paid for anything; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which anything is sold; reward, thing purchased by merit.

PRICELESS, prise'lĕs, *a.* Inestimable.

To PRICK, prĭk, *v. a.* To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to set up the ears; to animate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prĭk, *v. n.* To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prĭk, *s.* A sharp slender instrument, anything by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prĭk'kûr, *s.* A sharp-pointed instrument; a light-horseman.

PRICKET, prĭk'kĭt, *s.* A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prĭk'kl, *s.* A small sharp point,

PRICKLINESS, prĭk'lè-nĕs, *s.* Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prĭk'lôûse, *s.* A word of contempt for a tailor.

PRICKSONG, prĭk'sông, *s.* Song set to musick. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prĭk'lè, *a.* Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prĭk'wûd, *s.* A tree.

PRIDE, pride, *s.* Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendour, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE, pride, *v. a.* To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIDEFUL, pride'fûl, *a.* Full of scorn.

PRIDELESS, pride'lĕs, *a.* Without pride.

PRIER, prī'ûr, *s.* One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prēēst, *s.* One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prēēst'krâft, *s.* Religious fraud.

PRIESTESS, prēēst'tĕs, *s.* A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prēēst'hûd, *s.* The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prēēst'lè-nĕs, *s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, prēēst'lè, *a.* Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prēēst'rĭd-dn, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prig, *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, pril, *s.* A birt or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prim, *a.* Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prim, *v. a.* To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prī'mâ-sè, *s.* The chief ecclesiastical station.

PRIMAL, prī'mâl, *a.* First.

PRIMARILY, prī'mâ-rè-lè, *ad.* Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, prī'mâ-rè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prī'mâ-rè, *a.* First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.

PRIMATE, prī'mât, *s.* The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP, prī'mât-shĭp, *s.* The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIMATICAL, prī-mât'ĕ-kâl, *a.* Belonging to the primate.

PRIME, prime, *s.* The dawn, the morning, the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prime, *a.* Early blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prime, *v. a.* To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prīme'lē. *ad.* Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prīme'nĕs, *s.* The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prīm'mŭr. *s.* A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prī-mē'rō, *s.* A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prī-mē'văl, } *a.* Original, such
PRIMEVOUS, prī-mē'vŭs, } as was at first.

PRIMITIAL, prī-mish'ăl, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'ĕ-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'ĕ-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL, prī-mō-jē'nē-ăl, *a.* First-born, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prī-mō-jĕn'ĕ-tūre, *s.* Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, prī-mō-jĕn'ĕ-tūr-ship, *s.* Right of eldership.

PRIMORDIAL, prī-mōr'dē-ăl, *or* prī-mōr'-jē-ăl, *a.* Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, prī-mōr'dē-ăte, *a.* Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prĭm'rōze, *s.* A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prĭnse, *s.* A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king; the kinsman of a sovereign, the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prĭnse, *v. n.* To play the prince, to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prĭns'dŭm, *s.* The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. [prince.

PRINCELIKE, prĭns'like, *a.* Becoming a

PRINCELINESS, prĭns'lē-nĕs, *s.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lè, *s.* Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lè, *ad.* In a princelike manner. [herb amaranth.

PRINCE'S-FEATHER, prĭn'sĭz-fĕтн'ŭr, *s.* The

PRINCESS, prĭn'sĕs, *s.* A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-păl, *a* Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-păl, *s.* A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessary or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prĭn-sē-păl'ē-tè, *s.* Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as, the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prĭn'sē-păl-è, *ad.* Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prĭn'sē-păl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prĭn-sĭp-ē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl, *s.* Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl, *v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prĭng'kŏks, *s.* A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.

To PRINK, pringk, *v. n.* To prank, to deck for show.

To PRINT, prĭnt, *v. n.* To mark by pressing anything upon another; to impress anything so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but by the press.

To PRINT, prĭnt, *v. n.* To publish a book.

PRINT, prĭnt, *s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; picture cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

PRINTER, prĭnt'ŭr, *s.* One that prints books; one that stamps linen.

PRINTLESS, prĭnt'lĕs, *a.* That which leaves no impression.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr, *a.* Former, being before something else, antecedent, anteriour.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr, *s.* The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. [of a convent of nuns.

PRIORESS, prī'ŭr-ĕs, *s.* A lady superiour

PRIORITY, prī-ŏr'rē-tè, *s.* The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prī'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, prī'ŭr-è, *s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey.

Prism, prĭzm, *s.* A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

Prismatick, prĭz-măt'tĭk, *a.* Formed as a prism.

Prismatically, prĭz-măt'tè-kăl-è, *ad.* In the form of a prism.

Prismoid, prĭz'moĭd, *s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

Prison, prĭz'zn, *s.* A strong hold in which persons are confined, a jail.

To Prison, prĭz'zn, *v. a.* To imprison, to confine.

Prisonbase, prĭz'zn-bāse, *s.* A kind of rustick play, commonly called *Prisonbars.*

Prisoner, prĭz'zn-ŭr, *s.* One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

Prisonhouse, prĭz'zn-hŏŭse, *s.* Jail, hold in which one is confined.

Prisonment, prĭz'zn-mĕnt, *s.* Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

Pristine, prĭs'tine, *a.* First, ancient, original.

Prithee, prĭth'è. A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

Privacy, prī'vă-sè *or* prĭv'ă-sè, *s.* State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, retreat.

Privado, prĭ-vä'dō, *s.* A secret friend. Not used.

Private, prī'vât, *a.* Secret: alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In private, secretly, not publickly.

Privateer, prī-vă-tēēr', *s.* A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To Privateer, prī-vă-tēēr', *v. n.* To fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons.

Privately, prī'vât-lè, *ad.* Secretly, not openly.

Privateness, prī'vât-nĕs, *s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

Privation, prī-vā'shŭn, *s.* Removal or destruction of any thing or quality: the act of degrading from rank or office.

Privative, prĭv'vă-tĭv, *a.* Causing privation of anything; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

Privative, prĭv'vă-tĭv, *s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Privatively, prĭv'vă-tĭv-lè, *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

Privativeness, prĭv'vă-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present. [phillyrea.

Privet, prĭv'vĭt, *s.* Evergreen; a kind of

Privilege, prĭv'vè-lĭdje, *s.* Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To Privilege, prĭv'vè-lĭdje, *v. a.* To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

Privily, prĭv'ê-lè, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

Privity, prĭv'ê-tè, *s.* Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

Privy, prĭv'è, *a.* Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to anything, admitted to participation. [cessary house.

Privy, prĭv'è, *s.* Place of retirement, ne-

Prize, prize, *s.* A reward gained by contest with competitors, reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To Prize, prize, *v. a.* To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

Prizer, prī'zŭr, *s.* He who values.

Prizefighter, prize'fī-tŭr, *s.* One that fights publickly for a reward.

Pro, prō. For, in defence of.

Probability, prŏb-ă-bĭl'ê-tè, *s.* Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderance of argument.

Probable, prŏb'bă-bl, *a.* Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

Probably, prŏb'bă-blè, *ad.* Likely, in likelihood.

Probat, prō'bât, *s.* The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

Probation, prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* Proof, evidence, testimony, the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastic life, novitiate.

Probationary, prō-bā'shŭn-ă-rè, *a.* Serving for trial.

Probationer, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* One who is upon trial; a novice.

Probationership, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr-shĭp, *s.* State of being on trial. [trial.

Probatory, prŏb'bă-tŭr-è, *a.* Serving for

Probatum est, prō-bā'tŭm ĕst, *s.* A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, It is tried or proved.

Probe, prōbe, *s.* A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

Probe scissors, prōbe-siz'zŭrs, *s.* Scissors used to open wounds.

To Probe, prōbe, *v. a.* To search, to try by an instrument.

Probity, prŏb'ê-tè, *s.* Honesty, sincerity.

Problem, prŏb'lĕm, *s.* A question proposed.

Problematical, prŏb-lè-măt'tè-kăl, *a.* Uncertain, unsettled, disputable; serving for proof.

Problematically, prŏb-lè-măt'tè-kăl-lè, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Proboscis, prō-bŏs'sĭs, *s.* A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

Procacious, prō-kā'shŭs, *a.* Petulant, loose.

Procacity, prō-kăs'sè-tè, *s.* Petulance.

Procatarctick, prō-kăt-ărk'tĭk, *a.* Foreturning, antecedent.

Procatarxis, prō-kăt-ărks'ĭs, *s.* The preexistent cause of a disease, which cooperates with others that are subsequent.

Procedure, prō-sēē'jŭre, *s.* Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

To Proceed, prō-sēēd', *v. n.* To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

Proceed, prō-sēēd', *s.* Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term.

Proceeder, prō-sēēd'ŭr, *s.* One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

Proceeding, prō-sēēd'ĭng, *s.* Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

Procerity, prō-sĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Tallness, height of stature.

Process, prŏs'sĕs, *s.* Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of anything; course of law.

Procession, prō-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

Processional, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Relating to procession.

Processionary, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ă-rè, *a.* Consisting in procession.

Procinct, prō-sĭngkt', *s.* Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To Proclaim, prō-klāme', *v. a.* To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

Proclaimer, prō-klā'mŭr, *s.* One that publishes by authority.

Proclamation, prŏk-klă-mā'shŭn, *s.* Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

Proclivity, prō-klĭv'ĕ-tè, *s.* Tendency, natural inclination, propension; readiness, facility of attaining.

Proclivous, prō-klī'vŭs, *a.* Inclined, tending by nature.

Proconsul, prō-kŏn'sŭl, *s.* A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Proconsulship, prō-kŏn'sŭl-shĭp, *s.* The office of a proconsul.

To Procrastinate, prō-krăs'tĭn-āte, *v. a.* To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

Procrastination, prō-krăs-tĭn-ā'shŭn, *s.* Delay, dilatoriness.

Procrastinator, prō-krăs'tĭn-ā-tŭr, *s.* A dilatory person.

Procreant, prō'krè-ănt, *a.* Productive, pregnant.

To Procreate, prō'krè-āte, *v. a.* To generate, to produce.

Procreation, prō-krè-ā'shŭn, *s.* Generation, production.

Procreative, prō'krè-ā-tĭv, *a.* Generative, productive.

Procreativeness, prō'krè-ā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Power of generation.

Procreator, prō'krè-ā-tŭr, *s.* Generator, begetter.

Proctor, prŏk'tŭr, *s.* A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

Proctorship, prŏk'tŭr-shĭp, *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

Procumbent, prō-kŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down, prone.

Procurable, prō-kū'rā-bl, *a.* To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

Procuracy, prŏk'ū-rā-sè, *s.* The management of anything.

Procuration, prŏk-kū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of procuring.

Procurator, prŏk-kū-rā'tŭr, *s.* Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

Procuratorial, prŏk-kū-rā-tō'rè-ăl, *a.* Made by a proctor.

Procuratory, prō-kū'rā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Tending to procuration.

To Procure, prō-kūre', *v. a.* To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To Procure, prō-kūre', *v. n.* To bawd, to pimp.

Procurement, prō-kūre'mĕnt, *s.* The act of procuring.

Procurer, prō-kū'rŭr, *s.* One that gains; obtainer; pimp; pander.

Procuress, prō-kū'rĕs, *s.* A bawd.

Prodigal, prŏd'dè-găl, *a.* Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.

Prodigal, prŏd'dè-găl, *s.* A waster, a spendthrift.

Prodigality, prŏd-dè-găl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

Prodigally, prŏd'dè-găl-ĕ, *ad.* Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

Prodigalize, prŏd'dè-găl-lize, *v. a.* To be guilty of extravagance.

Prodigious, prō-dĭd'jŭs, *a.* Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

Prodigiously, prō-dĭd'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

Prodigiousness, prō-dĭd'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

Prodigy, prŏd'dè-jè, *s.* Anything out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; anything astonishing for good or bad.

Prodition, prō-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Treason, treachery.

Proditor, prŏd'è-tŭr, *s.* A traitor. Not in use.

Proditorious, prŏd-è-tō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.

To Produce, prō-dūse', *v. a.* To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.

Produce, prŏd'dūse, *s.* Product, that which anything yields or brings; amount, gain.

Producent, prō-dū'sĕnt, *s.* One that exhibits, one that offers.

Producer, prō-dū'sŭr, *s.* One that generates or produces.

Producible, prō-dū'sè-bl, *a.* Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

Producibleness, prō-dū'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being producible.

Product, prŏd'ŭkt, *s.* Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.

Productile, prō-dŭk'tĭl, *a.* Which may be produced.

Production, prō-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.

Productive, prō-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

Proem, prō'ĕm, *s.* Preface, introduction.

Proemial, prō-è'mè-ăl, *a.* Introductory.

Profanation, prŏf-ă-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of violating anything sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.

Profane, prō-fāne', *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites.

To Profane, prō-fāne', *v. a.* To violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use.

Profanely, prō-fāne'lè, *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things.

Profaner, prō-fāne'ŭr, *s.* Polluter, violator.

Profaneness, prō-fāne'nĕs, *s.* Irreverence of what is sacred.

Profection, prō-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* Advance, progression.

To Profess, prō-fĕs', *v. a.* To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

To Profess, prō-fĕs', *v. n.* To declare openly; to declare friendship.

Professedly, prō-fĕs'sĕd-lè, *ad.* According to open declaration made by himself.

Profession, prō-fĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

Professional, prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession.

Professor, prō-fĕs'sŭr, *s.* One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publickly practises or teaches an art.

Professorship, prō-fĕs'sŭr-shĭp, *s.* The station or office of a publick teacher.

To Proffer, prŏf'fŭr, *v. a.* To propose, to offer.

Proffer, prŏf'fŭr, *s.* Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.

Profferer, prŏf'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* He that offers.

Proficience, prō-fish'ĕnse, } *s.* Profit, ad-
Proficiency, prō-fish'ĕn-sè, } vancement in anything, improvement gained.

Proficient, prō-fish'ĕnt, *s.* One who has made advancement in any study or business. [half face.

Profile, prō'fĭl, prō-fēēl, *s.* The side face,

Profit, prŏf'fĭt, *s.* Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To Profit, prŏf'fĭt, *v. a.* To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To Profit, prŏf'fĭt, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

Profitable, prŏf'fĭt-ă-bl, *a.* Gainful, lucrative, useful, advantageous.

Profitableness, prŏf'fĭt-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness.

Profitably, prŏf'fĭt-ă-blè, *ad.* Gainfully, advantageously, usefully.

Profitless, prŏf'fĭt-lĕs, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.

Profligate, prŏf'flè-gāt, *a.* Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.

Profligate, prŏf'flè-gāt, *s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch. [lessly.

Profligately, prŏf'flè-gāt-lè, *ad.* Shame-

Profligateness, prŏf'flè-gāt-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being profligate. [course.

Profluence, prŏf'flū-ĕnse, *s.* Progress,

Profluent, prŏf'flū-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing forward.

Profound, prō-fŏŭnd', *a.* Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.

Profound, prō-fŏund', *s.* The deep, the main, the sea, the abyss.

Profoundly, prō-fŏund'lē, *ad.* Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.

Profoundness, prō-fŏund'nĕs, *s.* Depth of place, depth of knowledge.

Profundity, prō-fŭnd'ē-tē, *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.

Profuse, prō-fūse', *a.* Lavish, prodigal, over-abounding.

Profusely, prō-fūse'lē, *ad.* Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.

Profuseness, prō-fūse'nĕs, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality.

Profusion, prō-fū'zhŭn, *s.* Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To **Prog**, prŏg, *v. n.* To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

Prog, prŏg, *s.* Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.

Progeneration, prō-jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of begetting, propagation.

Progenitor, prō-jĕn'ĭt-ŭr, *s.* A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.

Progeny, prŏd'jē-nē, *s.* Offspring, race, generation.

Prognosticable, prŏg-nŏs'tē-kā-bl, *a* Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To **Prognosticate**, prŏg-nŏs'tē-kāte, *v. a.* To foretell, to foreshow.

Prognostication, prŏg-nŏs-tē-kā'shŭn, *s.* A foretoken.

Prognosticator, prŏg-nŏs'tē-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who foretells.

Prognostick, prŏg-nŏs'tĭk, *a.* Foretokening disease or recovery.

Prognostick, prŏg-nŏs'tĭk, *s.* The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.

Progress, prŏg'grĕs, *s.* Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement, removal from one place to another, a journey of state, a circuit.

Progression, prō-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

Progressional, prō-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* In a state of increase or advance.

Progressive, prō-grĕs'sĭv, *a.* Going forward, advancing.

Progressively, prō-grĕs'sĭv-lē, *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course.

Progressiveness, prō-grĕs'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of advancing.

To **Prohibit**, prō-hĭb'ĭt, *v. a.* To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder. [interdicter.

Prohibiter, prō-hĭb'ĭt-tŭr, *s.* Forbidder,

Prohibition, prō-hē-bĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

Prohibitory, prō-hĭb'bē-tŭr-ē, *a.* Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To **Project**, prō-jĕkt', *v. a.* To throw out, to cast forward, to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror, to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To **Project**, prō-jĕkt', *v. n.* To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.

Project, prŏd'jĕkt, *s.* Scheme, contrivance. [in motion.

Projectile, prō-jĕk'tĭl, *s.* A body put

Projectile, prō-jĕk'tĭl, *a.* Impelled forward.

Projection, prō-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of shooting forward; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in Chymistry, crisis of an operation.

Projector, prō-jĕk'tŭr, *s.* One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Projecture, prō-jĕk'tshŭre, *s.* A jutting out.

To **Prolate**, prō-lāte', *v. a.* To pronounce, to utter.

Prolate, prō'lāte, *a.* Extended beyond an exact round.

Prolation, prō-lā'shŭn, *s.* Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

Prolegomena, prō-lē-gŏm'mē-nā, *s.* Previous discourse, introductory observations.

Prolepsis, prō-lĕp'sĭs, *s.* A figure of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. [vious, antecedent.

Proleptical, prō-lĕp'tē-kăl, *a.* Pre-

Proleptically, prō-lĕp'tē-kăl-lē, *ad.* By way of anticipation.

Prolification, prō-lĭf-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Generation of children.

Prolific, prō-lĭf'fĭk, *a.* Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

Prolifically, prō-lĭf'fē-kăl-ē, *ad.* Fruitfully, pregnantly.

Prolix, prō-lĭks', *a.* Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

Prolixious, prō-lĭk'shŭs, *a.* Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

Prolixity, prō-lĭks'ē-tē, *s.* Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

Prolixly, prō-lĭks'lē, *ad.* At great length, tediously. [ness.

Prolixness, prō-lĭks'nĕs, *s.* Tedious

Prolocutor, prō-lō-kū'tŭr, *s.* The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

Prolocutorship, prō-lō-kū'tŭr-shĭp, *s* The office of a prolocutor.

Prologue, prō'lŏg, *s.* Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance, something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To **Prologue**, prō'lŏg, *v. a* To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

To **Prolong**, prō-lŏng', *v. a.* To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, prōl-lông-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prō-lū'zhŭn, *s.* Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prŏm'mē-nĕnt, *a.* Standing out beyond the other parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prŏm'mē-nĕnse, } *s.* Pro-
PROMINENCY, prŏm'mē-nĕn-sē, } tuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs, *a.* Mingled, confused, undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prō mĭs'kū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz, *s.* Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hope, expectation.

To PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz, *v. a.* To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz, *v. n.* To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prŏm'mĭz-brētsh, *s.* Violation of promises.

PROMISEBREAKER, prŏm'mĭz-brā-kŭr, *s.* Violator of promise. [mises.

PROMISER, prŏm'mĭz-ŭr, *s.* One who pro-

PROMISSORY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē, *a.* Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORILY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē-lē, *ad.* By way of promise.

PROMONTORY, prŏm'mŭn-tŭr-ē, *s.* A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

To PROMOTE, prō-mōte', *v. a.* To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prō-mōte'ŭr, *s.* Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prō-mō'shŭn, *s.* Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

To PROMOVE, prō-mōv', *v. a.* To forward, to promote. Not used.

PROMPT, prŏmt, *a.* Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as, Prompt payment.

To PROMPT, prŏmt, *v. a.* To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to incite; to instigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

PROMPTER, prŏm'tŭr, *s.* One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder. [ness, quickness.

PROMPTITUDE, prŏm'tē-tūde, *s.* Readi-

PROMPTLY, prŏmt'lē, *ad.* Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

PROMPTNESS, prŏmt'nĕs, *s.* Readiness, quickness, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, prŏm'tshūre, *s.* Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.

To PROMULGATE, prō-mŭl'gāte, *v. a.* To publish, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prŏm-ŭl-gā'shŭn, *s.* Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prŏm-ŭl-gā'tŭr, *s.* Publisher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prō-mŭlje', *v. a.* To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prō-mŭl'jŭr, *s.* Publisher, promulgator.

PRONE, prōne, *a.* Bending downward, lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

PRONENESS, prōne'nĕs, *s.* The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

PRONG, prŏng, *s.* A fork.

PRONOMINAL, prō-nŏm'ē-nâl, *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOUN, prō'nŏŭn, *s.* A word used instead of a noun or name.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nŏŭnse', *v. a.* To speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently, to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nŏŭnse', *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prō-nŏŭn'sŭr, *s.* One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prō-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Act or mode of utterance.

PRONUNCIATIVE, prō-nŭn'shē-ā-tĭv, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

PROOF, prōōf, *s.* Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in Printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prōōf, *a.* Impenetrable, able to resist. [ing evidence.

PROOFLESS, prōōf'lĕs, *a.* Unproved, want-

To PROP, prŏp, *v. a.* To sustain, to support. [which anything rests.

PROP, prŏp, *s.* Support, a stay, that on

PROPAGABLE, prŏp'â-gă-bl, *a.* Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'â-gāte, *v. a.* To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate. [offspring.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'â-gāte, *v. n.* To have

PROPAGATION, prŏp-â-gā'shŭn, *s.* Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prŏp'â-gā-tŭr, *s.* One who continues by successive production; a spreader a promoter.

To Propel, prò pèl', *v. a.* To drive forward.

To Propend, prò pènd', *v. n.* To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of anything. Not used.

Propendency, prò-pèn'dèn-sè, *s.* Inclination or tendency of desire to anything; preconsideration. Not used.

Propense, prò-pènse', *a.* Inclined, disposed.

Propension, prò pèn'shûn, } *s.* Inclina-
Propensity, prò pèn'sè-tè, } tion, disposition to anything good or bad, tendency.

Proper, prôp'pûr, *a.* Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common, noting an individual; one's own, natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

Properly, prôp'pûr-lè, *ad.* Fitly, suitably, in a strict sense.

Properness, prôp'pûr-nès, *s.* The quality of being proper.

Property, prôp'pûr-tè, *s.* Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To Property, prôp'pûr-tè, *v. a.* To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

Prophecy, prôf'fè-sè, *s.* A declaration of something to come, prediction.

Prophesier, prôf'fè-sì-ûr, *s.* One who prophesies.

To Prophesy, prôf'fè-sì, *v. a.* To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To Prophesy, prôf'fè-sì, *v. n.* To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

Prophet, prôf'fit, *s.* One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

Prophetess, prôf'fit-tès, *s.* A woman that foretells future events.

Prophetick, prò-fèt'tik, } *a.* Fore-
Prophetical, prò-fèt'tè-kâl, } seeing or foretelling future events.

Prophetically, prò-fèt'tè-kâl-è, *ad.* With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To Prophetize, prôf'fit-tize, *v. n.* To give predictions.

Prophylactick, prôf-è-lâk'tik, *a.* Preventive, preservative.

To Propinquate, prò-pin'kwâte, *v. n.* To approach.

Propinquity, prò-ping'kwè-tè, *s.* Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

Propitiable, prò-pish'è-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To Propitiate, prò-pish'è-âte, *v. a.* To induce to favour, to conciliate.

Propitiation, prò-pish-è-â'shûn, *s.* The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

Propitiator, prò-pish'è-â-tûr, *s.* One that propitiates.

Propitiatory, prò-pish'è-â-tûr-è, *a.* Having the power to make propitious.

Propitious, prò-pish'ûs, *a.* Favourable, kind.

Propitiously, prò-pish'ûs-lè, *ad.* Favourably, kindly.

Propitiousness, prò-pish'ûs-nès, *s.* Favourableness, kindness.

Proplasm, prò'plâzm, *s.* Mould, matrix.

Proplastice, prò-plâs'tis, *s.* The art of making moulds for casting.

Proponent, prò-pò'nènt, *s.* One that makes a proposal.

Proportion, prò-pôr'shûn, *s.* Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another, form, size.

To Proportion, prò-pôr'shûn, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

Proportional, prò-pôr'shûn-âl, *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

Proportionably, prò-pôr'shûn-â-blè, *ad.* According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

Proportional, prò-pôr'shûn-âl, *a.* Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

Proportionality, prò-pôr-shûn-âl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being proportional.

Proportionally, prò-pôr'shûn-âl-lè, *ad.* In a stated degree.

Proportionate, prò-pôr'shûn-ât, *ad.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To Proportionate, prò-pôr'shûn-âte, *v. a.* To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

Proportionateness, prò-pôr'shûn-ât-nès, *s.* The state of being by comparison adjusted.

Proposal, prò-pò'zâl, *s.* Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To Propose, prò-pòze', *v. a.* To offer to the consideration.

To Propose, prò-pòze', *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not used.

Proposer, prò-pò'zûr, *s.* One that offers anything to consideration.

Proposition, prôp ò zish'ûn, *s.* A sentence in which anything is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

Propositional, prôp-ò-zish'ûn-âl, *a.* Considered as a proposition.

To PROPOUND, prō-pound', *v. a.* To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prō-pound'ur, *s.* He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prō-prī'ē-tār-ē, *s.* Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prō-prī'ē-tur, *s.* A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prō-prī'ē-trēs, *s.* A female possessor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prō-prī'ē-tē, *s.* Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

PROPT, *for* PROPPED, prōpt, *part.* Sustained by some prop.

To PROPUGN, prō-pūne', *v. a.* To defend, to vindicate. [fence.

PROPUGNATION, prōp-pūg-nā'shŭn, *s.* De-

PROPUGNER, prō-pū'nur, *s.* A defender.

PROPULSION, prō-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of driving forward. [of a ship.

PRORE, prōre, *s.* The prow, the forepart

PROROGATION, prōr-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prō-rōg', *v. a.* To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time. [bursting out.

PRORUPTION, prō-rŭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of

PROSAICK, prō-zā'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, prō-skribe', *v. a.* To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prō-skrī'bur, *s.* One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prō-skrip'shŭn, *s.* Doom to death or confiscation. [ing.

PROSCRIPTIVE, prō-skrip'tĭv, *a.* Proscrib-

PROSE, prōze, *s.* Language not restrained to harmonick sounds, or set number of syllables. [narrations.

To PROSE, prōze, *v. n.* To make tedious

PROSER, prō'zur, *s.* A tiresome talker.

To PROSECUTE, prōs'sē-kūte, *v. a.* To pursue, to continue endeavours after anything; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of anything; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prōs-sē-kū'shŭn, *s.* Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prōs'sē-kū-tur. *s.* One that carries on anything; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prōs'sē-līte, *s.* A convert, one brought over to new opinion.

PROSELYTISM, prōs'sē-lē-tizm, *s.* The desire of making converts.

To PROSELYTIZE, prōs'sē-lē-tīze, *v. a.* To convert to one's own opinion.

PROSEMINATION, prō-sēm-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Propagation of seed.

PROSODIACAL, prōs-ō-dī'ā-kăl, *a.* Relating to the rules of prosody.

PROSODIAN, prō-sō'dē-ăn, } *s.* One skilled

PROSODIST, prōs'ō-dist, } in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, prōs'sō-dē, *s.* The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse

PROSOPOPOEIA, prōs-sō-pō-pē'yā, *s.* Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECT, prōs'pĕkt, *s.* View of something distant; place which affords an extensive view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

PROSPECTIVE, prō-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

PROSPECTUS, prō-spĕk'tŭs, *s.* Printed announcement of a new work.

To PROSPER, prōs'pur, *v. a.* To make happy; to favour.

To PROSPER, prōs'pur, *v. a.* To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prōs-pĕr'ē-tē, *s.* Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prōs'pur-ŭs, *a.* Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prōs'pur-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Successfully, fortunately. [perity

PROSPEROUSNESS, prōs'pur-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Pros-

PROSPICIENCE, prō-spish'ē-ĕnse, *s.* The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prōs-tĕr-nā'shŭn, *s.* Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, prōs'tē-tūte, *v. a.* To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prōs'tē-tūte, *a.* Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prōs'tē-tūte, *s.* A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prōs-tē-tū'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTOR, prōs'tē-tū-tŏr, *s.* One who abuses or disgraces.

PROSTRATE, prōs'trāt, *a.* Lying at length, lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prōs'trāte, *v. a.* To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prōs-trā'shŭn, *s.* The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prō-sĭl'lō-jizm, *s.* A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

PROTACTICK, prō-tăk'tĭk, *a.* Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PROTASIS, prō-tă'sĭs, *s.* The first part of the comedy or tragedy in the ancient drama that explains the argument of the piece. A maxim or proposition.

To PROTECT, prō-tĕkt', *v. a.* To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prō-tĕk'shŭn, *s.* Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested. [sheltering.

PROTECTIVE, prō-tĕk'tĭv, *a.* Defensive,

PROTECTOR, prō-tĕk'tŭr, *s.* Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTORATE, prō-tĕk'tō-rāte, *s.* Government by a protector.

PROTECTRESS, prō-tĕk'trĕs, *s.* A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prō-tĕnd', *v. a.* To hold out, to stretch forth. [petulance.

PROTERVITY, prō-tĕr'vĕ-tē, *s.* Peevishness,

To PROTEST, prō-tĕst', *v. n.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

To PROTEST, prō-tĕst', *v. a.* A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness. Not used.

PROTEST, prō-tĕst', *or* prōt'ĕst, *s.* A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt, *s.* One who protests against the Church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, prŏt'tĕs-tăn-tĭzm, *s.* The Protestant religion.

PROTESTATION, prŏt-tĕs-tā'shŭn, *s.* A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prō-tĕst'ŭr, *s.* One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration. [various shapes.

PROTEUS, prō'tē-ŭs, *s.* One who assumes

PROTHONOTARY, prō-*thŏn*'nō-tăr-ē, *s.* The head register.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prō-*thŏn*'nō-tăr-rē-shĭp, *s.* Office or dignity of the principal register.

PROTOCOL, prō'tō-kŏl, *s.* The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prō-tō-măr'tŭr, *s.* The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prō'tō-plăst, *s.* Original, thing first formed.

PROTOTYPE, prō'tō-tipe, *s.* The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To PROTRACT, prō-trăkt', *v. a.* To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.

PROTRACTER, prō-trăk'tŭr, *s.* One who draws out anything to a tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prō-trăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prō-trăk'tĭv, *a.* Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prō-trĕp'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Hortatory, suasory. [forward.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūde', *v. a.* To thrust

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūde', *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, prō-trōō'zhŭn, *s.* The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, prō-tū'bĕr-ânse, *s.* Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prō-tū'bĕr-ânt, *a.* Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prō tū'bĕr-āte, *v. n.* To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prŏud, *a.* Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous, grand, lofty; ostentatious; salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prŏud'lē, *ad.* Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prōōv, *v. a.* To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

To PROVE, prōōv, *v. n.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event. [proved.

PROVEABLE, prōōv'ă bl, *a.* That may be

PROVEDORE, prŏv-vĕ-dōre', *s.* One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prŏv'vĕn-dŭr, *s.* Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prŏv'vĕrb, *s.* A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw, an adage; a word, a name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prŏv'vĕrb, *v. a.* To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prō-vĕr'bē-ăl, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb. [proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prō-vĕr'bē-ăl-lē, *ad.* In a

To PROVIDE, prō-vīde', *v. a.* To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED THAT, prō-vī'dĕd, *ad.* Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prŏv'vĕ-dĕnse, *s.* Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; Divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expense.

PROVIDENT, prŏv'vĕ-dĕnt, *a.* Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prŏv-ē-dĕn'shāl, *a.* Effected by Providence, referrible to Providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prŏv-ē-dĕn'shāl-ē, *ad.* By the care of Providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prŏv'vē-dĕnt-lē, *ad.* With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prō-vī'dŭr, *s.* He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prŏv'vĭnse, *s.* A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vĭn'shāl, *a.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country; rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vĭn'shāl, *s.* A spiritual governor.

To PROVINCIATE, prō-vĭn'shē-āte, *v. a.* To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prō-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl-ē, *ad.* By way of provision.

PROVISIONARY, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ă-rē, *a.* Making provision for the occasion.

PROVISO, prō-vī'zō, *s.* Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, prŏv-ō-kā'shŭn, *s.* An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv, *s.* Anything which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. [lating, inciting.

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv, *a.* Stimu-

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke', *v. a.* To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke', *v. n.* To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prō-vō'kŭr, *s.* One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prō-vō'king-lē, *ad.* In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, prŏv'vŭst, *s.* The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prō-vō', *s.* Corrupted from the French *Prevot.* The executioner of an army. [of a provost.

PROVOSTSHIP, prŏv'vŭst-shĭp, *s.* The office

PROW, prōŭ, *or* prō, *s.* The head or forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, prōŭ'ĕs, *or* prō'ĭs, *s.* Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prōŭl, *or* prōle, *v. n.* To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, prōŭl'ŭr, *s.* One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prŏks'ē-māt, *a.* Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prŏks'ē-māt-lē, *ad.* Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prŏks'ĭm, *a.* Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prŏks-ĭm'ē-tē, *s.* Nearness.

PROXY, prŏks'ē, *s.* The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prōōs, *s.* Prussian leather.

PRUDE, prōōd, *s.* A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prōō'dĕnse, *s.* Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prōō'dĕnt, *a.* Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prōō-dĕn'shāl, *a.* Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prōō-dĕn'shāls, *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prōō-dĕn-shē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prōō-dĕn'shāl-ē, *ad.* According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prōō'dĕnt-lē, *ad.* Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prōōd'ĕr-ē, *s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prōōd'ĭsh, *a.* Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prōōn, *v. a.* To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

To PRUNE, prōōn, *v. n.* To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prōōn, *s.* A dried plum

PRUNELLO, prōō-nĕl'lō, *s.* A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prōōn'ŭr, *s.* One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prōō-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prōōn'ĭng-hŏŏk, } *s.* A
PRUNINGKNIFE, prōōn'ĭng-nīfe, } hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prōō'rē-ĕnse, } *s.* An itching
PRURIENCY, prōō'rē-ĕn-sē, } or a great desire or appetite to anything.

PRURIENT, prōō'rē-ĕnt, *a.* Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prōō-rĭd'jin-ŭs, *a.* Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prī, *v. n.* To peep narrowly.

PRYINGLY, prī'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With impertinent curiosity.

PSALM, sām, *s.* A holy song. [songs.

PSALMIST, sāl'mĭst, *s.* A writer of holy

PSALMODY, sāl'mō-dē, *s.* The art or practice of singing holy songs

PSALMOGRAPHY, sāl-mŏg'grā-fē, *s.* The act of writing psalms.

Psalter, sâwl'tûr, *s.* The volume of psalms, a psalm book.

Psaltery, sâwl'tûr-ê, *s.* A kind of harp played with sticks.

Pseudo, sû'dô, *s.* A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as, Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle. [writing.

Pseudography, sû-dŏg'rà-fê, *s.* False

Pseudology, sû-dŏl'ô-jê, *s.* Falsehood of speech. [contempt.

Pshaw, shâw, *interj.* An expression of

Psyche, sî'kê, *s.* A nymph whom Cupid married. This word signifies the *soul*.

Psychology, sî-kŏl'ô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of the soul or mind.

Psychomachy, sî-kŏm'â-kê, *s.* A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psychomancy, sî'kô-mân-sê, *s.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Ptisan, tiz-zân', *s.* A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

Ptyalism, tî'â-lîzm, *s.* An effusion of spittle, a salivation. [eyes.

Ptylosis, tî-lô'sis, *s.* A disease of the

Ptysmagogue, tiz'mà-gŏg, *s.* A medicine to provoke spitting.

Puberty, pû'bêr-tê, *s.* The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

Pubescence, pû-bês'sênse, *s.* The state of arriving at puberty. [puberty.

Pubescent, pû-bês'sênt, *a.* Arriving at

Publican, pŭb'lê-kân, *s.* In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

Publication, pŭb-lê-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

Publicity, pŭb-lis'sê-tê, *s.* Notoriety.

Publick, pŭb'lîk, *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

Publick, pŭb'lîk, *s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

Publickly, pŭb'lîk-lê, *ad.* In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

Publickness, pŭb'lîk-nês, *s.* State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

Publickspirited, pŭb-lîk-spir'ît-êd, *a.* Having regard to the general advantage, above private good.

To Publish, pŭb'lîsh, *v. a.* To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

Publisher, pŭb'lîsh-ûr, *s.* One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

Pucelage, pû'sêl-âdje, *s.* A state of virginity.

Puck, pŭk, *s.* Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

Puckball, pŭk'bâll, *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To Pucker, pŭk'kûr, *v. a.* To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

Pudder, pŭd'dûr, *s.* A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

To Pudder, pŭd'dûr, *v. n.* To make a tumult, to make a bustle. [disturb.

To Pudder, pŭd'dûr, *v. a.* To perplex, to

Pudding, pŭd'dîng, *s.* A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

Puddingpie, pŭd'dîng-pî, *s.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

Puddingsleeve, pŭd'dîng-slêêv, *s.* Sleeve of a full-dress clerical gown.

Puddingtime, pŭd'ding-time, *s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table, nick of time, critical minute.

Puddle, pŭd'dl, *s.* A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

To Puddle, pŭd'dl, *v. a.* To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

Puddly, pŭd'dl-ê, *a.* Muddy, dirty, miry.

Pudency, pû'dên-sê, *s.* Modesty, shamefacedness. [tity.

Pudicity, pû-dîs'sê-tê, *s.* Modesty, chas-

Puefellow, pû'fêl-lô, *s.* A partner. A cant word.

Puerile, pû'ê-rîl, *a.* Childish, boyish.

Puerility, pû-ê-rîl'ê-tê, *s.* Childishness, boyishness. [sea-crow.

Puet, pû'ît, *s.* A kind of waterfowl, the

Puff, pŭf, *s.* A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; anything light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

To Puff, pŭf, *v. n.* To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

To Puff, pŭf, *v. a.* To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise, to swell or elate with pride.

Puffer, pŭf'fûr, *s.* One that puffs.

Puffin, pŭf'fîn, *s.* A waterfowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

Puffingly, pŭf'fîng-lê, *ad.* Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

Puffy, pŭf'fè, *a.* Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

Pug, pŭg, *s.* A kind name of a monkey, or anything tenderly loved.

Pugh, pŏŏh, *interj.* A word of contempt.

Pugilism, pū'jil-lĭzm, *s.* Practice of boxing.

Pugilist, pū'jĭl-lĭst, *s.* A boxer.

Pugnacious, pŭg-nā'shŭs, *a.* Inclinable to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

Pugnacity, pŭg-nās'sè-tè, *s.* Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.

Puisne, pū'nè, *a.* Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small; lower in rank.

Puissance, pū'ĭs-sânse, *or* pū-ĭs'sânse, *s.* Power, strength, force.

Puissant, pū'ĭs-sânt, *a.* Powerful, strong, forcible. [forcibly.

Puissantly, pū'ĭs-sânt-lè, *ad.* Powerfully,

Puke, pūke, *s.* A vomit.

To Puke, pūke, *v. n.* To vomit.

Puker, pū'kŭr, *s.* Medicine causing a vomit.

Pulchritude, pŭl'krè-tūde, *s.* Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

To Pule, pūle, *v. n.* To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

Pulick, pū'lĭk, *s.* An herb.

Pulicose, pū'lè-kōse, *a.* Abounding with fleas.

To Pull, pŭl, *v. a.* To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To pull down, to subvert, to demolish, to degrade; To pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

Pull, pŭl, *s.* The act of pulling, pluck.

Puller, pŭl'lŭr, *s.* One that pulls.

Pullet, pŭl'lit, *s.* A young hen.

Pulley, pŭl'lè, *s.* A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

To Pullulate, pŭl'lū-lāte, *v. n.* To germinate, to bud.

Pulmonary, pŭl'mō-nār-è, } *a.* Belonging
Pulmonick, pŭl-mŏn'nĭk, } to the lungs.

Pulp, pŭlp, *s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

Pulpit, pŭl'pit, *s.* A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.

Pulpous, pŭlp'ŭs, *a.* Soft.

Pulpousness, pŭlp'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being pulpous.

Pulpy, pŭlp'è, *a.* Soft, pappy.

Pulsation, pŭl'sā'shŭn, *s.* The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against anything opposing.

Pulse, pŭlse, *s.* The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; leguminous plants; To feel one's pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully.

Pulsifick, pŭl-sĭf'fĭk, *a.* Exciting the pulse.

Pulsion, pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of driving or forcing forward, in opposition to suction.

Pulverable, pŭl'vĕr-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced to dust.

Pulverization, pŭl-vĕr-è-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

To Pulverise, pŭl'vĕr-īze, *v. a.* To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

Pulverulence, pŭl-vĕr'ū-lĕnse, *s.* Dustiness, abundance of dust.

Pulvil, pŭl'vĭl, *s.* Sweet-scented powder.

To Pulvil, pŭl'vĭl, *v. a.* To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Pumice, pŭ'mĭs, *or* pŭm'mĭs, *s.* A slag or cinder thrown from volcanoes.

Pummel, pŭm'mĭl, *s.* *See* Pommel.

Pump, pŭmp, *s.* An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole, and low heel.

To Pump, pŭmp, *v. n.* To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To Pump, pŭmp, *v. a.* To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.

Pumper, pŭmp'ŭr, *s.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

Pumpion, pŭmp'yŭn, *s.* A plant.

Pun, pŭn, *s.* An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

To Pun, pŭn, *v. n.* To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To Punch, pŭnsh, *v. a.* To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

Punch, pŭnsh, *s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

Puncheon, pŭnsh'ŭn, *s.* An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids; a cask.

Puncher, pŭnsh'ŭr, *s.* An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

Punchy, pŭn'shè, *a.* Short, thick, fat.

Punctilio, pŭngk-tĭl'yō, *s.* A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

Punctilious, pŭngk-tĭl'yŭs, *a.* Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

Punctiliousness, pŭngk-tĭl'yŭs-nĕs, *s.* Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

Puncto, pŭngk'tō, *s.* Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

Punctual, pŭngk'tshū-âl, *a.* Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

Punctualist, pŭngk'tshū-â-lĭst, *s.* One who is very exact or ceremonious.

Punctuality, pŭngk-tshū-âl'è-tè, *s.* Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, pŭngk'tshû-âl-è, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

PUNCTUALNESS, pŭngk'tshû-âl-nĕs, *s.* Exactness, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pŭngk-tshû-â'shŭn, *s.* The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pŭngk'tshûre, *s.* A hole made with a sharp point.

To PUNCTUATE, pŭngk'tshû-âte, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

PUNGENCY, pŭn'jĕn-sè, *s.* Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness, power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.

PUNGENT, pŭn'jĕnt, *a.* Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNIC, pû'nik, *a.* (From the Latin *Puni*, the Carthaginians, who were notorious for breach of faith.) False, faithless, treacherous.

PUNICEOUS, pû-nish'ûs, *a.* Purple.

PUNINESS, pû'nè-nĕs, *s.* Pettiness, smallness.

To PUNISH, pŭn'nĭsh, *v. a.* To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pŭn'nĭsh-â bl, *a.* Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'nĭsh-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pŭn'nĭsh-ûr, *s.* One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pŭn'nĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* An infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pû-nish'ûn, *s.* Punishment.

PUNITIVE, pû'nè-tĭv, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

PUNITORY, pû'nè-tûr-è, *a.* Punishing, tending to punishment.

PUNK, pŭngk', *s.* A whore, a common prostitute.

PUNSTER, pŭn'stûr, *s.* A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. [of an under rate.

PUNY, pû'nè, *a.* Young; inferior, petty,

PUNY, pû'nè, *s.* A young inexperienced, unseasoned person.

To PUP, pŭp, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pû'pĭl, *s.* The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pû'pĭl-ădje, *s.* State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

PUPILLARY, pû'pĭl-ăr-è, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, pŭp'ĭt, *s.* A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt. [puppetshow.

PUPPETMAN, pŭp'pĭt-măn, *s.* Master of a

PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'pĭt-shô, *s.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp'pè, *s.* A whelp, progeny of a bitch, a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, pŭp'pè, *v. n.* To bring whelps.

PUPPYISM, pŭp'pè-ĭzm, *s.* Extreme affectation.

To PUR, pûr, *v. n.* To murmur like a pleased cat.

PURBLIND, pûr'blĭnd, *a.* Near-sighted. Corrupted from *Poreblind.*

PURBLINDNESS, pûr'blĭnd-nĕs, *s.* Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE, pûr'tshâs-â-bl, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

To PURCHASE, pûr'tshâs, *v. a.* To buy for a price; to obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pûr'tshâs, *s.* Anything bought or obtained for a price; anything of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, pûr'tshâs-ûr, *s.* A buyer, one that gains anything for a price.

PURE, pûre, *a.* Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with anything extrinsick; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as, a pure villain; chaste, modest.

PURELY, pûre'lè, *ad.* In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pûre'nĕs, *s.* Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of speech.

PURFILE, pûr'fĭl, *s.* A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To PURFLE, pûr'fl, *v. a.* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pûr'fl, } *s.* A border of em-
PURFLEW, pûr'flû, } broidery.

PURGATION, pûr-gâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pûr'gâ-tĭv, *a.* Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuation downwards.

PURGATORY, pûr'gâ-tûr-è, *s.* A place in which souls are supposed, by the papists, to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

PURGATORY, pûr'gâ-tûr-è, *a.* Cleansing, expiatory.

To PURGE, pûrdje, *v. a.* To cleanse, to clear, to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pûrdje, *v. n.* To have frequent stools.

Purge, pŭrdje, *s.* A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Purger, pŭr'jŭr, *s.* One that clears away anything noxious; purge, cathartick.

Purification, pū-rē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

Purificative, pū-rif'fē-kā-tĭv, } *a.*
Purificatory, pū-rif'fē-kā-tŭr-ē, } *a.* Having power or tendency to make pure.

Purifier, pū'rē-fī-ŭr, *s.* Cleanser, refiner.

To Purify, pū'rē-fī, *v. a.* To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties. [in the use of words.

Purist, pū'rĭst, *s.* One fastidiously nice

To Purify, pū'rē-fī, *v. n.* To grow pure.

Puritan, pū'rē-tăn, *s.* A nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.

Puritanical, pū-rē-tăn'nē-kăl, *a.* Relating to puritans. [tions of a puritan.

Puritanism, pū'rē-tăn-ĭzm, *s.* The no-

To Puritanize, pū'rē-tăn-īze, *v. n.* To preach the doctrine of a puritan.

Purity, pū'rē-tē, *s.* Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.

Purl, pŭrl, *s.* An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To Purl, pŭrl, *v. n.* To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

To Purl, pŭrl, *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

Purlieu, pŭr'lū, *s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.

Purlins, pŭr'lĭns, *s.* In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle. [by theft.

To Purloin, pŭr-lōĭn', *v. a.* To steal, take

Purloiner, pŭr-lōĭn'ŭr, *s.* A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

Purple, pŭr'pl, *a.* Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To Purple, pŭr'pl, *v. a.* To make red, to colour with purple.

Purples, pŭr'plz, *s.* Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Purplish, pŭr'pl-ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat purple.

Purport, pŭr'pŏrt, *s.* Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.

To Purport, pŭr'pŏrt, *v. n.* To intend, to tend to show.

Purpose, pŭr'pŭs, *s.* Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.

To Purpose, pŭr'pŭs, *v n.* To intend to design, to resolve.

Purposely, pŭr-pŭs'lē, *ad.* By design, by intention.

To Purr, pŭr, *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

Purse, pŭrse, *s.* A small bag for money.

To Purse, pŭrse, *v. a.* To put into a purse, to contract as a purse.

Pursenet, pŭrse'nĕt, *s.* A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. [with money.

Purseproud, pŭrse'prŏŭd, *a.* Puffed up

Purser, pŭr'sŭr, *s.* The paymaster of a ship. [breath.

Pursiness, pŭr'sē-nĕs, *s.* Shortness of

Purslain, pŭrs'lĭn, *s.* A plant.

Pursuable, pŭr-sū'â-bl, *a.* That may be pursued. [process.

Pursuance, pŭr-sū'ânse, *s.* Prosecution,

Pursuant, pŭr-sū'ânt, *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of anything.

To Pursue, pŭr-sū', *v. a.* To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain. [proceed.

To Pursue, pŭr-sū', *v. n.* To go on, to

Pursuer, pŭr-sū'ŭr, *s.* One who follows in hostility.

Pursuit, pŭr-sūte', *s.* The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.

Pursuivant, pŭr'swē-vânt, *s.* A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds

Pursy, pŭr'sē, *a.* Shortbreathed and fat.

Purtenance, pŭr'tē-nânse, *s.* The pluck of an animal.

To Purvey, pŭr-vā', *v. a.* To provide with conveniences; to procure. [visions.

To Purvey, pŭr-vā', *v. n.* To buy in pro-

Purveyance, pŭr-vā'ânse, *s.* Provision, procurement of victuals.

Purveyor, pŭr-vā'ŭr, *s.* One who provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

Purview, pŭr'vū, *s.* Proviso, providing clause.

Purulence, pū'rū-lĕnse, } *s.* Generation
Purulency, pū'rū-lĕn-sē, } of pus and matter.

Purulent, pū'rū-lĕnt, *a.* Consisting of pus, or the running of wounds.

Pus, pŭs, *s.* The matter of a well-digested sore.

To Push, pŭsh, *v. a.* To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of anything; to force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.

To Push, pŭsh, *v. n.* To make a thrust, to make an effort; to make an attack.

Push, pŭsh, *s.* Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort, exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.

PUSHER, pŭsh'ŭr, *s.* He who pushes forward. gorous
PUSHING, pŭsh'ing, *a.* Enterprising, vi-
PUSHPIN, pŭsh'pin, *s.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.
PUSILLANIMITY, pū-sĭl-lăn-nĭm'mė-tė, *s.* Cowardice.
PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sĭl-lăn'nė-mŭs, *a.* Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pū-sĭl-lăn'nė-mŭs-nĕs, *s.* Meanness of spirit.
PUSS, pŭs, *s.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.
To PUSTULATE, pŭs'tshū-lāte, *v. a.* To form into pustules or blisters.
PUSTULE, pŭs'tshūle, *s.* A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.
PUSTULOUS, pŭs'tshū-lŭs, *a.* Full of pustules, pimply.
To PUT, pŭt, *v. a.* To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of anything is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush, to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To put in, to interpose; To put in practice, to use, to exercise; To put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To put over, to refer; To put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; To put to, to kill by, to punish by; To put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; To put to, to assist with; To put to death, to kill; To put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; To put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publickly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.
To PUT, pŭt, *or* pŭt, *v. n.* To shoot or germinate; to steer; To put forth, to leave a port, to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To put in, to enter a haven; To put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To put in, to offer a claim; To put off, to leave land; To put over, to sail across; To put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To put up with, to suffer without resentment.
PUT, pŭt, *s.* A rustick, a clown; a game at cards.
PUTAGE, pū'tidje, *s.* In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
PUTANISM, pū'tā-nĭzm, *s.* The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.
PUTATIVE, pū'tā-tĭv, *a.* Supposed, reputed.
PUTID, pū'tĭd, *a.* Mean, low, worthless.
PUTIDNESS, pū'tĭd-nĕs, *s.* Meanness, vileness.
PUTLOG, pŭt'lŏg, *s.* Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.
PUTREDINOUS, pū-trĕd'ė-nŭs, *a.* Stinking, rotten.
PUTREFACTION, pū-trė-fāk'shŭn, *s.* The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. [rotten.
PUTREFACTIVE, pū-trė-fāk'tĭv, *a.* Making
To PUTREFY, pū'trė-fi, *v. a.* To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.
To PUTREFY, pū'trė-fi, *v. n.* To rot.
PUTRESCENCE, pū-trĕs'sĕnse, *s.* The state of rotting. [rotten.
PUTRESCENT, pū-trĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing
PUTRID, pū'trĭd, *a.* Rotten, corrupt.
PUTRIDNESS, pū'trĭd-nĕs, *s.* Rottenness.
PUTTER, pŭt'tŭr, *s.* One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator.
PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'ting-stōne, *s.* In some parts of Scotland stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Putting-stones, for trials of strength.
PUTTOCK, pŭt'tŭk, *s.* A buzzard.
PUTTY, pŭt'tė, *s.* A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.
To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl, *v. a.* To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.
To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl, *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward. [plexity.
PUZZLE, pŭz'zl, *s.* Embarrassment, per-
PUZZLEHEADED, pŭz'zl-hĕd-dĕd, *a.* Having confused notions.
PUZZLER, pŭz'zl-ŭr, *s.* He who puzzles.
PYGARG, pi'gărg, *s.* A species of kite.
PYGMEAN, pĭg-mė'ăn, *a.* Belonging to a pygmy.
PYGMY, pĭg'mė, *s.* A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.
PYLORUS, pė-lō'rŭs, *s.* The lower orifice of the stomach. [DER.
PYPOWDER, pi'pŏŏ-dŭr, *s.* *See* PIEPOW-

Pyramid, pĭr'ă-mĭd, *s.* In Geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

Pyramidal, pè-răm'ĕ-dăl, } *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

Pyramidical, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ĕ-kăl, }

Pyramidically, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ĕ-kăl-è, *ad.* In form of a pyramid.

Pyramis, pĭr'ă-mĭs, *s.* A pyramid.

Pyre, pire, *s.* A pile to be burnt.

Pyrites, pè-rī'tēz, *or* pĭr'ĕ-tĭz, *s.* Fire-stone.

Pyromancy, pĭr'ō-măn-sè, *s.* Divination [by fire.

Pyrometer, pī-rŏm'mè-tŭr, *s.* An instrument to measure the intensity of heat.

Pyrotechnical, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nè-kăl, *a.* Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

Pyrotechnicks, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nĭks, *s.* The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

Pyrotechny, pĭr'ō-tĕk-nè, *s.* The art of making fireworks; of managing fire.

Pyrrhic, pĭr'rĭk, *s.* A kind of dance in armour, to quick time.

Pyrrhonean, pĭr-rō'nè-ăn, *s.* Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.

Pyrrhonism, pĭr'rō-nĭzm, *s.* Scepticism, universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist, pĭr'rō-nĭst, *s.* A sceptic.

Pythagorean, pè-*thăg*-ō-rē'ăn, *a.* Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

Pythagorean, pè-*thăg*-ō-rē'ăn, *s.* A Pythagorean philosopher.

Pythagorism, pè-*thăg*'ō-rĭzm, *s.* The doctrines of Pythagoras. [is kept.

Pyx, pĭks, *s.* The box in which the Host

Q

To **Quack**, kwăk, *v. n.* To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

Quack, kwăk, *s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Quackery, kwăk'kŭr-è, *s.* Mean or bad acts in physick.

Quackish, kwăk'kĭsh, *a.* Acting like a quack. [quackery.

Quackism, kwăk'ĭzm, *s.* The practice of

Quacksalver, kwăk'săl-vŭr, *s.* One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan. [Lenten, belonging to Lent.

Quadragesimal, kwŏd-ră-jĕs'sè-măl, *a.*

Quadrangle, kwŏd'răng-gl, *s.* A square, a surface with four right angles.

Quadrangular, kwă-drăn'gū-lŭr, *a.* Square, having four right angles.

Quadrant, kwă'drănt, *s.* The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Quadrantal, kwă-drăn'tăl, *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle.

Quadrate, kwă'dråte, *a.* Square, having four equal or parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

Quadrate, kwă'dråte, *s.* A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To **Quadrate**, kwă'dråte, *v. n.* To suit, to be accommodated. [to a square.

Quadratick, kwă-drăt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging

Quadrature, kwŏd'ră-tûre, *s.* The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

Quadrennial, kwă-drĕn'nè-ăl, *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years. [squared.

Quadrible, kwŏd'rè-bl, *a.* That may be

Quadrifid, kwŏd'drè-fĭd, *a.* Cloven into four divisions.

Quadrilateral, kwŏd-drè-lăt'tĕr-ăl, *a.* Having four sides.

Quadrille, kă-drĭl', *s.* A game at cards.

Quadripartite, kwă-drĭp'păr-tite, *a.* Having four parts, divided into four parts.

Quadrireme, kwŏd'drè-rème, *s.* A galley with four banks of oars.

Quadrisyllable. kwŏd-drè-sĭl'lă-bl, *s.* A word of four syllables.

Quadruped, kwŏd'drū-pĕd, *s.* An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts. [four feet.

Quadruped, kwŏd'drū-pĕd, *a.* Having

Quadruple, kwŏd'drū-pl, *a.* Fourfold, four times told.

To **Quadruplicate**, kwă-drū'plè-kåte, *v. a.* To double twice.

Quadruplication, kwŏd-drū-plè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The taking a thing four times.

Quadruply, kwŏd'drū-plè, *ad.* To a fourfold quantity.

Quære, kwè'rè, *v. a.* *Latin.* Inquire, seek. [low in large draughts.

To **Quaff**, kwăf, *v. a.* To drink, to swal-

To **Quaff**, kwăf, *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

Quaffer, kwăf'fŭr, *s.* He who quaffs.

Quaggy, kwăg'gè, *a.* Boggy; soft, not solid. [marsh.

Quagmire, kwăg'mire, *s.* A shaking

Quail, kwåle, *s.* A bird of game.

Quailpipe, kwåle'pipe, *s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

Quaint, kwånt, *a.* Scrupulous, minutely exact; neat, pretty; subtilely excogitated, finespun; affected, foppish.

Quaintly, kwånt'lè, *ad.* Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

Quaintness, kwånt'nĕs, *s.* Nicety, petty elegance.

To **Quake**, kwåke, *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwāke, *s.* A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwā'kŭr, *s.* A sect of Christians that arose near the middle of the seventeenth century, who were so named from the trembling with which they preached and prayed.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwā'king-grâs, *s.* An herb.

QUALIFIABLE, kwŏl'lè-fī-â-bl, *a.* That may be abated or qualified.

QUALIFIER, kwŏl'lè-fī-ŭr, *s.* That which modifies.

QUALIFICATION, kwŏl-lè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for anything; accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwŏl'lè-fī, *v. a.* To fit for anything; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lè-tè, *s.* Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station. [rank.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lè-tè, *s.* Persons of high

QUALM, kwâm, *s.* A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwâm'ish, *a.* Seized with sickly languor. [ficulty.

QUANDARY, kwŏn-dā'rè, *s.* A doubt, a dif-

QUANTATATIVE, kwŏn-tā'tā-tĭv, } *a.* Es-
QUANTATIVE, kwŏn'tè-tĭv, } timable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwŏn'tè-tè, *s.* That property of anything which may be increased or diminished; any intermediate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a proportion, a part, a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwŏn'tŭm, *s.* The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwŏr-rân-tēēn', *s.* The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl, *s.* A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

To QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl, *v. n.* To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwŏr'rĭl-ŭr, *s.* He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwŏr'rĭl-ŭs, *a.* Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm, *a.* Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm-lè, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Cholerickness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwŏr'rè, *s.* A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

To QUARRY, kwŏr'rè, *v. n.* To prey upon; to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwŏr'rè-mân, *s.* One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwŏrt, *s.* The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. [ague.

QUARTAN, kwŏr'tân, *s.* The fourth-day

QUARTATION, kwŏr-tā'shŭn, *s.* A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwŏr'tŭr, *s.* A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

To QUARTER, kwŏr'tŭr, *v. a.* To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to hereditary arms

QUARTERAGE, kwŏr'tŭr-idje, *s.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwŏr'tŭr-dā, *s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid. [upper deck.

QUARTERDECK, kwŏr'tŭr-dĕk, *s.* The short

QUARTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lè, *a.* Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lè, *ad.* Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwŏr-tŭr-mā'stŭr, *s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwŏr'tŭrn, *s.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwŏr'tŭr-stâf, *s.* A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwŏr'tĭl, *s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwŏr'tō, *s.* A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwŏsh, *v. a.* To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To QUASH, kwŏsh, *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

QUASSATION, kwâs-sā'shŭn, *s.* Act of shaking; being shaken.

QUATERCOUSINS, kā'tĕr-kŭz-znz. *s.* Friends

QUATERNARY, kwā-tĕr'nâr-ĕ, } *s.* The
QUATERNION, kwā-tĕr'nè-ŭn, } number
QUATERNITY, kwā-tĕr'nè-tè, } four.

QUATRAIN, kwā'trĭn, *s.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwā'vŭr, *v. n.* To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAY, kè, *s.* A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwēne, *s.* A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwē'zē-nĕs, *s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwē'zè, *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

QUEEN, kwēēn, *s.* The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

To QUEEN, kwēēn, *v. n.* To play the queen.

QUEENING, kwēēn'ĭng, *s.* An apple.

QUEER, kwēēr, *a.* Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwēēr'lè, *ad.* Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwēēr'nĕs, *s.* Oddness, particularity.

To QUELL, kwĕl, *v. a.* To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwĕl, *s.* Murder. Obsolete.

QUELLER, kwĕl'lŭr, *s.* One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kĕk'shōze, *s. French.* A trifle, a kickshaw.

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh, *v. a.* To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh, *v. n.* To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwĕnsh'â-bl, *a.* That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwĕnsh'ŭr, *s.* Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwĕnsh'lĕs, *a.* Unextinguishable.

QUERENT, kwē'rĕnt, *s.* The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwĕr-rè-mō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwĕr-rè-mō'nè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Querulously, complainingly.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwĕr-rè-mō'nè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* A complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwē'rĭst, *s.* An inquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kwĕrn, *s.* A handmill. Obsolete.

QUERPO, kwĕr'pō, *s.* A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwĕr'rè, *s.* A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kwē'rū-lŭs, *a.* Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwē'rū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwē'rè, *s.* A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

To QUERY, kwē'rè, *v. a.* To ask questions.

QUEST, kwĕst, *s.* Search, act of seeing; an empanelled jury; searchers, collectively · inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwĕs'tânt, *s.* Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn, *s.* Interrogatory, anything inquired; inquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry.

To QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn, *v. n.* To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn, *v. a.* To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl, *a.* Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion; liable to question.

QUESTIONARY, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-rè, *a.* Inquiring, asking questions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, kwĕs'tshŭn-ŭr, *s.* An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwĕs'tshŭn-lĕs, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt.

QUESTMAN, kwĕst'mân, } *s.* Starter of
QUESTMONGER, kwĕst'mŭn-gŭr, } lawsuits or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwĕs'trĭst, *s.* Seeker, pursuer.

QUESTUARY, kwĕs'tshū-â-rè, *a.* Studious of profit.

To QUIBBLE, kwĭb'bl, *v. n.* To pun, to play on the sound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwĭb'bl, *s.* A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwĭb'bl-ŭr, *s.* A punster.

QUICK, kwĭk, *a.* Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay, active, sprightly, ready.

QUICK, kwĭk, *ad.* Nimbly, speedily, readily.

QUICK, kwĭk, *s.* The living flesh, sensible parts, plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwĭk'bème, *s.* A species of wild ash.

To QUICKEN, kwĭk'kn, *v. a.* To make alive; to hasten, to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwĭk'kn, *v. n.* To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwĭk'kn-ŭr, *s.* One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKEYED, kwĭk'ide, *a.* Sharp-sighted, keenly observant.

QUICKLIME, kwĭk'lime, *s.* Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwĭk'lè, *ad.* Nimbly, speedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwĭk'nĕs, *s.* Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.

QUICKSAND, kwĭk'sând, *s.* Moving sand, unsolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt, *v. a.* To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt, *s.* Living plant set to grow.

Quicksighted, kwĭk-sī'tĕd, *a.* Having a sharp sight.

Quicksightedness, kwĭk-sī'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Sharpness of sight.

Quicksilver, kwĭk'sĭl-vŭr, *s.* A mineral substance, mercury.

Quicksilvered, kwĭk'sĭl-vŭrd, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.

Quickwitted, kwĭk-wĭt'tĕd, *a.* Having ready wit.

Quid, kwĭd, *s.* A bit of chewed tobacco.

Quiddit, kwĭd'dĭt, *s.* A subtilty, an equivocation.

Quiddity, kwĭd'ĕ-tē, *s.* Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question, Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

Quiescence, kwī-ĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Rest, repose.

Quiescent, kwī-ĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Resting, not being in motion.

Quiet, kwī'ĕt, *a.* Still, peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled. [lity.

Quiet, kwī'ĕt, *s.* Rest, repose, tranquil

To **Quiet**, kwī'ĕt, *v. a.* To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.

Quieter, kwī'ĕt-ŭr, *s.* The person or thing that quiets.

Quietism, kwī'ĕt-ĭzm, *s.* Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.

Quietist, kwī'ĕ-tĭst, *s.* One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome.

Quietly, kwī'ĕt-lē, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably, at rest.

Quietness, kwī'ĕt-nĕs, *s.* Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

Quietsome, kwī'ĕt-sŭm, *a.* Calm, still, undisturbed.

Quietude, kwī'ĕ-tūde, *s.* Rest, repose.

Quietus, kwī-ē'tŭs, *s.* Final discharge; complete acquittance.

Quill, kwĭl, *s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

Quillet, kwĭl'lĭt, *s.* Subtilty, nicety.

Quilt, kwĭlt, *s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To **Quilt**, kwĭlt, *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

Quinary, kwī'nâ-rē, *a.* Consisting of five.

Quince, kwĭnse, *s.* A tree, the fruit.

Quincuncial, kwĭn-kŭng'shăl, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

Quincunx, kwĭn-kŭngks, *s.* Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

Quinquangular, kwĭn-kwăng'gū-lăr, *s.* Having five corners.

Quinquennial, kwĭn-kwĕn'nē-ăl, *a.* Lasting five years, happening once in five years. [in the throat.

Quinsy, kwĭn'zē, *s.* A tumid inflammation

Quint, kĭnt, *s.* A set of five; sequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

Quintain, kwĭn'tĭn, *s.* A post with a turning top.

Quintessence, kwĭn tĕs'sĕnse, *s.* A fifth being; an extract from anything, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

Quintessential, kwĭn'tĕs-sĕn-shăl, *a.* Consisting of quintessence; superlatively good.

Quintile, kwĭn'tĭl, *s.* An aspect of the planets, comprehending seventy-two degrees, or a fifth part of the heavens.

Quintin, kwĭn'tĭn, *s.* An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

Quintuple, kwĭn'tū-pl, *a.* Fivefold.

Quip, kwĭp, *s.* A sharp jest, a taunt.

Quire, kwīre, *s.* A body of singers, a chorus, the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To **Quire**, kwīre, *v. n.* To sing in concert.

Quirister, kwīr'rĭs-tŭr, *s.* Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

Quirk, kwĕrk, *s.* Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction, loose light tune.

Quirkish, kwĕrk'ĭsh, *a.* Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction.

To **Quit**, kwĭt, *v. a.* To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform, to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

Quitchgrass, kwĭtsh'grâs, *s.* Dog grass.

Quite, kwīte, *ad.* Completely, perfectly.

Quitrent, kwĭt'rĕnt, *s.* Small rent reserved.

Quits, kwĭts, *interj.* An exclamation used when anything is repaid, and the parties become even.

Quittance, kwĭt'tânse, *s.* Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance, recompense, repayment.

To **Quittance**, kwĭt'tânse, *v. a.* To repay, to recompense.

Quitterbone, kwĭt'tŭr-bōne, *s.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. Said of a horse.

Quiver, kwĭv'vŭr, *s.* A case for arrows.

To **Quiver**, kwĭv'vŭr, *v. n.* To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.

Quivered, kwĭv'vŭrd, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

Quixotism, kwĭk'sō-tĭzm, *s.* Romantick and absurd notions or actions.

Quodlibet, kwŏd'lē-bĕt, *s.* A nice point, a subtilty.

Quoif, kwŏif, *s.* Properly *Coif.* Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. *See* Coif.

To Quoif, kwŏif, *v. a.* To cap, to dress with a head-dress.

Quoiffure, kwŏif'fûre, *s.* Properly *Coiffure.* Head-dress.

Quoit, kwŏit, *s.* Properly *Coit.* Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the *discus* of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly. [play at quoits.

To Quoit, kwŏit, *v. n.* To throw quoits, to

To Quoit, kwŏit, *v. a.* To throw.

Quondam, kwŏn'dăm, *a.* Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

Quorum, kwō'rŭm, *s.* A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

Quota, kwō'tă, *s.* A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

Quotation, kwō-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author, as evidence or illustration. [or the words of another.

To Quote, kwōte, *v. a.* To cite an author,

Quoter, kwō'tŭr, *s.* Citer, he that quotes.

Quoth, kwŭth, *or* kwōth, *verb imp.* Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he. [pening every day.

Quotidian, kwō-tĭd'jē-ăn, *a.* Daily, hap-

Quotidian, kwō-tĭd'jē-ăn, *s.* A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

Quotient, kwō'shĕnt, *s.* In Arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. Thus, divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the Quotient.

R

To Rabate, rā-bāte', *v. n.* In Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To Rabbet, răb'bĭt, *v. a.* To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

Rabbet, răb'bĭt, *s.* A joint made by paring two pieces, so that they wrap over one another.

Rabbi, răb'bē, *or* răb'bi, } *s.* A doctor
Rabbin, răb'bĭn, } among the Jews.

Rabbinical, răb-bĭn'ē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the rabbins.

Rabbinist, răb'bē-nĭst, *s.* A Jew who adheres to the Talmud.

Rabbit, răb'bĭt, *s.* A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

Rabble, răb'bl, *s.* A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

Rabblement, răb'bl-mĕnt, *s.* Crowd, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

Rabid, răb'bĭd, *a.* Fierce, furious, mad.

Race, rāse, *s.* A family ascending; family descending, a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.

Racehorse, rāse'hŏrse, *s.* Horse bred to run for prizes.

Racemation, rās-sē-mā'shŭn, *s.* Cluster like that of grapes.

Racemiferous, rās-sē-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing clusters.

Racer, rāse'ŭr, *s.* Runner, one that contends in speed. [ing racy.

Raciness, rā'sē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of be-

Rack, răk, *s.* An engine of torture; torture; extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate on which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

To Rack, răk, *v. a.* To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

To Rack, răk, *v. n.* To stream as clouds before the wind.

Rack-rent, răk'rĕnt, *s.* Rent raised to the uttermost.

Rack-renter, răk'rĕnt-ŭr, *s.* One who pays the uttermost rent.

Racket, răk'kĭt, *s.* An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.

To Racket, răk'kĭt, *v. n.* To behave noisily; to frolick.

Rackoon, or Raccoon, răk-kōōn', *s.* A New England animal, like a badger.

Racy, rā'sē, *a.* Strong, flavorous, tasting of the soil.

Raddock, răd'dŭk, *s.* A bird.

Radiance, rā'dē-ânse, *or* rā'jē-ânse, }
Radiancy, rā'dē-ăn-sē, *or* rā'jē-ăn-sē, } *s.* Sparkling lustre.

Radiant, rā'dē-ânt, *or* rā'jē-ânt, *a.* Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To Radiate, rā'dē-āte, *or* rā'jē-āte, *v. n* To emit rays, to shine.

Radiation, rā-dē-ā'shŭn, *or* rā-jē-ā'shŭn *s.* Beamy lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

Radical, răd'dē-kăl, *a.* Primitive, original.

Radicality, răd-dē-kăl'ē-tē, *s.* Origination.

Radically, răd'dē-kăl-ē, *ad.* Originally, primitively.

Radicalness, răd'dē-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rȧd'dė-kȧte, *v. a.* To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rȧd-ė-kȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rȧd'dė-kl, *s.* That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rȧd'dĭsh, *s.* A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen garden.

RADIUS, rȧ'dė-ŭs, *or* rȧ'jė-ŭs, *s.* The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RAFF, rȧf, *s.* A confused heap; a low fellow.

To RAFFLE, rȧf'fl, *v. n.* To cast dice for a [a prize.

RAFFLE, rȧf'fl, *s.* A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, rȧft, *s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber across each other.

RAFTER, rȧf'tŭr, *s.* The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, rȧf'tŭrd, *a.* Built with rafters.

RAG, rȧg, *s.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; anything rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, rȧg-ȧ-mŭf'fĭn, *s.* A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rȧdje, *s.* Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of anything painful.

To RAGE, rȧdje, *v. n.* To be in a fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGEFUL, rȧdje'fŭl, *a.* Furious, violent.

RAGGED, rȧg'gĕd, *a.* Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged, not smooth. [dressed in tatters.

RAGGEDNESS, rȧg'gĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of being

RAGINGLY, rȧ'jĭng-lė, *ad.* With vehement fury. [in rags.

RAGMAN, rȧg'mȧn, *s.* One who deals

RAGOUT, rȧ-gōō', *s. French.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rȧg'stōne, *s.* A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, rȧg'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

RAJAH, rȧh'jȧ, *s.* Title of a prince in Hindostan.

RAIL, rȧle, *s.* A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams, by which anything is enclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rȧle, *v. a.* To enclose with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rȧle, *v n.* To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rȧle'ŭr, *s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILING, rȧ'lĭng, *s.* A series of rails; reproachful language.

RAILINGLY, rȧ'lĭng-lė, *a.* Like a scoffer

RAILLERY, rȧl'lėr-ė, *s.* Slight satire; satirical merriment.

RAIMENT, rȧ'mĕnt, *s.* Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, rȧne, *v. n.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rȧne, *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rȧne, *s.* The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rȧne'bō, *s.* The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, rȧne'dēėr, *s.* A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAININESS, rȧne'ė-nĕs, *s.* The state of being showery.

RAINY, rȧn'ė, *a.* Showery, wet.

To RAISE, rȧze, *v. a.* To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; to give beginning to, as, he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; To raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISER, rȧze'ŭr, *s.* He that raises.

RAISIN, rȧ'zn, *s.* A dried grape.

RAKE, rȧke, *s.* An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay thoughtless fellow.

To RAKE, rȧke, *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To RAKE, rȧke, *v. n.* To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rȧke'ŭr, *s.* One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rȧke'hĕl, *s.* A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rȧke'hĕl-lė, *a.* Wild, dissolute.

RAKESHAME, rȧke'shȧme, *s.* A base rascally fellow.

RAKISH, rȧke'ĭsh, *a.* Loose, dissolute.

To RALLY, rȧl'lė, *v a.* To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, rāl'lē, *v. n.* To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment [to batter walls.

RAM, rām, *s.* A male sheep; an instrument

To RAM, rām, *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with anything driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, rām'bl, *v. n.* To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, rām'bl, *s.* Wandering, irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, rām'bl-ŭr, *s.* Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, rām-bōōze', *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, rām-mē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rām'mē-fī, *v. a.* To separate into branches. [into branches.

To RAMIFY, rām'mē-fī, *v. n.* To be parted

RAMMER, rām'mŭr, *s.* An instrument with which anything is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rām'mĭsh, *s.* Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rā'mŭs, *a.* Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMP, rāmp, *v. n.* To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rāmp, *s.* Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, rām-pāl'yăn, *s.* A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, rām'păn-sē, *s.* Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rām'pănt, *a.* Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in Heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rām'pärt, } *s.* The platform on
RAMPIRE, rām'pīre, } the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

To RAMPART, rām'pärt, *v. a.* To fortify.

RAN, răn. *Pret.* of *Run.*

To RANCH, rānsh, *v. a.* (Corrupted from *Wrench.*) To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rān'sĭd, *a.* Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rān'sĭd-nĕs, } *a.* Strong scent,
RANCIDITY, rān-sĭd'ē-tē, } as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rāng'kŭr-ŭs, *a.* Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, rāng'kŭr, *s.* Inveterate malignity, stedfast implacability.

RANDOM, rān'dŭm, *s.* Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rān'dŭm, *a.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANDY, rān'dē, *a.* Riotous, obstreperous.

RANG, rāng. *Pret.* of *Ring.*

To RANGE, rānje, *v. a.* To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rānje, *v. n.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rānje, *s.* A rank, anything placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering, room for excursion; compass taken in by anything excursive; a kitchen grate.

RANGER, rān'jŭr, *s.* One that ranges; a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, rāngk, *a.* High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, rāngk, *s.* Line of men placed abreast; a row: range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as, he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rāngk, *v. a.* To place a-breast; to range in any particular class, to arrange methodically. [be placed.

To RANK, rāngk, *v. n.* To be ranged; to

To RANKLE, rāngk'kl, *v. n.* To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rāngk'lē, *ad.* Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rāngk'nĕs, *s.* Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rān'nē, *s.* The shrewmouse.

To RANSACK, rān'săk, *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to search narrowly.

RANSOM, rān'sŭm, *s.* Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To RANSOM, rān'sŭm, *v. a.* To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMLESS, rān'sŭm-lĕs, *a.* Free from ransom.

To RANT, rānt, *v. n.* To rave in violent or high sounding language.

RANT, rānt, *s.* High-sounding language.

RANTER, rānt'ŭr, *s.* A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rānt'ē-pōle, *a.* Wild, roving, rakish. [about wildly.

To RANTIPOLE, rānt'ē-pōle, *v. n.* To run

RANULA, rān'nū-lă, *s.* A soft swelling, possessing those salivals which are under the tongue. [foot.

RANUNCULUS, rā-nŭng'kū-lŭs, *s.* Crow-

To RAP, răp, *v. n.* To strike with a quick smart blow.

To RAP, răp, *v. n.* To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself, to snatch away.

RAP, răp, *s.* A quick smart blow; counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'shŭs, *a.* Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'shŭs-lē, *ad.* By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pās'sē-tē, *s.* Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder ravenousness.

Rape, râpe, *s.* Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant from the seed of which oil is expressed.

Rapid, răp'id, *a.* Quick, swift.

Rapidity, râ-pîd'ê-tè, *s.* Velocity, swiftness. [motion.

Rapidly, răp'id-lè, *ad.* Swiftly, with quick

Rapidness, răp'id-nês, *s.* Celerity, swiftness. [only in thrusting.

Rapier, rā'pè-êr, *s.* A small sword used

Rapier-fish, rā pè-êr-fish, *s.* A sword-fish. [violence, force.

Rapine, răp'în, *s.* The act of plundering;

Rapper, răp'pûr, *s.* One who strikes.

Rapport, răp-pôrt', *s. French.* Relation, reference.

Rapsody, răp'sô-dè, *s.* Any wild or unconnected effusions of imagination.

Rapture, răp'tshûre, *s.* Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste. [transported.

Raptured, răp'tshûrd, *a.* Ravished,

Rapturist, răp'tû-rist, *s.* An enthusiast.

Rapturous, răp'tshûr-ûs, *a.* Ecstatick, transporting.

Rare, râre, *a.* Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire.

Rare-show, râ'rè-shô, *s.* A show carried in a box.

Rarefaction, râr-rè-fâk'shŭn, *s.* Extension of the parts of the body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

Rarefiable, râr'rè-fî-â-bl, *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

To Rarefy, râr'rè-fî, *v. a.* To make thin, contrary to condense. [thin.

To Rarefy, râr'rè-fî, *v. n.* To become

Rarely, râre'lè, *ad.* Seldom, not often, finely, nicely, accurately.

Rareness, râre'nês, *s.* Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

Rarity, râ'rè-tè, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Rarity, râr'è-tè, *s.* Thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

Rascal, râs'kâl, *s.* A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

Rascallion, râs-kâl'yŭn, *s.* One of the lowest people.

Rascality, râs-kâl'è-tè, *s.* The low mean people; a dishonest or dishonourable act.

Rascally, râs'kâl-è, *a.* Mean, worthless.

To Rase, râze, *or* râse, *v. a.* To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

Rash, râsh, *a.* Hasty, violent, precipitate.

Rash, râsh, *s.* An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

Rasher, rāsh'ûr, *s.* A thin slice of bacon.

Rashly, râsh'lè, *ad.* Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

Rashness, râsh'nês, *s.* Foolish contempt of danger.

Rasp, râsp, *s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To Rasp, râsp, *v. a.* To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Rasp, râsp, *s.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

Raspatory, râsp'â-tŭr-è, *s.* A chirurgeon's rasp.

Raspberry, *or* Rasberry, râs'bĕr-è, *s.* A kind of berry.

Raspberry-bush, râs'bĕr-rè-bŭsh, *s.* A species of bramble.

Rasure, rā'zhûre, *s.* The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Rat, rât, *s.* An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; To smell a rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion. [rate or value.

Ratable, rā'tâ-bl, *a.* Set at a certain

Ratably, rā'tâ-blè, *ad.* Proportionably.

Ratafia, rât-â-fè'â, *s,* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

Ratan, rât-tân', *s.* An Indian cane.

Rate, râte, *s.* Price fixed on anything; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing anything; degree to which anything is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To Rate, râte, *v. a.* To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

Rath, râ*th*, *a.* Early, coming before the time.

Rather, râ*th*'ŭr, *or* rā'*th*ŭr, *ad.* More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Will rather.

Ratification, rât-tè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of ratifying, confirmation.

Ratifier, rāt'tè-fî-ûr, *s.* The person or thing that ratifies. [settle.

To Ratify, rāt'tè-fî, *v. a.* To confirm, to

Ratio, rā'shè-ô, *s.* Proportion.

To Ratiocinate, rāsh-è-ôs'sè-nāte, *v. a.* To reason, to argue.

Ratiocination, rāsh-è-ôs-è-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

Ratiocinative, rāsh-è-ôs'è-nā-tĭv, *a.* Argumentative. [provisions.

Ration, rā'shŭn, *s.* A certain allowance of

Rational, rāsh'ŭn-âl, *a.* Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as, a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, rāsh'ŭn-ăl-lĭst, *s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, rāsh-ĕ-ō-năl'ĕ-tè, *s.* The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, rāsh'ŭn-ăl-è, *ad.* Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, rāsh'ŭn-ăl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being rational.

RATSBANE, rāts'bāne, *s.* Poison for rats; arsenick.

RATTEEN, rāt-tēēn', *s.* A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, rāt'tl, *v. n.* To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, rāt'tl, *v. a.* To move anything so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail with clamour.

RATTLE, rāt'tl, *s* A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, rāt'tl-hĕd-ĕd, *a.* Giddy, not steady. [serpent.

RATTLESNAKE, rāt'tl-snāke, *s.* A kind of

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rāt tl-snāke-rōōt, *s.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. [fox.

RATTOON, rāt-tōōn', *s.* A West Indian

RAUCITY, rāw'sĕ-tè, *s.* Hoarse, loud, rough noise.

To RAVAGE, rāv'vidje, *v. a.* To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, rāv'vidje, *s.* Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, rāv'vidje-ŭr, *s.* Plunderer, spoiler.

To RAVE, rāve, *v. n.* To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, rāv'vl, *v. a.* To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, rāv'vl, *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, or busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, rāv'lĭn, *s.* In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, rā'vn, *s.* A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, rāv'vn, *v. a.* To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

RAVENOUS, rāv'vn-ŭs, *a.* Furiously voracious, hungry to rage. [raging voracity.

RAVENOUSLY, rāv'vn-ŭs-lè, *ad.* With

RAVENOUSNESS, rāv'vn-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, rāv'ĭn, *s.* Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, rā'vĭng-lè, *ad.* With frenzy, with distraction. [in the ground.

RAVINE, rā-vēēn', *s.* A deep long hollow

To RAVISH, rāv'ĭsh, *v. a.* To constuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, rāv'ĭsh-ŭr, *s.* He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes anything by violence.

RAVISHMENT, rāv'ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

RAW, rāw, *a.* Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rāw'bōnd, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rāw'hĕd, *s.* The name of a spectre, to frighten children.

RAWLY, rāw'lè, *ad.* In a raw manner; unskilfully, newly. [unskilfulness.

RAWNESS, rāw'nĕs, *s.* State of being raw,

RAY, rā, *s.* A beam of light; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual, a fish; an herb. [long lines. Not used.

To RAY, rā, *v. a.* To streak, to mark in

RAYLESS, rā'lĕs, *a.* Without a ray of light.

RAZE, rāze, *s.* A root of ginger.

To RAZE, rāze, *v. a.* To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rā'zŭr, *s.* A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rā'zŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rā'zŭr-fĭsh, *s.* A fish.

RAZURE, rā'zhŭre, *s.* Act of erasing.

To REABSORB, rè-ăb-sōrb', *v. a.* To swallow or suck up again.

REACCESS, rè-ăk'sĕs, *s.* Visit renewed.

To REACH, rētsh, *v. a.* To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain anything distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.

To REACH, rētsh, *v. n.* To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rētsh, *s.* Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rè-ăkt', *v. a.* To return the impression.

REACTION, rè-ăk'shŭn, *s.* The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body in which such impression is made. Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rēēd, *v. a.* Pret. *Read*; part. pass *Read* To peruse anything written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

To READ, rēēd, *v. n.* To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rĕd, *part. a.* Skilful by reading.

READABLE, rēēd'â-bl, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read.

READEPTION, rē-ăd-ĕp'shŭn, *s.* Recovering, act of regaining.

READER, rēēd'ŭr, *s.* One that peruses anything written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rēēd'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rĕd'dĕ-lĕ, *ad* Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, rĕd'dĕ-nĕs, *s.* Expeditoness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for anything; facility, freedom from hinderance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READING, rēēd'ĭng, *s.* Study in books, perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection, publick recital; variation of copies.

READMISSION, rē-ăd-mish'ŭn, *s.* The act of admitting again. [again.

To READMIT, rē-ăd mĭt', *v. a.* To let in

To READORN, rē-â-dôrn', *v. a.* To decorate again, to deck anew.

READY, rĕd'dĕ, *a.* Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand; next at hand; facile, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; To make Ready, to make preparations.

READY, rĕd'dĕ, *ad.* Readily, so as not to need delay. [word.

READY, rĕd'dĕ, *s.* Ready money. A low

REAFFIRMANCE, rē-âf-fĕr'mânse, *s.* Second affirmation.

REAL, rē'ăl. *a.* Not fictitious, not imaginary; true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē-ăl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

To REALIZE, rē'ăl ize, *v. a.* To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'ăl-è, *ad.* With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm, *s.* A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'ăl-tĕ, *s.* Loyalty; reality.

REAM, rème, *s.* A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē-ăn'nĕ-mâte, *v. a.* To revive, to restore to life.

To REANNEX, rē-ăn-nĕks', *v. a.* To annex again.

To REAP, rēēpe, *v. a.* To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rēēpe, *v. n.* To harvest.

REAPER, rē'pŭr, *s.* One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPINGHOOK, rē'ping hŏŏk, *s.* A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rēre, *s.* The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class. [sodden.

REAR, rère, *a.* Raw, half roasted, half

To REAR, rère, *v. a.* To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct, to exalt, to elevate, to rouse, to stir up.

REARMOUSE, rère'mŏŭse, *s.* The leather-winged bat.

REARWARD, rère'wărd, *s.* The last troop; the end, the tail, the train behind, the latter part.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd', *v. n.* To climb again. [again.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd', *v. a.* To mount

REASON, rē'zn, *s.* The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rational, just account; moderation, moderate demands.

To REASON, rē'zn, *v. n.* To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make inquiries.

To REASON, rē'zn, *v. a.* To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē'zn-â-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē'zn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'zn-â-blĕ, *ad.* Agreeably to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'zn-ŭr, *s.* One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'zn-ĭng, *s.* Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'zn-lĕs, *a.* Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, rē-ăs-sĕm'bl, *v. a.* To collect anew. [anew.

To REASSERT, rē-ăs-sĕrt', *v. a.* To assert

To REASSUME, rē-ăs-sûme', *v. a.* To resume, to take again.

To REASSURE, rē-ă-shûre', *v. a.* To free from fear, to restore from terrour.

REASTY, rēēs'tĕ, *a.* Turned yellow and rancid. [stealth or violence.

To REAVE, rēve, *v. a.* To take away by

Rebaptization, rē-bâp-tē-zā'shŭn, *s.* Renewal of baptism. [tize again.
To Rebaptize, rē-bâp-tīze', *v. a.* To bap-
To Rebate, rē-bāte', *v. a.* To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.
Rebeck, rē-bĕk, *s.* A three-stringed fiddle.
Rebel, rĕb'ĕl, *s.* One who opposes lawful authority.
To Rebel, rē-bĕl', *v. n.* To rise in opposition against lawful authority.
Rebeller, rē-bĕl'lŭr, *s.* One that rebels
Rebellion, rē-bĕl'yŭn, *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.
Rebellious, rē-bĕl'yŭs, *a.* Opponent to lawful authority.
Rebelliously, rē-bĕl'yŭs-lè, *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority.
Rebelliousness, rē-bĕl'yŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being rebellious.
To Rebellow, rē-bĕl'lō, *v. n.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.
To Rebound, rē-bŏŭnd', *v. n.* To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.
To Rebound, rē-bŏŭnd', *v. a.* To reverberate, to beat back.
Rebound, rē-bŏŭnd', *s.* The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, resilition. [and sudden resistance.
Rebuff, rē-bŭf', *s.* Repercussion, quick
To Rebuff, rē-bŭf', *v. a.* To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.
To Rebuild, rē-bild', *v. a.* To re-edify, to restore from demolition, to repair.
Rebukable, rē-bū'kā-bl, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.
To Rebuke, rē-būke', *v. a.* To chide, to reprehend.
Rebuke, rē-būke', *s.* Reprehension, chiding expression, objurgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.
Rebukeful, rē-būke'fŭl, *a.* Abounding in rebuke. [hender.
Rebuker, rē-bū'kŭr, *s.* A chider, a repre-
Rebus, rē'bŭs, *s.* A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.
To Rebut, rē-bŭt', *v. a.* To answer a surrejoinder. [sur-rejoinder.
Rebutter, rē-bŭt'tŭr, *s.* An answer to a
To Recall, rē-kâll', *v. a.* To call back, to call again, to revoke.
Recall, rē-kâll', *s.* Revocation, act or power of calling back.
To Recant, rē-kânt', *v. a.* To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.
Recantation, rē-kân-tā'shŭn, *s.* Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.
Recantatory, rē-kân'tā-tō-rè, *a.* In the manner of a recantation.
Recanter, rē-kânt'ŭr, *s.* One who recants.
To Recapitulate, rē-kā-pĭt'tshŭ-lāte, *v. a.* To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.
Recapitulation, rē-kā-pĭt-tshŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.
Recapitulatory, rē-kā-pĭt'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-è, *a.* Repeating again.
To Recarry, rē-kăr'rè, *v. a.* To carry back.
To Recede, rē-sēēd', *v. n.* To fall back, to retreat; to desist.
Receipt, rē-sēte', *s.* The act of receiving, the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.
Receivable, rē-sē'vā-bl, *a.* Capable of being received.
To Receive, rē-sēve', *v. a.* To take or obtain anything as due; to take or obtain from another; to take anything communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.
Receivedness, rē-sē'vĕd-nĕs, *s.* General allowance.
Receiver, rē-sē'vŭr, *s.* One to whom anything is communicated by another; one to whom anything is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.
To Recelebrate, rē-sĕl'lè-brāte, *v. a.* To celebrate anew.
Recency, rē'sĕn-sè, *s.* Newness, new state.
Recension, rē-sĕn'shŭn, *s.* Enumeration, review.
Recent, rē'sĕnt, *a.* New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.
Recently, rē'sĕnt-lè, *ad.* Newly, freshly.
Recentness, rē'sĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Newness, freshness.
Receptacle, rĕs'sĕp-tâ-kl, *or* rē-sĕp'tâ-kl, *s.* A vessel or place into which anything is received.
Receptibility, rē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Possibility of receiving.
Receptary, rē'sĕp-tā-rè, *s.* Thing received. Obsolete.
Reception, rē-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of anything communicated; readmission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.
Receptive, rē-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.
Receptory, rĕs'sĕp-tŭr-è, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted.

Recess, rè-sĕs'. *s.* Retirement, retreat, departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part.

Recession, rè-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of retreating. [again.

To **Rechange**, rè-tshânje', *v. a.* To change

To **Recharge**, rè-tshârje', *v. a.* To accuse in return; to attack anew.

Recheat, rè-tshète', *s.* A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the dogs are at fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.

To **Recheat**, rè-tshète', *v. n.* To blow the recheat.

Recidivation, rè-sĭd-è-vā'shŭn, *s.* Backsliding, falling again.

Recipe, rĕs'sè-pè, *s.* A medical prescription.

Recipient, rè-sĭp'pè-ĕnt, *s.* The receiver, that to which anything is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

Reciprocal, rè-sip'prŏ-kăl, *n. s.* An alternacy.

Reciprocal, rè-sĭp'prŏ-kăl, *a.* Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

Reciprocally, rè-sĭp'prŏ-kăl-è, *ad.* Mutually, interchangeably.

Reciprocalness, rè-sĭp'prŏ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Mutual return, alternateness.

To **Reciprocate**, rè-sĭp'prŏ-kāte, *v. n.* To act interchangeably, to alternate.

Reciprocation, rè-sĭp-prŏ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Alternation, action interchanged.

Reciprocity, rĕs-è-prŏs'è-tè, *s.* A mutual return. [ting off.

Recision, rè-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cut-

Recital, rè-sī'tăl, *s.* Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

Recitation, rĕs-sè-tā'shŭn, *s.* Repetition, rehearsal.

Recitative, rĕs-sè-tā-tèèv', } *s.* A kind

Recitativo, rĕs-se-tā-tèèv'ŏ, } of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song: chant.

To **Recite**, rè-site', *v. a.* To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To **Reck**, rĕk, *v. n.* To care, to heed.

To **Reck**, rĕk, *v. a.* To heed, to care for. Out of use.

Reckless, rĕk'lĕs, *a.* Careless, heedless, mindless.

Recklessness, rĕk'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Carelessness, negligence.

To **Reckon**, rĕk'kn, *v. a.* To number, to count; to esteem; to account.

To **Reckon**, rĕk'kn, *v. n.* To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependence upon.

Reckoner, rĕk'kn-ŭr, *s.* One who computes, one who calculates cost.

Reckoning, rĕk'kn-ĭng, *s.* Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host, account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

To **Reclaim**, rè-klāme', *v. a.* To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

Reclaimable, rè-klāme'â-bl, *a.* That may be reformed. [reformed.

Reclaimless, rè-klāme'lĕs, *a.* Not to be

To **Recline**, rè-klīne', *v. a.* To lean back, to lean sidewise.

To **Recline**, rè-klīne', *v. n.* To rest, to repose, to lean.

Recline, rè-klīne', *a.* In a leaning posture. [again.

To **Reclose**, rè-klōze', *v. a.* To close

To **Recludе**, rè-klūde', *v. a.* To open.

Reclusе, rè-klūse', *a.* Shut up, retired.

Reclusе, rè-klūse', *s.* A person shut up or retired.

Recoagulation, rè-kō-ăg-gŭ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Second coagulation.

Recognisance, rè-kŏg'nè-zânse, *s.* Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

To **Recognise**, rĕk'kŏg-nize', *v. a.* To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.

Recognisee, rè-kŏg-nè-zèè', *s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

Recognisor, rè-kŏg-nè-zŏr', *s.* He who gives the recognizance.

Recognition, rĕk-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Review, renovation of knowledge: knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

Recoil, rè-kŏil', *s.* A falling back.

To **Recoil**, rè-kŏil', *v. n.* To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail; to shrink.

To **Recoin**, rè-kŏin', *v. a.* To coin over again. [coining anew.

Recoinage, rè-kŏin'idje, *s.* The act of

To **Recollect**, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt', *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.

Recollection, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To **Recomfort**, rè-kŭm'fŭrt, *v. a.* To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To **Recommence**, rè-kŏm-mĕnse', *v. a.* To begin anew.

To **Recommend**, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd', *v. a.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.

Recommendable, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'â-bl, *a.* Worthy of recommendation.

Recommendation, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Recommendatory, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn'dā-tŭr-ē, *a.* That which recommends to another.

Recommender, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ŭr, *s.* One who recommends.

To Recommit, rē-kŏm-mĭt', *v. a.* To commit anew. [join anew.

To Recompact, rē-kŏm-pākt', *v. a.* To

To Recompense, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse, *v. a.* To repay, to require; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

Recompense, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse, *s.* Equivalent, compensation.

Recompilement, rē-kŏm-pīle'mĕnt, *s.* New compilement.

To Recompose, rē-kŏm-pōze', *v. a.* To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

Recomposition, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Composition renewed.

To Reconcile, rĕk'kŏn-sīle, *v. a.* To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make anything consistent; to restore to favour.

Reconcileable, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lâ-bl, *a.* Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Reconcileableness, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

Reconcilement, rĕk'kŏn-sīle-mĕnt, *s.* Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored, friendship renewed.

Reconciler, rĕk'kŏn-sī-lŭr, *s.* One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

Reconciliation, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl-ē-â'shŭn, *s.* Renewal of friendship.

To Recondense, rē-kŏn-dĕnse', *v. a.* To condense anew.

Recondite, rĕk'kŏn-dīte, *a.* Secret, profound, abstruse.

To Reconduct, rē-kŏn-dŭkt', *v. a.* To conduct again. [anew.

To Reconjoin, rē-kŏn-jŏin', *v. a.* To join

To Reconquer, rē-kŏng'kŭr, *v. a.* To conquer again.

To Reconsecrate, rē-kŏn'sē-krāte, *v. a.* To consecrate anew.

To Reconvene, rē-kŏn-vēne', *v. a.* To assemble anew. [vey again.

To Reconvey, rē-kŏn-vā', *v. a.* To con-

To Record, rē-kord', *v. a.* To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

Record, rĕk'ord, *or* rē-kord', *s.* Register, authentick memorial. [brance.

Recordation, rĕk-ŏr-dā'shŭn, *s.* Remem-

Recorder, rē-kord'ŭr, *s.* One whose business it is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

To Recover, rē-kŭv'ŭr, *v. a.* To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To Recover, rē-kŭv'ŭr, *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.

Recoverable, rē-kŭv'ŭr-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

Recovery, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ē, *s.* Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To Recount, rē-kŏŭnt', *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

Recountment, rē-kŏŭnt'mĕnt, *s.* Relation, recital.

Recourse, rē-kŏrse', *s.* Application as for help or protection; access.

Recreant, rĕk'krē-ânt, *a.* Cowardly, meanspirited; apostate, false.

To Recreate, rĕk'krē-âte, *v. a.* To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

Recreation, rĕk-krē-â'shŭn, *s.* Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

Recreative, rĕk'krē-â-tĭv, *a.* Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

Recreativeness, rĕk'krē-â-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being recreative.

Recrement, rĕk'krē-mĕnt, *s.* Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

Recremental, rĕk-krē-mĕn'tâl, }
Recrementitious, rĕk-krē-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs, } *a.* Drossy, superfluous, useless.

To Recriminate, rē-krĭm'ē-nāte, *v. n.* To return one accusation with another.

Recrimination, rē-krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Return of one accusation with another.

Recriminator, rē-krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr, *s.* He who returns one charge with another.

Recriminatory, rē-krĭm'mē-nā-tō-rē, *a.* Retorting accusation.

Recrudescent, rĕk-krōō-dĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing painful or violent again.

To Recruit, rē-krōōt', *v. a.* To repair anything wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

To Recruit, rē-krōōt', *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

Recruit, rē-krōōt', *s.* Supply of anything wasted; a new soldier.

Rectangle, rĕk'tăng-gl, *s.* A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

Rectangular, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Right-angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

Rectangularly, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr-lē, *ad.* With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rĕk'tè-fī-â-bl, *a.* Capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, rĕk-tè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of setting right what is wrong. In Chymistry, Rectification is drawing anything over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

To RECTIFY, rĕk'tè-fī, *v. a.* To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, rĕk-tè-lĭn'è-ûr, } *a.* Con-
RECTILINEOUS, rĕk-tè-lĭn'è-ŭs, } sisting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, rĕk'tè-tûde, *s.* Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rĕk'tûr, *s.* Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, rĕk-tō'rè-ăl, *a.* Belonging to the rector of a parish.

RECTORSHIP, rĕk'tûr-shĭp, *s.* The rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, rĕk'tûr-è, *s.* A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.

RECUBATION, rĕk-kû-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lying or leaning. [bency.

RECUMBENCE, rè-kŭm'bĕnse, RECUMBENCY, rè-kŭm'bĕn-sè, *s.* The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.

RECUMBENT, rè-kŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying, leaning. [coverable. Obsolete.

RECUPERABLE, rè-kū'pĕr-â-bl, *a.* Re-

RECUPERATION, rè-kū-pĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Recovery of a thing lost.

RECUPERATORY, rè-kū'pĕr-â-tŭr-è, *a.* Belonging to recovery.

RECUPERATIVE, rè-kū'pĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* (From the Latin *recupero*.) Tending to recovery.

To RECUR, rè-kûr', *v. n.* To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to; to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rè-kûr'rĕnse, } *s.* Return.
RECURRENCY, rè-kûr'rĕn-sè, }

RECURRENT, rè-kûr'rĕnt, *a.* Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rè-kûr'shŭn, *s.* Return.

RECURVATION, rè-kûr-vā'shŭn, } *s.* Flex-
RECURVITY, rè-kûr'vè-tè, } ure backwards. [ward.

RECURVOUS, rè-kûr'vŭs, *a.* Bent back-

RECUSANT, rè-kū'zănt, *or* rĕk'kū-zănt, *s.* A nonconformist.

To RECUSE, rè-kûze', *v. n.* To refuse. A judicial word.

RED, rĕd, *a.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rĕd'brĕst, *s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

REDCOAT, rĕd'kōte, *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

To REDDEN, rĕd'dn, *v. a.* To make red.

To REDDEN, rĕd'dn, *v. n.* To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rĕd'dĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Tendency to redness.

REDDITION, rĕd-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Restitution.

REDDITIVE, rĕd'dè-tĭv, *a.* Answering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rĕd'dl, *s.* A red ochreous earth.

REDE, rède, *s.* Counsel, advice. Obsolete.

To REDEEM, rè-dèèm', *v. a.* To ransom, to relieve from anything by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to free by paying an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin. [redemption.

REDEEMABLE, rè-dèèm'â-bl, *a.* Capable of

REDEEMABLENESS, rè-dèèm'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rè-dèèm'ûr, *s.* One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour.

To REDELIVER, rè-dè-lĭv'ûr, *v. a.* To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rè-dè-lĭv'ûr-è, *s.* The act of delivering back. [mand back.

To REDEMAND, rè-dè-mănd', *v. a.* To de-

REDEMPTION, rè-dĕm'shŭn, *s.* Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. [ransom.

REDEMPTORY, rè-dĕm'tŭr-è, *a.* Paid for

REDHOT, rĕd'hŏt, *a.* Heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATE, rè-dĭn'tè-grāte, *a.* Restored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rè-dĭn-tè-grā'shŭn, *s.* Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, rĕd-lĕd, *s.* Minium. [red.

REDNESS, rĕd'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being

REDOLENCE, rĕd'ō-lĕnse, } *s.* Sweet scent.
REDOLENCY, rĕd'ō-lĕn-sè, }

REDOLENT, rĕd'ō-lĕnt, *a.* Sweet of scent.

To REDOUBLE, rè-dŭb'bl, *v. a.* To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rè-dŭb'bl, *v. n.* To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rè-dŏŭt', *s.* The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

REDOUBTABLE, rè-dŏŭt'â-bl, *a.* Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rè-dŏŭt'ĕd, *a.* Dreadful, awful, formidable.

To REDOUND, rè-dŏŭnd', *v. n.* To be sent back by reaction; to conduce in the consequence.

To REDRESS, rè-drĕs', *v. a.* To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.

REDRESS, rè-drĕs', *s.* Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief. [fording remedy.

REDRESSIVE, rè-drĕs'sĭv, *a.* Succouring, af-

REDSHANK, rĕd'shăngk, *s.* A bird.

REDSTREAK, rĕd'strēke, *s.* An apple, cider fruit; cider pressed from the redstreak.

To REDUCE, rē-dūse', *v. a.* To bring back; obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT, rē-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

REDUCER, rē-dū'sŭr, *s.* One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rē-dū'sē-bl, *a.* Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rē-dū'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being reducible.

To REDUCT, rē-dŭkt', *v. a.* To reduce.

REDUCTION, rē-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of reducing; in Arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rē-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rē-dŭk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* By reduction, by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, rē-dŭn'dănse, } *s.* Super-
REDUNDANCY, rē-dŭn'dăn-sè, } fluity, superabundance.

REDUNDANT, rē-dŭn'dănt, *a.* Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.

REDUNDANTLY, rē-dŭn'dănt-lè, *ad.* Superfluously, superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rē-dū'plè-kāte, *v. a.* To double.

REDUPLICATION, rē-dū-plè-kā'shŭn *s.* The act of doubling. [ble.

REDUPLICATIVE, rē-dū'plè-kā-tĭv, *a.* Dou-

REDWING, rĕd'wĭng, *s.* A bird.

To RE-ECHO, rē-ĕk'kō, *v. n.* To echo back.

REECHY, rētsh'è, *a.* Smoky, sooty, tanned.

REED, rēēd, *s.* A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

REEDED, rēēd'ĕd, } *a.* Abounding with
REEDY, rēēd'è, } reeds.

To RE-EDIFY, rē-ĕd'è-fī, *v. a.* To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rēēd'lĕs, *a.* Being without reeds.

REEK, rēēk, *s.* Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rēēk, *v. n.* To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rēēk'è, *a.* Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rēēl, *s.* A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL, rēēl, *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle.

To REEL, rēēl, *v. n.* To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other. [lection.

RE-ELECTION, rē-è-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* Repeated

To RE-EMBATTLE, rē ĕm-bât'tl, *v. a.* To range again in battle array. [anew.

To RE-ENACT, rē-ĕn-ăkt', *v. a.* To enact

To RE-ENFORCE, rē-ĕn-fôrse', *v. a.* To strengthen with new assistance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē-ĕn-fôrse'mĕnt, *s* Fresh assistance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē-ĕn-jŏĕ, *v. a.* To enjoy anew, or a second time.

To RE-ENTER, rē-ĕn'tŭr, *v. a.* To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRONE, rē-ĕn-*th*rōne', *v. a.* To replace on a throne. [entering again.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē-ĕn'trânse, *s.* The act of

REERMOUSE, rēēr'mŏŭse, *s.* A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē-ĕ-stăb'lĭsh, *v. a.* To establish anew. [that re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē-ĕ-stăb'lĭsh-ŭr, *s.* One

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē-ĕ-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.

REEVE, rēēv, *s.* A steward. Obsolete.

To RE-EXAMINE, rē-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn, *v. a.* To examine anew.

To REFECT, rē-fĕkt', *v. n.* To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rē-fĕk'shŭn, *s.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rē-fĕk'tŭr-è, *or* rĕ'fĕk-tŭr-è, *s.* Room of refreshment, eating room.

To REFEL, rē-fĕl', *v. a.* To refute, to repress.

To REFER, rē-fĕr', *v. a.* To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rē-fĕr', *v. n.* To respect, to have relation; to appeal.

REFEREE, rĕf-ĕr-ēē', *s.* One to whom anything is referred.

REFERENCE, rĕf'ĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Relation, respect, allusion to; dismission to another tribunal. [ment anew.

To REFERMENT, rē-fĕr-mĕnt', *v. a.* To fer-

REFERRIBLE, rē-fĕr'rē-bl, *a.* Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, rē-fīne', *v. a.* To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, rē-fīne', *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rē-fīne'ĕd-lè, *ad.* With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fīne'mĕnt, *s.* The act of purifying by clearing anything from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fī'nŭr, *s.* Purifier, one who clears from dross or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilties.

To REFIT, rē-fĭt', *v. a.* To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rè-flĕkt', *v. a.* To throw back.

To REFLECT, rè-flĕkt', *v. n.* To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past, or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rè-flĕk'tĕnt, *a.* Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rè-flĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the act of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

REFLECTIVE, rè-flĕk'tĭv, *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rè-flĕk'tŭr, *s.* Considerer.

REFLEX, rè'flĕks, *a.* Thrown backward.

To REFLEX, rè-flĕks', *v. a.* To reflect; to bend or turn back.

REFLEXIBILITY, rè-flĕks-è-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rè-flĕks'è-bl, *a.* Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rè-flĕksĭv, *a.* Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, rè-flĕksĭv-lè, *ad.* In a backward direction.

To REFLOURISH, rè-flŭr'ĭsh, *v. a.* To flourish anew.

To REFLOW, rè-flō', *v. a.* To flow back.

REFLUENT, rĕf'flŭ-ĕnt, *a.* Running back.

REFLUX, rè'flŭks, *s.* Backward course.

To REFORM, rè-fôrm', *v. a.* To change from worse to better.

To REFORM, rè-fôrm', *v. n.* To grow better.

REFORM, rè-fôrm', *s.* Reformation.

REFORMATION, rĕf-fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* Change from worse to better.

REFORMER, rè-fôrm'ŭr, *s.* One who makes a change for the better.

REFORMIST, rè-fôrm'ĭst, *s.* One who is of the reformed churches; one who wishes for political reform.

To REFRACT, rè-frăkt', *v. a.* To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rè-frăk'shŭn, *s.* The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in Dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which it would have passed on had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rè-frăk'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rè-frăk'tŭr-è-nĕs, *s.* Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, rè-frăk'tŭr-è, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rĕf'frà-gà-bl, *a.* Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rè-frâne', *v. a.* To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rè-frâne', *v. n.* To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rè-frăn-jè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rè-frăn'jè-bl, *a.* Turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another.

REFRAINING, [of restraining.

REFRENATION, rĕf-frè-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act

To REFRESH, rè-frĕsh', *v. a.* To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches anything impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHES, [refreshes.

REFRESHER, rè-frĕsh'ŭr, *s.* That which

REFRESHMENT, rè-frĕsh'mĕnt, *s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rè-frĭd'jĕr-ânt, *a.* Cooling, mitigating heat.

REFRIGERATE, [cool.

To REFRIGERATE, rè-frĭd'jĕr-âte, *v. a.* To

REFRIGERATION, rè-frĭd-jĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rè-frĭd'jĕr-â-tĭv,
REFRIGERATORY, rè-frĭd'jĕr-â-tŭr-è, } *a.* Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rè-frĭd'jĕr-â-tŭr-è, *s.* The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; anything internally cooling.

REFT, rĕft. Part. of *Reave.* Deprived, taken away. Pret. of *Reave.* Took away.

REFUGE, rĕf'fûdje, *s.* Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, resource; expedient in distress.

To REFUGE, rĕf'fûdje, *v. a.* To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, [shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rĕf-fŭl'jĕnse, *s.* Splendour, brightness.

REFULGENT, [tering, splendid.

REFULGENT, rè-fŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Bright, glit-

To REFUND, rè-fŭnd', *v. a.* To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rè-fû'zăl, *s.* The act of refusing, denial of anything demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having anything before another, option.

To REFUSE, rè-fûze', *v. a.* To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, rè-fûze', *v. n.* Not to accept.

REFUSE, rĕf'fûse, *s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, rè-fû'zŭr, *s.* He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rè-fû'tăl, *s.* Refutation.

REFUTATION, rĕf-fû-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rè-fûte', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rè-gâne', *v. a.* To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rē'gâl, *a.* Royal, kingly.
REGALLY, rē'gâl-lē, *ad.* In a kingly manner. [entertain, to gratify.
To REGALE, rē-gāle', *v. a.* To refresh, to
REGALEMENT, rē-gāle'mĕnt, *s.* Refreshment, entertainment.
REGALIA, rē-gā'lē-â, *s.* Ensigns of royalty.
REGALITY, rē-găl'ē-tē, *s.* Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.
To REGARD, rē-gârd', *v. a,* To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.
REGARD, rē-gârd', *s.* Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reverence; look, aspect directed to another.
REGARDABLE, rē-gârd'â-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice. [gards.
REGARDER, rē-gârd'ûr, *s.* One that re-
REGARDFUL, rē-gârd'fûl, *a.* Attentive, taking notice of.
REGARDFULLY, rē-gârd'fûl-ē, *ad.* Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.
REGARDLESS, rē-gârd'lĕs, *a.* Heedless, negligent, inattentive.
REGARDLESSLY, rē-gârd'lĕs-lē, *ad.* Without heed.
REGARDLESSNESS, rē-gârd'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.
REGATTA, rē-găt'tâ, *s.* A kind of boat race.
REGENCY, rē'jĕn-sē, *s.* Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
To REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-âte, *v. a.* To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by the change of carnal nature to a Christian life.
REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-ât, *a.* Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.
REGENERATION, rē-jĕn-ĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.
REGENERATENESS, rē-jĕn'ĕr-ât-nĕs, *s.* The state of being regenerate.
REGENT, rē'jĕnt, *a.* Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.
REGENT, rē'jĕnt, *s.* Governour, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.
REGENTSHIP, rē'jĕnt-shĭp, *s.* Power of governing; deputed authority.
REGERMINATION, rē-jĕr-mē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sprouting again.
REGIBLE, rĕd'jē-bl, *a.* Governable.
REGICIDE, rĕd'jē-side, *s.* Murderer of a king; murder of a king.
REGIMEN, rĕd'jē-mĕn, *s.* That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.
REGIMENT, rĕd'jē-mĕnt, *s.* Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.
REGIMENTAL, rĕd-jē-mĕn'tâl, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military.
REGIMENTALS, rĕd-jē-mĕn'tâls, *s.* The uniform military dress of a regiment.
REGION, rē'jŭn, *s.* Tract of land, country, tract of space; part of the body, within; place.
REGISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tûr, *s.* An account of anything regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.
To REGISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tûr, *v. a.* To record, to preserve by authentick accounts.
REGISTRY, rĕd'jĭs-trē, *s.* The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.
REGNANT, rĕg'nânt, *a.* Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.
To REGORGE, rē-gôrge', *v. a.* To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.
To REGRADE, rē-grâde', *v. a.* To retire.
To REGRAFT, rē-grâft', *v. a.* To graft again [back.
To REGRANT, rē-grânt', *v. a.* To grant
To REGRATE, rē-grâte', *v. a.* To offend, to shock; not used; to engross, to forestall. [grosser.
REGRATER, rē-grâte'ûr, *s.* Forestaller, en-
To REGREET, rē-grēēt', *v. a.* To resalute, to greet a second time.
REGREET, rē-grēēt', *s.* Return or exchange of salutation. [of passing back.
REGRESS, rē'grĕs, *s.* Passage back, power
REGRESSION, rē-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of returning or going back.
REGRET, rē-grĕt', *s.* Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.
To REGRET, rē-grĕt', *v. a.* To repent, to grieve at. [compense. Obsolete.
REGUERDON, rē-gĕr'dŭn, *s.* Reward, re-
REGULAR, rĕg'ù-lâr, *a.* Agreeable to rule, consisting with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.
REGULAR, rĕg'ù-lâr, *s.* In the Roman Catholick Church, all persons are said to be regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
REGULARITY, rĕg-ù-lâr'ē-tē, *s.* Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.
REGULARLY, rĕg'ù-lâr-lē, *ad.* In a manner concordant to rule.
To REGULATE, rĕg'ù-lâte, *v. a.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct.
REGULATION, rĕg-ù-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rĕg'ù-lā-tûr, *s.* One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rè-gûr'jè-tāte, *v. a.* To throw back; to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rè-gûr-jè-tā'shŭn, *s.* Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

To REHABILITATE, rè-hăb-bil'lè-tāte, *v. a.* To restore a delinquent to his former rank and privileges.

To REHEAR, rè-hēre', *v. a.* To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rè-hĕr'săl, *s.* Repetition, recital; the recital of anything previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rè-hĕrse', *v. a.* To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rè-jĕkt', *v. a.* To dismiss without compliance of proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

REJECTION, rè-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To REIGN, rāne, *v. n.* To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rāne, *s.* Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, rè-ĭm-bŏd'è, *v. n.* To imbody again.

To REIMBURSE, rè-ĭm-bûrse', *v. a.* To repay, to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rè-ĭm-bûrse'mĕnt, *s.* Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rè-ĭm-prĕg'nāte, *v. a.* To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rè-ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* A second or repeated impression.

REIN, rāne, *s.* That part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; To give the reins, to give license.

To REIN, rāne, *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.

REINLESS, rāne'lĕs, *a.* Unchecked.

REINS, rānz, *s.* The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, rè-ĭn-sĕrt', *v. a.* To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE, rè-ĭn-spire', *v. a.* To inspire anew.

To REINSTALL, rè-ĭn-stâll', *v. a.* To seat again; to put again in possession.

To REINSTATE, rè-ĭn-stāte', *v. a.* To put again in possession.

To REINTEGRATE, rè-ĭn'tè-grāte, *v. a.* To renew with regard to any state or quality.

To REINVEST, rè-ĭn-vĕst', *v. a.* To invest anew.

To REJOICE, rè-jŏ̂se', *v. n.* To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rè-jŏ̂se', *v. a.* To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rè-jŏ̂'sûr, *s.* One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rè-jŏ̂n', *v. a.* To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rè-jŏ̂n', *v. n.* To answer to a reply; reply, answer.

REJOINDER, rè-jŏ̂n'dûr, *s.* Answer to a reply; reply, answer.

To REITERATE, rè-ĭt'tĕr-āte, *v. a.* To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rè-ĭt-tĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rè-jŭdje, *v. a.* To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

To REKINDLE, rè-kĭn'dl, *v. a.* To set on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rè-lâpse', *v. n.* To fall back into vice and errour; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

RELAPSE, rè-lâpse', *s.* Fall into vice or errour once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

RELAPSER, rè-lâp'sûr, *s.* One who again falls into vice.

To RELATE, rè-lāte', *v. a.* To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rè-lāte', *v. n.* To have reference, to have respect to.

RELATER, rè-lā'tûr, *s.* Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rè-lā'shŭn, *s.* Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect; reference; regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv, *a.* Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv, *s.* Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.

RELATIVELY, rĕl'ā-tĭv-lè, *ad.* As it respects something else, not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rĕl'ā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of having relation.

To RELAX, rè-lăks', *v. a.* To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.

To RELAX, rè-lăks', *v. n.* To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rĕl-ăks-ā'shŭn, *s.* Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAY, rè-lā', *s.* Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rè-lèse', *v. a.* To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.

RELEASE, rè-lèse', *s.* Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rĕl'ĕ-gāte, *v. a.* To banish, to exile.

RELEGATION, rĕl-ĕ-gā'shŭn, *s.* Exile, judicial banishment.

To RELENT, rè-lĕnt', *v. n.* To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.

To RELENT, rè-lĕnt', *v. a.* To slacken; to remit; to soften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rè lĕnt'lĕs, *a.* Unpitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANT, rĕl'ĕ-vånt, *a.* Relieving; being to the purpose.

RELEVATION, rĕl-ĕ-vā'shŭn, *s.* A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rè-lī'ånse, *s.* Trust, dependence, confidence.

RELICK, rĕl'ĭk, *s.* That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rĕl'ĭkt, *s.* A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, rè-lēēf', *s.* The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of anything by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismission of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rè-lēēv'â-bl, *a.* Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rè-lēēv', *v. a.* To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rè-lēēv'ŭr, *s.* One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rè-lēēv'ò, *s.* The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rè-līte', *v. a.* To light anew.

RELIGION, rè-lĭd'jŭn, *s.* Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of Divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.

RELIGIONARY, rè-lĭd'jŭn-â-rè, Relating to religion; pious.

RELIGIONIST, rè-lĭd'jŭn-ĭst, *s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, rè-lĭd'jŭs, *a.* Pious, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion: among the Romanists, one bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rè-lĭd'jŭs-lè, *ad.* Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rè-lĭd'jŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rè-lĭng'kwĭsh, *v. a.* To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rè-lĭng'kwĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* The act of forsaking.

RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh, *s.* Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in anything; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh, *v. a.* To give a taste to anything; to taste, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rĕl'ĭsh-â-bl, *a.* Having a relish.

To RELIVE, rè-lĭv', *v. n.* To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, rè-lŭv', *v. a.* To love in return.

RELUCENT, rè-lū'sĕnt, *a.* Shining, transparent.

To RELUCT, rè-lŭkt', *v. n.* To struggle against.

RELUCTANCE, rè-lŭk'tånse, } *s.* Unwill-
RELUCTANCY, rè-lŭk'tån-sè, } ingness, repugnance.

RELUCTANT, rè-lŭk'tånt, *a.* Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rĕl-lŭk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Repugnance, resistance.

To RELUME, rè-lūme', *v. a.* To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rè-lū'mĭn, *v. a.* To light anew.

To RELY, rè-lī', *v. n.* To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rè-måne', *v. n.* To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not comprised.

REMAIN, rè-måne', *s.* Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, rè-måne'dŭr, *s.* What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rè-måke', *v. a.* To make anew.

To REMAND, rè-månd', *v. a.* To send back, to call back.

REMANENT, rĕm'mâ-nĕnt, *s.* The part remaining.

REMARK, rè-mårk', *s.* Observation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rè-mårk', *v. a.* To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rè-mårk'â-bl, *a.* Observable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rè-mårk'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Observableness, worthy of observation.

REMARKER, rè-mårk'ŭr, *s.* Observer, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rè-mè'dè-â-bl, *a.* Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rè-mè'dè-åt, *a.* Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rĕm'mè-dè-lĕs, *a.* Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

REMEDILESSNESS, rĕm'è-dè-lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Incurableness.

REMEDY, rĕm'mè-dè, *s.* A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rĕm'mè-dè, *v. a.* To cure, to heal; to repair or remove mischief.

To REMEMBER, rè-mĕm'bŭr, *v. a.* To bear in mind anything; to recollect, to call to mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rè-mĕm'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rè-mĕm'brânse, *s.* Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rè-mĕm'brân-sŭr, *s.* One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMEMORATE, rè-mĕm'mò-râte, *v. a.* To call to remembrance; to remember.

To REMIGRATE, rĕm'è-grâte, *v. n.* To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rĕm-è-grâ'shŭn, *s.* Removal back again.

To REMIND, rè-mind', *v. a.* To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rĕm-mè-nĭs'sĕnse, *s.* Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rĕm-mè-nis-sĕn'shâl, *a.* Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, rè-mĭs', *a.* Slack; slothful; not intense. [forgiveness.

REMISSIBLE, rè-mĭs'sè-bl, *a.* Admitting

REMISSION, rè-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in Physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not quite go off before it returns again; release, forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, rè-mĭs'lè, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, rè-mĭs'nĕs, *s.* Carelessness, negligence.

To REMIT, rè-mĭt', *v. a.* To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.

To REMIT, rè-mĭt', *v. n.* To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in Physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

REMITMENT, rè-mĭt'mĕnt, *s.* The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, rè-mĭt'tânse, *s.* The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, rè-mĭt'tŭr, *s.* In Common Law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rĕm'nânt, *s.* Residue, that which is left. [left.

REMNANT, rĕm'nânt, *a.* Remaining, yet

REMOLTEN, rè-mòl'tn, *part.* Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rè-mŏn'strânse, *s.* Show, discovery; not used; strong representation.

To REMONSTRATE, rè-mŏn'strâte, *v. n.* To make a strong representation, to show reasons.

REMORA, rĕm'ò-râ, *s.* A let or obstacle; a fish that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.

REMORSE, rè-mòrse', *or* rè-mòrse', *s.* Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

REMORSEFUL, rè-mòrs'fûl, *a.* Tender, compassionate. Not used.

REMORSELESS, rè-mòrs'lĕs, *a.* Unpitying, cruel, savage.

REMOTE, rè-mòte', *a.* Distant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rè-mòte'lè, *ad.* At a distance.

REMOTENESS, rè-mòte'nĕs, *s.* State of being remote.

REMOTION, rè-mò'shŭn, *s.* The act of removing, the state of being removed to a distance.

REMOVABLE, rè-mòòv'â-bl, *s.* Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, rè-mòòv'âl, *s.* The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

To REMOVE, rè-mòòv', *v. a.* To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a distance.

To REMOVE, rè-mòòv', *v. n.* To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rè-mòòv', *s.* Change of place, translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away, the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rè-mòòvd', *part. a.* Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rè-mòòv'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, rè-mòòv'ŭr, *s.* One that removes. [again.

To REMOUNT, rè-mòûnt', *v. n.* To mount

REMUNERABLE, rè-mû'nĕr-â-bl, *a.* Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, rè-mû'nĕr-âte, *v. a.* To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rè-mû-nĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rè-mû'nĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* Exercised in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rè-mŭr'mŭr, *v. a.* To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

To REMURMUR, rē-mûr'mûr, *v. n.* To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENAL, rē'nāl, *a.* Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RENARD, rĕn'närd, *s.* The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rē-nās'sĕnt, *a.* Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rē-nās'sē-bl, *a.* Possible to be produced again. [sail again.

To RENAVIGATE, rē-nāv'vē-gāte, *v. a.* To

RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏûn'tûr, *s.* Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏûn'tûr, *v. n.* To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rĕnd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Rent.* To tear with violence, to lacerate. [tearer.

RENDER, rĕnd'ûr, *s.* One that rends, a

To RENDER, rĕn'dûr, *v. a.* To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

RENDER, rĕn'dûr, *s.* Surrender. Obsolete.

RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dē-vŏŏz', *s.* Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dē-vŏŏz', *v. n.* To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, rĕn-dish'ŭn, *s.* Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rĕn'nē-gāde, } *s.* One that
RENEGADO, rĕn-nē-gā'dō, } apostatizes from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.

To RENEGE, rē-nēg', *v. a.* To disown.

To RENEW, rē-nū', *v. a.* To restore to the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in Theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rē-nū'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rē-nū'âl, *s.* The act of renewing; renovation.

RENITENCY, rē-ni'tĕn-sē, *s.* That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

RENITENT, rē-ni'tĕnt, *a.* Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rĕn'nĭt, *s.* The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.—*See* RUNNET.

To RENOVATE, rĕn'nō-vāte, *v. a.* To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rĕn-nō-vā'shŭn, *s.* Renewal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, rē-nŏûnse', *v. a.* To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rē-nŏûnse'mĕnt, *s.* Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rē-nŏûn', *s.* Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread. [mous.

To RENOWN, rē-nŏûn', *v. a.* To make fa-

RENOWNED, rē-nŏûnd', *part. a.* Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENOWNLESS, rē-nŏûn'lĕs, *a.* Inglorious; without fame.

RENT, rĕnt, *s.* A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rĕnt, *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rĕnt, *s.* Revenue, annual payment; money paid for anything held of another.

To RENT, rĕnt, *v. a.* To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rĕnt'â-bl, *a.* That may be rented. [of rents.

RENTAL, rĕnt'âl, *s.* Schedule or account

RENTER, rĕnt'ûr, *s.* He that holds by paying rent.

RENTROLL, rĕnt'rōle, *s.* List of rents.

RENUNCIATION, rē-nŭn-shē-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rē-ôr-dāne', *v. a.* To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION, rē-ôr-dē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Repetition of ordination. [again.

To REPACIFY, rē-pās'sē-fī, *v. a.* To pacify

REPAID, rē-pāde'. Part. of *Repay.*

To REPAIR, rē-pāre', *v. a.* To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what was lost.

REPAIR, rē-pāre', *s.* Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rē-pāre', *v. n.* To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, rē-pāre', *s.* Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rē-pāre'ûr, *s.* Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rĕp'pâr-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being amended or retrieved.

REPARABLY, rĕp'pâr-â-blē, *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, rĕp-pâ-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rē-pâr'rā-tĭv, *s.* Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rĕp-pâr-tē', *s.* Smart reply.

To REPASS, rē-pās', *v. a.* To pass again, to pass back.

To REPASS, rē-pās', *v. n.* To go back in a road. [food; food, victuals.

REPAST, rē-pāst, *s.* A meal, act of taking

To REPAST, rē-pāst', *v. a.* To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rē-pās'tshûre, *s.* Entertainment.

To REPAY, rē-pā', *v. a.* To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rē-pā'mĕnt, *s.* The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rè-pèle', *v. a.* To recall, to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rè-pèle', *s.* Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rè-pète', *v. a.* To use again, to do again, to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rè-pè'tèd-lè, *ad.* Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rè-pè'tûr, *s.* One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rè-pèl', *v. a.* To drive back anything; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, rè-pèl', *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed; to Repel, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rè-pèl'lènt, *s.* An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rè-pèl'lûr, *s.* One that repels.

To REPENT, rè-pènt', *v. n.* To think on anything past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rè-pènt, *v. a.* To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rè-pènt'ânse, *s.* Sorrow for anything past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rè-pènt'ânt, *a.* Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEOPLE, rè-pèè'pl, *v. a.* To stock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rè-pêr-kûs', *v. n.* To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rè-pêr-kûsh'ûn, *s.* The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rè-pêr-kûs'sîv, *a.* Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rèp-pêr-tish'ûs, *a.* Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rèp'pêr-tûr-è, *s.* A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rèp-è-tish'ûn, *s.* Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rè-pîne', *v. n.* To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

REPINER, rè-pîne'ûr, *s.* One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rè-plâse', *v. a.* To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rè-plâte', *v. a.* To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rè-plânt', *v. a.* To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rè-plân-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of planting again

To REPLENISH, rè-plèn'nîsh, *v. a.* To stock, to fill, to consummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rè-plèn'nîsh, *v. n.* To be stocked.

REPLETE, rè-plète', *a.* Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rè-plè'shûn, *s.* The state of being overfull.

REPLEVIABLE, rè-plèv'vè-â-bl, } *a.* That
REPLEVISABLE, rè-plèv'vè-sâ-bl, } may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rè-plèv'vîn, } *v. a.* To take
To REPLEVY, rè-plèv'vè, } back or set at liberty anything seized, upon security given.

REPLICATION, rèp-plè-kâ'shûn, *s.* Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.

REPLIER, rè-plî'ûr, *s.* He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPLY, rè-plî', *v. n.* To answer, to make a return to an answer.

REPLY, rè-plî', *s.* Answer, return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, rè-pôl'lîsh, *v. a.* To polish again

To REPORT, rè-pôrt', *v. a.* To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rè pôrt', *s.* Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

REPORTER, rè-pôrt'ûr, *s.* Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rè-pôrt'îng-lè, *ad.* By common fame.

REPOSAL, rè-pô'zâl, *s.* The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, rè-pôze', *v. a.* To lay to rest, to place as in confidence or trust.

To REPOSE, rè-pôze', *v. n.* To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rè-pôze', *s.* Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

REPOSEDNESS, rè-pô'zêd-nês, *s.* State of being at rest.

To REPOSITE, rè-pôz'zît, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, rè-pô-zish'ûn, *s.* The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rè-pôz'è-tûr-è, *s.* A place where anything is safely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rè pôz-zês', *v. a.* To possess again.

To REPREHEND, rèp-prè-hènd', *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, rèp-prè-hènd'ûr, *s.* Blamer, censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rèp-prè-hèn'sè-bl, *a.* Blameable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rèp-prè-hèn'sè-blnês, *s.* Blameableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, rèp-prè-hèn'sè-blè, *ad.* Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rèp-prè-hèn'shûn, *s.* Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rèp-prè-hèn'sîv, *a.* Given in reproof.

To REPRESENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt', *v. a.* To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

REPRESENTATION, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'ā-tĭv, *s.* Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'ā-tĭv, *a.* One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which anything is shown.

REPRESENTER, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'ŭr, *s.* One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* Image, or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, rē-prĕs', *v. a.* To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, rē-prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Having power to repress, acting to repress.

REPRIEVAL, rē-prēēv'ăl, *s.* Respite.

To REPRIEVE, rē-prēēv', *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prēēv', *s.* Respite after sentence of death; respite.

To REPRIMAND, rĕp-prē-mănd', *v. a.* To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rĕp-prē-mănd', *s.* Reproof, reprehension.

To REPRINT, rē-prĭnt', *v. a.* To renew the impression of anything; to print a new edition.

REPRINT, rē-prĭnt', *s.* A new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prī'zăl, *s.* Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rē-prīze', *s.* The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rē-prōtsh', *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rē-prōtsh', *s.* Censure, infamy, shame.

REPROACHABLE, rē-prōtsh'ā-bl, *a.* Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rē-prōtsh'fŭl, *a.* Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rē-prōtsh'fŭl-è, *ad.* Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.

REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte, *a.* Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte, *s.* A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte, *v. a.* To disallow, to reject: to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rĕp'prō-bāte-nĕs, *s.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rĕp-prō-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.

To REPRODUCE, rē-prō-dūse', *v. a.* To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCER, rē-prō-dū'sŭr, *s.* One who produces anew.

REPRODUCTION, rē-prō-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rē-prōōf', *s.* Blame to the face, reprehension.

REPROVABLE, rē-prōōv'ā-bl, *a.* Blameable, worthy of reprehension.

To REPROVE, rē-prōōv', *v. a.* To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, rē-prōōv'ŭr, *s.* A reprehender one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, rē-prōōn', *v. a.* To prune a second time.

REPTILE, rĕp'tĭl, *a.* Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rĕp'tĭl, *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb'lē-kăn, *a.* Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb'lē-kăn, *s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICANISM, rē-pŭb'lē-kăn-ĭzm, *s.* Attachment to a republican government.

REPUBLICK, rē-pŭb'lĭk, *s.* Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

To REPUBLISH, rē-pŭb'lĭsh, *v. a.* To publish anew.

REPUDIABLE, rē-pū'dē-ā-bl, *or* rē-pū'jē-ā-bl, *a.* Fit to be rejected or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rē-pū'dē-āte, *or* rē-pū'jē-āte, *v. a.* To divorce, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rē-pū-dē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rē-pŭg'nănse, } *s.* Incon-
REPUGNANCY, rē-pŭg'năn-sè, } sistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions.

REPUGNANT, rē-pŭg'nănt, *a.* Disobedient, reluctant; contrary, opposite.

REPUGNANTLY, rē-pŭg'nănt-lè, *ad.* Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, rē-pŭl'lū-lāte, *v. n.* To bud again.

REPULSE, rē-pŭlse', *s.* The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rē-pŭlse', *v. a.* To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rē-pŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of driving off from itself.

Repulsive, rè-pŭl'sĭv, *a.* Driving off. having the power to beat back or drive off. [again.

To **Repurchase,** rè-pŭr'tshăs, *v. a.* To buy

Reputable, rĕp'pū-tà-bl, *a.* Honourable, not infamous. [discredit.

Reputably, rĕp'pū-tà-blè, *ad.* Without

Reputation, rĕp'pū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Credit, honour, character of good.

To **Repute,** rè-pūte', *v. a.* To hold, to account, to think.

Repute, rè-pūte', *s.* Character, reputation, established opinion.

Reputeless, rè-pūte'lĕs, *a.* Disreputable, disgraceful. [repute, credit.

Request, rè-kwĕst', *s.* Petition, entreaty.

To **Request,** rè-kwĕst', *v. a.* To ask, to solicit, to entreat. [licitor.

Requester, rè-kwĕst'ŭr, *s.* Petitioner, so-

To **Requicken,** rè-kwĭk'kn, *v. a.* To reanimate.

Requiem, rē'kwè-ĕm, *s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace. [required.

Requirable, rè-kwī'rà-bl, *a.* Fit to be

To **Require,** rè-kwīre', *v. a.* To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.

Requisite, rĕk'wè-zĭt, *a.* Necessary, required by the nature of things.

Requisite, rĕk'wè-zĭt, *s.* Anything necessary.

Requisitely, rĕk'wè-zĭt-lè, *ad.* Necessarily, in a requisite manner.

Requisiteness, rĕk'wè-zit-nĕs, *s.* Necessity, the state of being requisite.

Requisition, rĕk-kwè-zish'ŭn, *s.* A requiring or demanding of something.

Requital, rè-kwī'tăl, *s.* Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.

To **Requite,** rè-kwīte', *v. a.* To retaliate good or ill, to recompense.

Rereward, rēre'wârd, *s.* The rear or last troop.

To **Resail,** rè-sāle', *v. a.* To sail back.

Resale, rè'sāle, *s.* Sale at second hand.

To **Resalute,** rè-sà-lūte', *v. a.* To salute or greet anew. [abrogate a law.

To **Rescind,** rè-sĭnd', *v. a.* To cut off; to

Rescission, rè-sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cutting off, abrogation.

Rescissory, rè-sĭz'zŭr-rè, *a.* Having the power to cut off.

To **Rescribe,** rè-skrībe', *v. a.* To write back, to write over again.

Rescript, rē'skrĭpt, *s.* Edict of an emperor.

To **Rescue,** rĕs'kū, *v. a.* To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Rescue, rĕs'kū, *s.* Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

Rescuer, rĕs'kū-ŭr, *s.* One that rescues.

Research, rè-sĕrtsh', *s.* Inquiry, search.

To **Research,** rè-sĕrtsh', *v. a.* To examine, to inquire.

To **Reseat,** rè-sēte', *v. a.* To seat again.

Reseizer, rè-sē'zŭr, *s.* One that seizes again.

Reseizure, rè-sē'zhŭre, *s.* Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.

Resemblance, rè-zĕm'blânse, *s.* Likeness, similitude, representation.

To **Resemble,** rè-zĕm'bl, *v. a.* To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.

To **Resend,** rè-sĕnd', *v. a.* To send back, to send again.

To **Resent,** rè-zĕnt', *v. a.* To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

Resenter, rè-zĕnt'ŭr, *s.* One who feels injuries deeply.

Resentful, rè-zĕnt'fûl, *a.* Easily provoked to anger and long retaining it.

Resentingly, rè-zĕnt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With deep sense, with strong perception with continued anger.

Resentive, rè-zĕn'tĭv, *a.* Easily excited to resent.

Resentment, rè-zĕnt'mĕnt, *s.* Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.

Reservation, rĕz-ĕr-vā'shŭn, *s.* Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.

Reservatory, rè-zĕr'vā-tŭr-è, *s.* Place in which anything is reserved or kept.

To **Reserve,** rè-zĕrv', *v. a.* To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.

Reserve, rè zĕrv', *s.* Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

Reserved, rè-zĕrvd', *a.* Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank. [serve; coldly.

Reservedly, rè-zĕrvd'lè, *ad.* With re-

Reservedness, rè-zĕrvd'nĕs, *s.* Closeness, want of openness. [serves.

Reserver, rè-zĕr'vŭr, *s.* One that re-

Reservoir, rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr', *s.* Place where anything is kept in store.

To **Resettle,** rè-sĕt'tl, *v. a.* To settle again.

Resettlement, rè-sĕt'tl-mĕnt, *s.* The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

To **Reside,** rè-zīde', *v. n.* To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

Residence, rĕz'è-dĕnse, *s.* Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling: that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Resident, rĕz'è-dĕnt, *a.* Dwelling or having abode in any place.

Resident, rĕz'è-dĕnt, *s.* An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador

Residentiary, rĕz-ē-dĕn'shĕr-ē, *a.* Holding residence.

Residual, rē-zĭd'jŭ-ăl, } *a.* Relating to
Residuary, rē-zĭd'jŭ-ăr-ē, } the residue; relating to the part remaining.

Residue, rĕz'zē-dū, *s.* The remaining part, that which is left.

To Resign, rē-zīne', *v. a.* To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to Providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

Resignation, rĕz-zĭg-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

Resigner, rē-zī'nŭr, *s.* One that resigns.

Resignment, rē-zīne'mĕnt, *s.* Act of resigning.

Resilience, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnse, } *s.* The act of
Resiliency, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕn-sē, } starting or leaping back. [springing back.

Resilient, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnt, *a.* Starting or

Resilition, rĕz-ē-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of springing back.

Resin, rĕz'ĭn, *s.* A secretion from some vegetable, which either flows naturally or is procured by art, and will dissolve in oil or spirit, but not in an aqueous menstruum.

Resinous, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs, *a.* Containing resin, consisting of resin.

Resinousness, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being resinous.

Resipiscence, rĕs-ē-pĭs'sĕnse, *s.* Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To Resist, rē-zĭst', *v. a.* To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

Resistance, rē-zĭst'ânse, *s.* The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression. [sists.

Resistant, rē-zĭs'tânt, *a.* Whatever re-

Resistibility, rē-zĭst-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of resisting. [resisted.

Resistible, rē-zĭst'ē-bl, *a.* That may be

Resistless, rē-zĭst'lĕs, *a.* Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

Resolvable, rē-zŏl'vă-bl, *a.* That may be analyzed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

Resoluble, rĕz'ŏ-lū-bl, *a.* That may be melted or dissolved.

To Resolve, rē-zŏlv', *v. a.* To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve, to analyze.

To Resolve, rē-zŏlv', *v. n.* To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved. [termination.

Resolve, rē-zŏlv', *s.* Resolution, fixed de-

Resolvedly, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-lē, *ad.* With firmness and constancy.

Resolvedness, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Resolution, constancy, firmness.

Resolvent, rē-zŏl'vĕnt, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution.

Resolver, rē-zŏlv'ŭr, *s.* One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

Resolute, rĕz'ŏ-lūte, *a.* Determined, constant, firm.

Resolutely, rĕz'ŏ-lūte-lē, *ad.* Determinately, steadily.

Resoluteness, rĕz'ŏ-lūte-nĕs, *s.* Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

Resolution, rĕz-ŏ-lū'shŭn, *s.* Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating anything into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Resolutive, rē-zŏl'ū-tĭv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve. [sound.

Resonance, rĕz'zŏ-nânse, *s.* Sound, re-

Resonant, rĕz'zŏ-nânt, *a.* Sounding, resounding.

To Resorb, rē-sŏrb', *v. n.* To swallow up.

To Resort, rē zŏrt', *v. n.* To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

Resort, rē-zŏrt', *s.* Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.

To Resound, rē-zŏŭnd', *v. a.* To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds. [back.

To Resound, rē-zŏŭnd', *v. n.* To be echoed

To Resound, rē'sŏŭnd, *v. a.* To sound again.

Resource, rē-sŏrse', *s.* Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient. [resources.

Resourceless, rē-sŏrse'lĕs, *a.* Devoid of

To Resow, rē-sō', *v. a.* To sow anew.

To Respeak, rē-spēke', *v. n.* To answer.

To Respect, rē-spĕkt', *v. a.* To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence, to have relation to; to look toward.

Respect, rē-spĕkt', *s.* Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; good will; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

Respectability, rē-spĕk-tă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* State of being respectable.

Respectable, rē-spĕk'tă-bl, *a.* Deserving of respect or regard.

Respecter, rē-spĕkt'ŭr, *s.* One that has partial regard.

Respectful, rē-spĕkt'fŭl, *a.* Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

Respectfully, rē-spĕkt'fŭl-ē, *ad.* With some degree of reverence.

Respective, rē-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rè-spĕk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* Particularly, as each belongs to each, relatively, not absolutely.

RESPERSION, rè-spĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rĕs-pè-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rè-spīre', *v. n.* To breathe, to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt, *s.* Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

To RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt, *v. a.* To relieve by a pause, to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rè-splĕn'dĕnse, } *s.* Lustre, splendour.
RESPLENDENCY, rè-splĕn'dĕn-sè, }

RESPLENDENT, rè-splĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rè-splĕn'dĕnt-lè, *ad.* With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

To RESPOND, rè-spŏnd', *v. n.* To answer; to correspond, to suit.

RESPONDENT, rè-spŏn'dĕnt, *s.* An answerer in a suit, one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rè-spŏnse', *s.* An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBILITY, rè-spŏn-sè-bĭl'è-tè, *s.* State of being obliged to answer or account for.

RESPONSIBLE, rè-spŏn'sè-bl, *a.* Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rè-spŏn'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rè-spŏn'shŭn, *s.* The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rè-spŏn'sĭv, *a.* Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, rè-spŏn'sŭr-è, *a.* Containing answer.

REST, rĕst, *s.* Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death, stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which anything leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rĕst, *s.* Others, those which remain.

To REST, rĕst, *v. n.* To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion; to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rĕst, *v. a.* To lay to rest, to lay as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, rè-stăg'nănt, *a.* Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rè-stăg'nāte, *v. n.* To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rè-stăg-nā'shŭn, *s.* The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rĕs-tā-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of recovering to the former state.

To RESTEM, rè-stĕm', *v. a.* To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rĕst'fûl, *a.* Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rĕst-hăr'rō, *s.* A plant.

RESTIFF, rĕs'tĭf, *a.* Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.

RESTIFNESS, rĕs'tĭf-nĕs, *s.* Obstinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rè-stĭngk'shŭn, *s.* The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rĕs-tè-tū'shŭn, *s.* The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rĕst'lĕs, *a.* Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rĕst'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rĕst'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rè-stō'rā-bl, *a.* That may be restored.

RESTORATION, rĕs-tō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rè-stŏ'rā-tĭv, *a.* That has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rè-stŏ'rā-tĭv, *s.* A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rè-stōre', *v. a.* To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rè-stō'rŭr, *s.* One that restores.

To RESTRAIN, rè-strāne', *v. a.* To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rè-strā'nā-bl, *a.* Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rè-strā'nĕd-lè, *ad.* With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rè-strā'nŭr, *s.* One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rè-strānt', *s.* Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hinderance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rè-strĭkt', *v. a.* To limit, to confine.

RESTRICTION, rè-strĭk'shŭn, *s.* Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rè-strĭk'tĭv, *a.* Expressing limitation; styptick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rè-strĭk'tĭv-lè, *ad.* With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rè-strĭnje', *v. a.* To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rè-strĭn'jĕnt, *s.* That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, rĕs'tè, *s.* Obstinate in standing still. *See* RESTIFF.

To RESUBLIME, rè-sŭb-līme', *v. a.* To sublime another time.

To RESULT, rè-zŭlt', *v. n.* To fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rè-zŭlt', *s.* Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, rè-zū'mâ-bl, *a.* That may be taken back.

To RESUME, rè-zūme', *v. a.* To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as, to resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rè-zŭm'shŭn, *s.* The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rè-zŭm'tĭv, *a.* Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rè-sū-pè-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rè-sŭr-vā', *v. a.* To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, rĕz-ŭr-rĕk'shŭn, *s.* Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rè-sŭs'sè-tāte, *v. a.* To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rè-sŭs-sè-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

RESUSCITATIVE, rè-sŭs'sè-tā-tĭv, *a.* Reviving; recalling to life.

To RETAIL, rè-tāle', *v. a.* To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts. [ties.

RETAIL, rè-tāle', *s.* Sale by small quanti-

RETAILER, rè-tā'lŭr, *s.* One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, rè-tāne', *v. a.* To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rè-tā'nŭr, *s.* An adherent, a dependent, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependant, or being in dependance; a fee to secure the services of a counsel.

To RETAKE, rè-tāke', *v. a.* To take again.

To RETALIATE, rè-tăl'è-āte, *v. a.* To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rè-tăl-è-ā'shŭn, *s.* Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rè-tărd', *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rè-tărd', *v. n.* To stay back.

RETARDATION, rĕt-tăr-dā'-shŭn, *s.* Hinderance, the act of delaying. [structor

RETARDER, rè-tărd'ŭr, *s.* Hinderer, ob-

To RETCH, rĕtsh, *or* rētsh, *v. n.* To force up something from the stomach. [used.

RETCHLESS, rĕtsh'lĕs, *a.* Careless, not

RETECTION, rè-tĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of discovering to the view.

RETENTION, rè-tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rè-tĕn'tĭv, *a.* Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rè-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Having the quality of retention. [by silence.

RETICENCE, rĕt'tè-sĕnse, *s.* Concealment

RETICLE, rĕt'è-kl, *a.* A small net.

RETICULAR, rè-tĭk'ù-lăr, *a.* Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rè-tik'ù-lā-tĕd, *a.* Made of network.

RETIFORM, rĕt'tè-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a net.

RETINA, rĕt'tè-nâ, *s.* The optick nerve which receives the image of the object in vision.

RETINUE, rĕt'è-nù, *or* rè-tĭn'nù, *s.* A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

To RETIRE, rè-tīre', *v. n.* To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a public station; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rè-tīre', *v. a.* To withdraw, to take away. [Not in use.

RETIRE, rè-tīre', *s.* Retreat, retirement.

RETIRED, rè-tīrd', *part. a.* Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rè-tīrd'nĕs, *s.* Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, rè-tīre'mĕnt, *s.* Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rè-tōld', *part. pass.* of *Retell.* Related or told again.

To RETORT, rè-tôrt', *v. a.* To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rè-tôrt', *s.* A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rè-tôrt'ŭr, *s.* One that retorts.

RETORTION, rè-tôr'shŭn, *s.* The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rè-tŏs', *v. a.* To toss back.

To RETOUCH, rè-tŭtsh', *v. a.* To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rè-trāse', *v.a.* To trace back.

To RETRACT, rètrăkt', *v. a.* To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rĕt-trăk-tā'shŭn, *s.* Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rè-trăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, ré-trète', *s.* Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superiour force.

To RETREAT, ré-trète', *v.n.* To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superiour enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, ré-trè'tĕd, *part. adj.* Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, ré-trĕnsh', *v.a.* To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, ré-trĕnsh', *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, ré-trĕnsh'mĕnt, *s.* The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, ré-trĭb'ûte, *v. a.* To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTION, rĕt-trė-bû'shŭn, *s.* Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, ré-trĭb'ù-tĭv, } *a.* Repay-
RETRIBUTORY, ré-trĭb'ù-tŭr-ė, } ing, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, ré-trèév'â-bl, *a.* That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, ré-trèév', *v.a.* To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back. [things past.

To RETROACT, ré-trò-âkt', *v. a.* To act on

RETROACTIVE, ré-trò-âk'tĭv, *a.* Acting with regard to things past.

RETROCESSION, ré-trò-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rĕt-trò-grâ-dâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rĕt'trò-grâde, *a.* Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rĕt-trò-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rĕt' trò-spĕkt, *s.* Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rĕt-trò-spĕk'shŭn, *s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rĕt-trò-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Looking backwards. [turn.

To RETUND, ré-tŭnd', *v. a.* To blunt, to

To RETURN, ré-tûrn', *v. n.* To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit, after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, ré-tûrn', *v.a.* To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, ré-tûrn', *s.* Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital, act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, ré-tûrn'â-bl, *a.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, ré-tûrn'ûr, *s.* One who pays or remits money.

REVE, réve, *s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

RETURNLESS, ré-tûrn'lĕs, *a.* Admitting of no return.

To REVEAL, ré-vèle' *v.a.* To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from Heaven.

REVEALER, ré-vè'lûr, *s.* Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, rĕv'ĕl, *v.n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rĕv'ĕl, *s.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, rĕv-ĕl', *v.a.* To retract, to draw back. [unlawful assembly.

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'ĕl-rout, *s.* A mob, an

REVELATION, rĕv-ė-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from Heaven.

REVELLER, rĕv'ĕl-ûr, *s.* One who feasts with noisy jollity. [mirth.

REVELRY, rĕv'ĕl-rė, *s.* Loose jollity, festive

To REVENGE, ré-vĕnje', *v.a.* To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. [jury.

REVENGE, ré-vĕnje', *s.* Return of an in-

REVENGEFUL, ré-vĕnje'fûl, *a.* Vindictive, full of vengeance. [dictively.

REVENGEFULLY, ré-vĕnj'fûl-lė. *ad.* Vin-

REVENGER, ré-vĕn'jûr, *s.* One who revenges. [geance, return of an injury.

REVENGEMENT, ré-vĕnje'-mĕnt, *s.* Ven-

REVENGINGLY, ré-vĕn'jĭng-lė, *ad.* With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rĕv'ė-nû, *or* ré-vĕn'û, *s.* Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

REVERB, ré-vĕrb', *v. a.* To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, ré-vĕr'bĕr-ânt, *a.* Resounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, ré-vĕr'bĕr-âte, *v.a.* To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned

To REVERBERATE, ré-vĕr'bĕr-âte, *v.n.* To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, ré-vĕr-bĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, ré-vĕr'bĕr-â-tŭr-ė, *a.* Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, ré-vère', *v.a.* To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnse, *s.* Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnse, *v.a.* To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rĕv'ĕr-ĕn-sûr, *s.* One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd, *a.* Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

Reverent, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt, *a.* Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

Reverential, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'shăl, *a.* Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

Reverentially, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'shăl-ĕ, *ad.* With show of reverence.

Reverently, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt-lĕ, *ad.* Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

Reverer, rĕ-vē'rŭr, *s.* One who venerates, one who reveres.

Reversal, rĕ-vĕrs'ăl, *s.* Change of sentence.

To Reverse, rĕ-vĕrse', *v.a.* To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

Reverse, rĕ-vĕrse', *s.* Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

Reverseless, rĕ-vĕrse'lĕs, *a.* Not to be reversed.

Reversible, rĕ-vĕrs'ĕ-bl, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Reversion, rĕ-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

Reversionary, rĕ-vĕr'shŭn-ă-rĕ, *a.* To be enjoyed in succession.

Reversioner, rĕ-vĕr'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* One who has a reversion.

To Revert, rĕ-vĕrt', *v. a.* To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To Revert, rĕ-vĕrt', *v. n.* To return, to fall back.

Revert, rĕ-vĕrt', *s.* Return, recurrence.

Revertible, rĕ-vĕrt'ĕ-bl, *a.* Returnable.

Revery, rĕv'ĕr-ĕ, *s.* Loose musing, irregular thought.

To Revest, rĕ-vĕst', *v. a.* To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

Revestiary, rĕ-vĕs'tshĕ-ă-rĕ, *s.* Place where dresses are reposited.

To Revictual, rĕ-vĭt'tl, *v. a.* To stock with victuals again.

To Review, rĕ-vū', *v. a.* To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

Review, rĕ-vū', *s.* Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

To Revile, rĕ-vīle', *v. a.* To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

Revile, rĕ-vīle', *s.* Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.

Reviler, rĕ-vīle'ŭr, *s.* One who reviles.

Revilingly, rĕ-vīle'ĭng-lĕ, *ad.* In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

Revisal, rĕ-vī'zăl, *s.* Review, re-examination.

To Revise, rĕ-vīze', *v. a.* To review, to overlook.

Revise, rĕ-vīze', *s.* Review, re-examination; among printers second proof of a sheet corrected

Reviser, rĕ-vī'zŭr, *s.* Examiner, superintendent.

Revision, rĕ-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Review.

To Revisit, rĕ-vĭz'ĭt, *v. a.* To visit again.

Revival, rĕ-vī'văl, *s.* Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To Revive, rĕ-vīve', *v. n.* To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.

To Revive, rĕ-vīve', *v. a.* To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

Reviver, rĕ-vī'vŭr, *s.* That which invigorates or revives.

To Revivificate, rĕ-vĭv'ĕ-fĕ-kāte, *v. a.*

To Revivify, rĕ-vĭv'ĕ-fī, To recall to life.

Revivification, rĕ-vĭv'ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of recalling to life.

Reviviscency, rĕv-vĕ-vĭs'sĕn-sĕ, *s.* Renewal of life.

Reunion, rĕ-ūn'yŭn, *s.* Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

To Reunite, rĕ-ū-nīte', *v. a.* To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

To Reunite, rĕ-ū-nīte', *v. n.* To cohere again.

Revocable, rĕv'ō-kă-bl, *a.* That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

Revocableness, rĕv'ō-kă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being revocable.

To Revocate, rĕv'ō-kāte, *v. a.* To recall, to call back.

Revocation, rĕv-ō-kā'shŭn, *s.* Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

To Revoke, rĕ-vōke', *v. a.* To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.

Revokement, rĕ-vōke'mĕnt, *s.* Repeal, recall.

To Revolt, rĕ-vōlt', *or* rĕ-vōlt', *v. n.* To fall off from one to another.

Revolt, rĕ-vōlt', *s.* Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

Revolted, rĕ-vōlt'ĕd, *part. adj.* Having swerved from duty.

Revolter, rĕ-vōlt'ŭr, *s.* One who changes sides, a deserter; one who rebels.

To Revolve, rĕ-vŏlv', *v. n.* To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

To Revolve, rĕ-vŏlv', *v. a.* To roll anything round; to consider, to meditate on.

Revolution, rĕv-vō-lū'shŭn, *s.* Course of anything which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

Revolutionary, rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-â-rē, *a.* Founded on a revolution.

Revolutionist, rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-ĭst, *s.* An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.

To Revomit, rē-vŏm'ĭt, *v. a.* To vomit, to vomit again.

Revulsion, rē-vŭl'shŭn, *s.* The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To Reward, rē-wârd', *v. a.* To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

Reward, rē-wârd', *s.* Recompense given for good: it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

Rewardable, rē-wârd'â-bl, *a.* Worthy of reward.

Rewarder, rē-wârd'ûr, *s.* One who rewards, one that recompenses.

To Reword, rē-wûrd', *v. a.* To repeat in the same words.

Rhabarbarate, râ-bâr'bâ-râte, *a.* Impregnate or tinctured with rhubarb.

Rhabdomancy, râb'dō mân-sē, *s.* Divination by a wand.

Rhapsodist, râp'sō-dĭst, *s.* One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Rhapsody, râp'sō-dē, *s.* Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connexion. —*See* Rapsody.

Rhetorick, rĕt'tō-rĭk, *s.* The art of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.

Rhetorical, rē-tŏr'ē-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.

Rhetorically, rē-tŏr'ē-kâl-ē, *ad.* Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

To Rhetoricate, rē-tŏr'ē-kâte, *v. n.* To play the orator, to attack the passions.

Rhetorician, rĕt-tō-rish'ŭn, *s.* One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

To Rhetorize, rĕt'tō-rize, *v. n.* To play the orator.

To Rhetorize, rĕt'tō-rize, *v. a.* To represent by an oratorical figure.

Rheum, rōōm, *s.* A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

Rheumatick, rōō-mât'ĭk, *a.* Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

Rheumatism, rōō'mâ-tĭzm, *s.* A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours. [ture.

Rheumy, rōō'mē, *a.* Full of sharp moisRhinoceros, rī-nŏs'sĕ-rŏs, *s.* A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in its front.

Rhomb, rŭmb, *s.* A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

Rhombick, rŭm'bĭk, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Rhomboid, rŭm'bŏĭd, *s.* A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Rhomboidal, rŭm-bŏĭd'âl, *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Rhubarb, rōō'bârb, *s.* A medical root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

Rhyme, rīme, *s.* An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To Rhyme, rīme, *v. n.* To agree in sound; to make verses.

Rhymer, rī'mûr, } *s.* One who makes
Rhymster, rīme'stûr, } rhymes, a versifier. A word of contempt.

Rhythm, rĭth'm, *s.* The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

Rhythmical, rĭth'mĕ kâl, *a.* Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another. [*Rhythm.*

Rhythmus, rĭth'mŭs, *s.* The same as

Rib, rĭb, *s.* A bone in the body, any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

Ribald, rĭb'bŭld, *s.* A loose, mean wretch.

Ribaldish, rĭb'bŭld-ĭsh, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry.

Ribaldry, rĭb'bŭld-rē, *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Riband, rĭb'bĭn, *s.* A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Ribbed, rĭbbd, *a.* Furnished with ribs; enclosed as the body by ribs.

Ribbon, rĭb'bĭn.—*See* Riband.

To Ribroast, rĭb'rōst, *v. a.* To beat soundly. A cant word.

Ribwort, rĭb'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

Rice, rise, *s.* One of the esculent grains.

Rich, rĭtsh, *a.* Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

Riches, rĭtsh'ĭz, *s.* Wealth, money, or possessions; splendid, sumptuous appearance. [ly, plenteously.

Richly, rĭtsh'lē, *ad.* Wealthily, splendidRichness, rĭtsh'nĕs, *s.* Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

Rick, rĭk, *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

Rickets, rĭk'kĭts, *s.* The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. [rickets.

Rickety, rĭk'ĭt-ē, *a.* Diseased with the

RID, rĭd. *Pret.* of *Ride.*

To RID, rĭd, *v. a.* To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

RIDDANCE, rĭd'dânse, *s.* Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rĭd'dn. The *part.* of *Ride.*

RIDDLE, rĭd'dl, *s.* An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; anything puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl, *v. a.* To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl, *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

RIDDLER, rĭd'dl-ûr, *s.* One who speaks ambiguously. [manner of a riddle.

RIDDLINGLY, rĭd'dl-ĭng-lē, *ad.* In the

To RIDE, rīde, *v. n.* To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.

To RIDE, rīde, *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.

RIDER, rī'dûr, *s.* One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE, rĭdje, *s.* The top of the back; the rough top of anything; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rĭdje, *v. a.* To form a ridge

RIDGIL, rĭd'jĭl, } *s.* A ram half cas-
RIDGLING, rĭdje'lĭng, } trated.

RIDGY, rĭd'jē, *a.* Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle, *s.* Wit of that species which provokes laughter.

To RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle, *v. a.* To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs, *a.* Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-lē, *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rī'dĭng, *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rī'dĭng, *s.* A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rī'dĭng-kōte, *s.* A coat made to keep out the weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rī'dĭng-hŭd, *s.* A hood used by women when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDOTTO, rē-dŏt'tō, *s.* An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.

RIE, rī, *s.* An esculent grain.

RIFE, rīfe, *a.* Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. [dantly.

RIFELY, rīfe'lē, *ad.* Prevalently, abun-

RIFENESS, rīfe-nĕs, *s.* Prevalence, abundance. [indentations inside.

RIFLE, rī'fl, *s.* A sort of gun with spiral

To RIFLE, rī'fl, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLEMAN, rī'fl-mân, *s.* One armed with a rifle. [pillager.

RIFLER, rī'flûr, *s.* Robber, plunderer,

RIFT, rĭft, *s.* A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rĭft, *v. a.* To cleave, to split.

To RIFT, rĭft, *v. n.* To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rĭg, *v. a.* To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rĭg-â-dōōn', *s.* A dance.

RIGATION, rī-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of watering.

RIGGER, rĭg'gûr, *s.* One that rigs or dresses. [of a ship.

RIGGING, rĭg'gĭng, *s.* The sails or tackling

RIGGISH, rĭg'gĭsh, *a.* Wanton, whorish.

To RIGGLE, rĭg'gl, *v. n.* To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, *Wriggle.*

RIGHT, rīte, *a.* Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient, not left; straight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rīte, *interj.* An expression of approbation.

RIGHT, rīte, *ad.* Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as, Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rīte, *s.* Justice, freedom from errour; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left: To rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from errour.

To RIGHT, rīte, *v. a.* To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rī'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rī'tshē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rī'tshē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTFUL, rīte'fûl, *a.* Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTFULLY, rīte'fûl-lē, *ad.* According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, rīte-hând', *s.* Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, rīte'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rīte'lē, *ad.* According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously, honestly, uprightly, exactly; straightly, directly.

Rightness, rīte'nĕs, *s.* Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude, straightness.

Rigid, rid'jid, *a.* Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

Rigidity, rè-jid'è-tè, *s.* Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.

Rigidly, rid'jid-lè, *ad.* Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

Rigidness, rid'jid-nĕs, *s.* Severity, inflexibility.

Rigmarole, rig'mâ-rôle, *s.* Long dull stories; nonsense.

Rigol, ri'gŏl, *s.* A circle; in Shakspeare, a diadem. Not used.

Rigour, rig'gŭr, *s.* Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct, strictness, unabated exactness, hardness. [no abatement.

Rigorous, rig'gŭr-ŭs, *a.* Severe, allowing

Rigorously, rig'gŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

Rill, rĭl, *s.* A small brook, a little streamlet. [streams.

To **Rill**, rĭl, *v. n.* To run in small

Rillet, rĭl'lĭt, *s.* A small stream.

Rim, rĭm, *s.* A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

Rime, rime, *s.* Hoar frost; a hole, a step of a ladder; a chink.

To **Rimple**, rĭm'pl, *v. a.* To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

Rind, rind, *s.* Bark, husk.

Ring, rĭng, *s.* A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

To **Ring**, rĭng, *v. a.* To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound, to encircle; to fit with a ring; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To **Ring**, ring, *v. n.* To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

Ring-bone, rĭng'bōne, *s.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

Ringdove, rĭng'dŭv, *s.* A kind of pigeon.

Ringer, rĭng'ŭr, *s.* He who rings.

Ringing, rĭng'ĭng, *s.* Art of bell-ringing.

Ringleader, ring'lè-dŭr, *s.* The head of a riotous body.

Ringlet, rĭng'lĕt, *s.* A small ring; a circle; a curl. [streaked.

Ringstreaked, rĭng'strèkt, *a.* Circularly

Ringtail, rĭng'tāle, *s.* A kind of kite.

Ringworm, ring'wûrm, *s.* A circular tetter.

To **Rinse**, rinse, *v. a.* To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

Rinser, rins'ŭr, *s.* One that washes or rinses, a washer.

Riot, ri'ŭt, *s.* Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

To **Riot**, ri'ŭt, *v. n.* To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

Rioter, ri'ŭt-ŭr, *s.* One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

Riotous, ri'ŭt-ŭs, *a.* Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

Riotously, ri'ŭt-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently. [being riotous.

Riotousness, ri'ŭt-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of

To **Rip**, rĭp, *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate; to undo anything sewed; to disclose; to bring to view.

Ripe, ripe, *a.* Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete; proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To **Ripe**, ripe, *v. n.* To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To **Ripe**, ripe, *v. a.* To mature, to make ripe. Not used. [time.

Ripely, ripe'lè, *ad.* Maturely, at the fit

To **Ripen**, ri'pn, *v. n.* To grow ripe.

To **Ripen**, ri'pn, *v. a.* To mature, to make ripe. [ripe, maturity.

Ripeness, ripe'nĕs, *s.* The state of being

Ripper, rip'pŭr, *s.* One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To **Ripple**, rip'pl, *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

Rippling, rip'ling, *s.* A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.

To **Rise**, rize, *v. n.* To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up, to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action, to increase in price; to elevate the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

Rise, rize, *s.* The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound

Riser, ri'zŭr, *s.* One that rises.

Risibility, rĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of laughing.

Risible, rĭz'ē-bl, *a.* Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter. [harm.

Risk, rĭsk, *s.* Hazard, danger, chance of

To Risk, rĭsk, *v. a.* To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

Risker, rĭsk'ûr, *s.* He who risks.

Rite, rīte, *s.* Solemn act of religion, external observance.

Ritual, rĭt'tshû-ăl, *a.* Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

Ritual, rĭt'tshû-ăl, *s.* A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. [in the ritual.

Ritualist, rĭt'tshû-ăl-ĭst, *s.* One skilled

Rival, rī'vâl, *s.* One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

Rival, rī'vâl, *a.* Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To Rival, rī'vâl, *v. a.* To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To Rival, rī'vâl, *v. n.* To be in competition.

Rivality, rī-vâl'ē-tē, } *s.* Competition,
Rivalry, rī'vâl-rē, } emulation.

Rivalship, rī'vâl-shĭp, *s.* The state or character of a rival.

To Rive, rīve, *v. a.* Part. *Riven.* To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

To Rivel, rĭv'vl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Riven, rĭv'vn. *Part.* of *Rive.*

River, rĭv'ûr, *s.* A land-current of water larger than a brook.

River-dragon, rĭv'ûr-drâg'ŭn, *s.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Riveret, rĭv'vêr-ĭt, *s.* A small river.

River-god, rĭv'ûr-gŏd, *s.* Tutelary deity of a river.

River-horse, rĭv'ûr-hôrse, *s.* Hippopotamus [at both ends.

Rivet, rĭv'ĭt, *s.* A fastening pin clinched

To Rivet, rĭv'ĭt, *v. a.* To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

Rivulet, rĭv'ŭ-lĕt, *s.* A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

Rixdollar, rĭks'dŏl-lûr, *s.* A German coin, worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.

Roach, rōtsh, *s.* A fish.

Road, rōde, *s.* Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.

Roadstead, rōde'stĕd, *s.* Anchoring place for ships.

To Roam, rōme, *v. n.* To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To Roam, rōme, *v. a.* To range, to wander over. [wanderer.

Roamer, rō'mûr, *s.* A rover, a rambler, a

Roan, rōne, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To Roar, rōre, *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea, to make a loud noise.

Roar, rōre, *s.* The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

Roary, rō'rē, *a.* Dewy.

To Roast, rōst, *v. a.* To dress meat by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat anything violently; To rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

Rob, rŏb, *s.* Inspissated juices.

To Rob, rŏb, *v. a.* To deprive of anything by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

Robber, rŏb'bûr, *s.* A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.

Robbery, rŏb'bûr-ē, *s.* Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Robe, rōbe, *s.* A gown of state, a dress of dignity. [to invest.

To Robe, rōbe, *v. a.* To dress pompously,

Robin, rŏb'bĭn, } *s.*
Robin-red-breast, rŏb-bĭn-rĕd'brĕst, } A bird so named from his red breast.

Robust, rō-bŭst', } *a.* Strong, vi-
Robustious, rō-bŭst'yŭs, } gorous, boisterous, violent. [gour.

Robustness, rō-bŭst'nĕs, *s.* Strength, vi-

Rocambole, rŏk'ăm-bōle, *s.* A sort of wild garlick.

Roche-alum, rōtsh-ăl'lŭm, *s.* A purer kind of alum.

Rock, rŏk, *s.* A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To Rock, rŏk, *v. a.* To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

To Rock, rŏk, *v. n.* To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

Rock-doe, rŏk'dō, *s.* A species of deer.

Rock-ruby, rŏk'rōō-bē, *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

Rock-salt, rŏk'sâlt, *s.* Mineral salt.

Rocker, rŏk'kûr, *s.* One who rocks the cradle.

Rocket, rŏk'kĭt, *s.* An artificial firework.

Rockless, rŏk'lĕs, *a.* Being without rocks.

Rockrose, rŏk'rōze, *s.* A plant.

Rockwork, rŏk'wûrk, *s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

Rocky, rŏk'kē, *a.* Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

Rod, rŏd, *s.* A long twig, anything long and slender, an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs

Rode, rōde. *Pret.* of *Ride.*

Rodomontade, rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde', *s.* An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

Roe, rō, *s.* A species of deer; the female of the hart.

Roe, rō, *s.* The eggs of fish. [tion.

Rogation, rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* Litany, supplica-

Rogation-week, rō-gā'shŭn-wēk, *s.* The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.

Rogue, rōg, *s.* A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

To Rogue, rōg, *v. n.* To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

Roguery, rō'gŭr-ē, *s.* Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

Rogueship, rōg'ship, *s.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

Roguish, rō'gĭsh, *a.* Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

Roguishness, rō'gish-nĕs, *s.* The qualities of a rogue.

Roisty, rō'zē, *a.* Knavish, wanton.

To Roist, rŏĭst, } *v. n.* To behave
To Roister, rŏĭst'ŭr, } turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.

Roister, rŏĭs'tŭr, *s.* A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To Roll, rōle, *v. a.* To move anything by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move anything round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to inwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

To Roll, rōle, *v. n.* To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

Roll, rōle, *s.* The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing, a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

Roller, rō'lŭr, *s.* Anything turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

Rollingpin, rō'lĭng-pĭn, *s.* A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

Rollypooly, rō'lē-pō-lē, *s.* A corruption of *roll hole into the pool.* A sort of game, in which when a ball runs into a certain place it wins.

Romage, rŭm'mĭdje, *s.* A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for anything.

Roman, rō'măn, *a.* Belonging to Rome.

Romance, rō-mănse', *s.* A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction. [forge.

To Romance, rō mănse', *v. n.* To lie, to

Romancer, rō-măns'ŭr, *s.* A liar, a forger of tales.

To Romanize, rō'măn-īze, *v. a.* To Latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

Romantick, rō măn'tĭk, *a.* Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

Rome, rōōm, *s.* The capital city of Italy; supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.

Romish, rō'mĭsh, *a.* Roman; respecting the people of Rome; popish.

Romp, rŏmp, *s.* A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play. [noisily, and boisterously.

To Romp, rŏmp, *v. n.* To play rudely,

Rompishness, rŏmp'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to rude sport.

Rondeau, rŏn-dō', *s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three parts, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

Ronion, rŭn'yŭn, *s.* A fat bulky woman.

Ront, rŭnt, *s.* An animal stinted in the growth.

Rood, rōōd, *s.* The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

Roof, rōōf, *s.* The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth. [to enclose in a house.

To Roof, rōōf, *v.a.* To cover with a roof;

Roofy, rōōf'ē, *a.* Having roofs.

Rook, rōōk, *s.* A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow. [squat

To Rook, rōōk, *v.n.* To rob, to cheat; to

Rookery, rōōk'ŭr-ē, *s.* A nursery of rooks.

Rooky, rōōk'ē, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Room, rōōm, *s.* Space, extent of place; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

Roomage, rōōm'ĭdje, *s.* space, place.
Roominess, rōōm'ē-nĕs, *s.* Space, quantity of extent.
Roomy, rōōm'ē, *a.* Spacious, wide, large.
Roost, rōōst, *s.* That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.
To Roost, rōōst, *v.n.* To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.
Root, rōōt, *s.* That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.
To Root, rōōt, *v.n.* To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.
To Root, rōōt, *v. a.* To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up earth.
Rooted, rōōt'ĕd, *a.* Fixed, deep, radical.
Rootedly, rōōt'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Deeply, strongly.
Rooty, rōōt'ē, *a.* Full of roots.
Rope, rōpe, *s.* A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a rope of onions.
To Rope, rōpe, *v.n.* To draw out in a line as viscous matter.
Ropedancer, rōpe'dăn-sŭr, *s.* An artist who dances on a rope.
Ropiness, rō'pè-nĕs, *s.* Viscosity, glutinousness.
Ropemaker, rōpe'mà-kŭr, *s.* One who makes ropes to sell. [used.
Ropery, rōpe'ŭr-è, *s.* Rogues' tricks. Not
Ropetrick, rōpe'trĭk, *s.* Probably rogue's trick, trick that deserves the halter. An old cant word.
Ropewalk, rōpe'wâwk, *s.* Place where ropes are made. [ous.
Ropy, rō'pè, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutin-
Roquelaure, rōk-è-lōr', *s. French.* A cloak for men. [dew.
Roriferous, rō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Producing
Rorifluent, rō-rĭf'flū-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing with dew.
Rosary, rō'zâr-è, *s.* A string of beads on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses. [dew.
Roscid, rŏs'sĭd, *a.* Dewy, abounding with
Rose, rōze, *s.* A flower; To speak under the rose, to speak anything with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.
Rose, rōze. *Pret.* of *Rise.*
Roseate, rō'zhè-ât, *a.* Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.
Rosed, rōzd, *a.* Crimsoned, flushed.
Rosemary, rōze'mà-rè, *s.* A plant.
Rosenoble, rōze'nō-bl, *s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.
Rosewater, rōze'wâ-tŭr, *s.* Water distilled from roses.
Roset, rō'zĕt, *s.* A red colour for painters.
Rosin, rŏz'zĭn, *s.* Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.
To Rosin, rŏz'zĭn, *v.a.* To rub with rosin.
Rosiness, rō'zè-nĕs, *s.* State of being rosy.
Rosiny, rŏz'zĭn-è, *a.* Resembling rosin.
Rossel, rŏs'sĭl, *s.* Light land.
Rostrated, rŏs'trà-tĕd, *a.* Adorned with beaks of ships.
Rostrum, rŏs'trŭm, *s.* The beak of a bird, the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics.
Rosy, rō'zè, *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.
To Rot, rŏt, *v.n.* To putrefy, to lose the cohesion of its parts.
To Rot, rŏt, *v.a.* To make putrid, to bring to corruption.
Rot, rŏt, *s.* A distemper among sheep in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.
Rotary, rō'tà-rè, *a.* Whirling as a wheel.
Rotated, rō'tà-tĕd, *a.* Whirled round.
Rotation, rō-tà'shŭn, *s.* The act of whirling round like a wheel; revolution; the act of taking anything in turn.
Rotator, rō-tà'tŭr, *s.* That which gives a circular motion.
Rotatory, rō'tà-tō-rè, *a.* Moving circularly.
Rote, rōte, *s.* Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.
To Rote, rōte, *v. a.* To fix in the memory without informing the understanding. [term
Rotgut, rŏt'gŭt, *s.* Bad small beer. A low
Rotten, rŏt'tn, *a.* Putrid, carious; not trusty, not sound.
Rottenness, rŏt'tn-nĕs, *s.* State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.
Rotund, rō-tŭnd', *a.* Round, circular, spherical.
Rotundifolious, rō-tŭn-dè-fō'lè-ŭs, *a.* Having round leaves. [circularity.
Rotundity, rō-tŭn'dè-tè, *s.* Roundness,
Rotundo, rō-tŭn'dō, *s.* A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon, at Rome.
To Rove, rōve, *v. n.* To ramble, to range, to wander.
To Rove, rōve, *v. a.* To wander over.
Rover, rō'vŭr, *s.* A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate. [paint the face.
Rouge, rōōzhe, *s. French.* Red paint to
Rough, rŭf, *a.* Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured, not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous

To ROUGHCAST, růf'kâst, *v. a.* To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaster with rough mortar; to form anything in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, růf'kâst, *s.* A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, růf'drâft, *s.* A draught in its rudiments. [coarsely.

To ROUGHDRAW, růf'drâw, *v. a.* To trace

To ROUGHEN, růf'fn, *v. a.* To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW, růf-hů', *v. a.* To give to anything the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, růf-hůne', *part. a.* Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, růf'lè, *ad.* With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface, harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austerely to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, růf'nès, *s.* Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austereness to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

ROUGHRIDER, růf-ri'důr, *s.* One that breaks horses for riding.

ROUGHSHOD, růf'shǒd, *a.* Shod with a rough shoe, proper for winter wear; said only of horses.

ROUGHT, råwt. (Old *pret.* of *Reach.*) Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, růf'wůrk, *v. a.* To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROULEAU, rǒǒ'lǒ, *s.* A small roll of paper; a roll of guineas made up in a paper. [pea.

ROUNCEVAL, rǒůn'sè-vål, *s.* A species of

ROUND, rǒůnd, *a.* Cylindrical; circular, spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, rǒůnd, *s.* A circle, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which anything has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND, rǒůnd, *ad.* Every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rǒůnd, *prep.* On every side of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rǒůnd, *v. a.* To surround, to encircle, to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about anything, to mould into smoothness.

To ROUND, rǒůnd, *v. n.* To go round in form; to whisper; to go round.

ROUNDABOUT, rǒůnd'å-bǒůt, *a.* Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, rǒůnd'dèl.
ROUNDELAY, rǒůn'dè-lâ, } *s.* A kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rǒůnd'ůr, *s.* Circumference, enclosure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, rǒůnd'hěd, *s.* A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rǒůnd'hǒůse, *s.* The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUNDISH, rǒůnd'ish, *a.* Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, rǒůnd'lè, *ad.* In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rǒůnd'nès, *s.* Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness, honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rǒůze, *v. a.* To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

To ROUSE, rǒůze, *v. n.* To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action. [too large.

ROUSE, rǒůze, *s.* A dose of liquor rather

ROUSER, rǒů'zůr, *s.* One who rouses.

ROUT, rǒůt, *s.* A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rǒůt, *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rǒůt, *or* rǒǒt, *s.* Road, way.

ROUTINE, rǒǒ-tèèn, *s. French.* Any practice, proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances. [things ranged in a line.

ROW, rǒ, *s.* A rank or file, a number of

To ROW, rǒ, *v. n.* To impel a vessel in the water by oars. [ward by oars.

To ROW, rǒ, *v. a.* To drive or help for-

ROWEL, rǒů'ĭl, *s.* The points of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL, rǒů'ĭl, *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. [oar

ROWER, rǒ'ůr, *s.* One that manages an

ROYAL, rǒĭ'ål, *a.* Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

ROYALISM, rōĭ-âl-ĭzm, *s.* Attachment to royalty.

ROYALIST, rōĭ'âl-ĭst, *s.* Adherent to a king. [royal.

To ROYALIZE, rōĭ'âl-ize, *v. a.* To make

ROYALLY, rōĭ'âl-è, *ad.* In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, rōĭ'âl-tè, *s.* Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, rōĭ'nish, *a.* Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

To RUB, rŭb, *v. a.* To clean or smooth anything by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another, to remove by friction; to touch hard; To rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

To RUB, rŭb, *v. n.* To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, rŭb, *s.* Collision, hinderance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

RUBBER, rŭb'bŭr, *s.* One that rubs, the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rŭb'bĭdje, } *s.* Ruins of a
RUBBISH, rŭb'bĭsh, } building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; anything vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE, rŭb'bl-stōne, *s.* A stone rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge. [redness.

RUBICUND, rōō'bè-kŭnd, *a.* Inclined to

RUBIED, rōō'bĭd, *a.* Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rōō-bĭf'fĭk, *a.* Making red.

RUBIFORM, rōō'bè-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rōō'bè-fi, *v. a.* To make red.

RUBIOUS, rōō'bè-ŭs, *a.* Ruddy, red. Not used. [with red.

RUBRICATED, rōō'brè-kā-tĕd, *a.* Smeared

RUBRICK, rōō'brĭk, *s.* Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RUBSTONE, rŭb'stōne, *s.* A stone to scour or sharpen.

RUBY, rōō'bè, *s.* A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; anything red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rōō'bè, *a.* Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, rŭk-tā'shŭn, *s.* A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

RUDDER, rŭd'dŭr, *s.* The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; anything that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, rŭd'dè-nĕs, *s.* The quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, rŭd'dl, *s.* Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rŭd'dŭk, *s.* A red-breast.

RUDDY, rŭd'dè, *a.* Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.

RUDE, rōōd, *a.* Rough, coarse of manners, brutal, violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught, rugged, shapeless, artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

RUDELY, rōōd'lè, *ad.* In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

RUDENESS, rōōd'nĕs, *s.* Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

RUDESBY, rōōdz'bè, *s.* An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

RUDIMENT, rōō'dè-mĕnt, *s.* The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rōō-dè-mĕnt'ăl, *a.* Initial, relating to first principles.

To RUE, rōō, *v. a.* To grieve for, or regret; to lament.

RUE, rōō, *s.* An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. [rowful.

RUEFUL, rōō'fŭl, *a.* Mournful, woful, sor-

RUEFULLY, rōō'fŭl-è, *ad.* Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rōō'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, rōō-ĕl', *s.* *French.* A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rŭf, *s.* A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn, *s.* A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn, *a.* Brutal, savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl, *v. a.* To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl, *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭf'fl, *s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult. [boisterous fellow.

RUFFLER, rŭf'flŭr, *s.* A swaggerer; a

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf'tŭr-hŏŏd, *s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rŭg, *s.* A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg'gĭd, *a.* Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy. [manner.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg'gĭd-lè, *ad.* In a rugged

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg'gĭd-nĕs, *s.* The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rōō-gōse', *a.* Wrinkled.

RUGOSITY, rû-gŏs'sè-tè, *s.* State of being wrinkled.

RUIN, rōō'ĭn, *s.* The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn, *v. n.* To fall in ruins, to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery.

To RUINATE, rōō'ĭn-àte, *v. a.* To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, rōō-ĭn-à'shŭn, *s.* Subversion, demolition. Vulgar. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, rōō'ĭn-ŭs, *a.* Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive. [manner.

RUINOUSLY, rōō'ĭn-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a ruinous

RULE, rōōl, *s.* Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rōōl, *v. a.* To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

To RULE, rōōl, *v. n.* To have power or command.

RULER, rōōl'ŭr, *s.* Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rŭm, *s.* A country parson; a kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

RUM, rŭm, *a.* Odd, queer.

To RUMBLE, rŭm'bl, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low continued noise.

RUMBLER, rŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rōō'mè-nànt, *a.* Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mè-nàte, *v. n.* To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mè-nàte, *v. a.* To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rōō-mè-nà'shŭn, *s.* The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje, *v. a.* To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje, *v. n.* To search places.

RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje, *s.* A narrow search.

RUMMER, rŭm'mŭr, *s.* A glass, a drinking cup. [report, bruit, fame.

RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr, *s.* Flying or popular

To RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr, *v. a.* To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rōō'mŭr-ŭr, *s.* Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp, *s.* The end of the back bone, the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭm'pl, *v. a.* To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rŭm'pl, *s.* Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rŭn. Pret. *Ran*, *v. n.* To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea: to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud, to fall, to pass; To have a general tendency; to proceed on, as a ground or principle; To run after, to search for, to endeavour at thought out of the way; To run away with, to hurry without consent; To run in with, to close, to comply; To run on, to be continued; To run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

To RUN, rŭn, *v. a.* To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt; to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; To run down, to chase to weariness; to crush; to overbear; To run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; To run through; to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUN, rŭn, *s.* The act of running, as, the play has a great *run*, I have had a *run* of ill luck.

RUNAGATE, rŭn'nà-gàte, *s.* A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rŭn'à-wà, *s.* One who flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rŭn'dl, *s.* A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axle.

RUNDLET, rŭnd'lĭt, *s.* A small barrel

RUNG, rŭng. Pret. and part. pass. of *Ring*.

RUNIC, rōō'nĭk, *a.* Denoting the old Scandinavian language.

RUNNEL, rŭn'nĭl, *s.* A rivulet, a small brook.

RUNNER, rŭn'nŭr, *s.* One that runs, a racer, a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

Runnet, rŭn'nĭt, *s.* A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

Runnion, rŭn'yŭn, *s.* A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

Runt, rŭnt, *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

Ruption, rŭp'shŭn, *s.* Breach, solution of continuity.

Rupture, rŭp'tshŭre, *s.* The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility, burstenness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To Rupture, rŭp'tshŭre, *v. a.* To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

Rupturewort, rŭp'tshŭr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

Rural, rôô'răl, *a.* Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country, resembling the country.

Ruralist, rôô'răl-ĭst, *s.* One who leads a country life.

Rurality, rôô-răl'ĕ-tè, } *s.* The quality
Ruralness, rôô'răl-nĕs, } of being rural.

Rush, rŭsh, *s.* A plant; anything proverbially worthless.

Rush-candle, rŭsh-kăn'dl, *s.* A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To Rush, rŭsh, *v. n.* To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Rush, rŭsh, *s.* A violent course.

Rushy, rŭsh'ĕ, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

Rusk, rŭsk, *s.* Hard bread for stores.

Russet, rŭs'sĭt, *a.* Reddishly brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homespun, rustick.

Russeting, rŭs'sĭt-ĭng, *s.* A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

Rust, rŭst, *s.* The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To Rust, rŭst, *v. n.* To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

To Rust, rŭst, *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

Rustical, rŭs'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Rough, boisterous, rude.

Rustically, rŭs'tĕ-kăl-lè, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

Rusticalness, rŭs'tĕ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

To Rusticate, rŭs'tĕ-kāte, *v. n.* To reside in the country.

To Rusticate, rŭs'tĕ-kāte, *v. a.* To banish into the country

Rusticity, rŭs-tĭs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness, rural appearance.

Rustick, rŭs'tĭk, *a.* Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

Rustick, rŭs'tĭk, *s.* A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

Rustiness, rŭs'tè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being rusty.

To Rustle, rŭs'sl, *v. n.* To make a low continued rattle.

Rusty, rŭs'tè, *a.* Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity. [together. Used of deer.

To Rut, rŭt, *v. n.* To desire to come

Rut, rŭt, *s.* Copulation of deer; the track of a cart-wheel.

Ruth, rôôth, *s.* Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

Ruthful, rôô*th*'fûl, *a.* Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

Ruthfully, rôô*th*'fûl-è, *ad.* Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, in irony.

Ruthless, rôô*th*'lĕs, *a.* Cruel, pitiless.

Ruthlessness, rôô*th*'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Want of pity. [pity.

Ruthlessly, rôô*th*'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Without

Ruttish, rŭt'tĭsh, *a.* Wanton, libidinous.

Ryder, rī'dŭr, *s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading.

Rye, rī, *s.* A coarse kind of bread corn.

Ryegrass, rī'grăs, *s.* A kind of strong grass.

S.

Sabbath, săb'bă*th*, *s.* A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians, for publick worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

Sabbathbreaker, săb'bă*th*-brā-kŭr, *s.* Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. [termission of labour.

Sabbathless, săb'bă*th*-lĕs, *a.* Without in-

Sabbatical, săb-băt'tè-kăl, *a.* Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

Sabbatism, săb'bă-tĭzm, *s* Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

Sabine, săb'ĭn, *s.* A plant, savin.

Sable, sā'bl, *s.* Fur.

Sable, sā'bl, *a.* Black.

Sabre, sā'bĕr, *s.* A scimitar, a short sword with a convex edge, a falchion.

Sabulosity, săb-ù-lŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Grittiness, sandiness.

Sabulous, săb'ù-lŭs, *a.* Gritty, sandy.

Saccade, săk'kāde', *s.* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins suddenly.

Sacchariferous, săk-kă-rĭf'fĕ-rŭs, *a.* Producing sugar.

Saccharine, săk'kă-rine, *a.* Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, sâs-êr-dô'tâl, *a.* Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, sâtsh'êl, *s.* A small sack or bag.

SACHEM, sâ'tshêm, *s.* The title of some American chiefs.

SACK, sâk, *s.* A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, sâk, *v. a.* To put into bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sâk, *s.* Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKING, sâk'king, *s.* Plundering a town; cloth which supports a bed; cloth for making sacks.

SACKBUT, sâk'bût, *s.* A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sâk'klôth, *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sâk'kûr, *s.* One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sâk'fûl, *s.* A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sâk-pôs'sît, *s.* A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT, sâk'krâ-mênt, *s.* An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl, *a.* Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl-lê, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED, sâ'krêd, *a.* Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, sâ'krêd-lê, *ad.* Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS, sâ'krêd-nês, *s.* The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICK, sâ-krîf'îk, *a.* Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sâ-krîf'ê-kâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sâk-krê-fê-kâ'tûr, *s.* Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sâk-krîf'ê-kâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sâk'krê-fize, *v. a.* To offer to Heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.

To SACRIFICE, sâk'krê-fize, *v. n.* To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sâk'krê-fize, *s.* The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated; anything destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; anything destroyed.

SACRIFICER, sâk'krê-fi-zûr, *s.* One who offers sacrifices, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sâk-krê-fish'âl, *a.* Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sâk'krê-lîdje, *s.* The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, sâk-krê-lê'jûs, *a.* Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sâk-krê-lê'jûs-lê, *ad.* With sacrilege.

SACRING, sâ'kring, *part.* Consecrating.

SACRIST, sâ'krîst, } *s.* He that has
SACRISTAN, sâ'krîs-tân, } the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.

SACRISTY, sâk'krîs-tê, *s.* An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

SAD, sâd, *a.* Sorrowful, habitually melancholy, sober, grave, calamitous, bad, inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, sâd'dn, *v. a.* To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sâd'dl, *s.* The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, sâd'dl, *v. a.* To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLE BACKED, sâd'dl-bâkt, *a.* Horses saddle-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLE BOW, sâd'dl-bô, *s.* The part of the saddle which receives the upper part of the horse's back.

SADDLEMAKER, sâd'dl-mâ-kûr, } *s.* One
SADDLER, sâd'lûr, } whose trade is to make saddles.

SADLY, sâd'lê, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably

SADNESS, sâd'nês, *s.* Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sâfe, *a.* Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sâfe, *s.* A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sâfe-kôn'dûkt, *s.* Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD, sâfe'gyârd, *s.* Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.

To SAFEGUARD, sâfe'gyârd, *v. a.* To guard; to protect.

SAFELY, sâfe'lê, *ad.* In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sâfe'nês, *s.* Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sâfe'tê, *s.* Freedom from danger, exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sâf'fûrn, *s.* A plant.

SAFFRON, sâf'fûrn, *a.* Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

To SAG, sâg, *v. n.* To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sâ-gâ'shûs, *a.* Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sâ-gā'shŭs-lè, *ad.* With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sâ-gā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sâ-gâs'sĕ-tè, *s.* Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sâdje, *s.* A plant.

SAGE, sâdje, *a.* Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sâdje, *s.* A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sâdje'lè, *ad.* Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sâdje'nĕs, *s.* Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sâd'jè-tâl, *a.* Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sâd'jè-tâ-rè, *s.* A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Sagittarius*, one of the signs of the zodiack.

SAGO, sā'gō, *s.* The granulated pith of a species of palm tree.

SAID, sĕd. Pret. and part. pass. of *Say*. Aforesaid; declared, showed.

SAIK, sā'ĭk, *s.* A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAIL, sāle, *s.* The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike sail, to lower the sail, a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, sāle, *v. n.* To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sāle, *v. a.* To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, } sā'lŭr, *s.* A seaman, one who
SAILOR, } practises or understands navigation.

SAILYARD, sāle'yārd, *s.* The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sān'fŏĭn, *s.* A kind of herb.

SAINT, sānt, *s.* A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sānt, *v. a.* To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a public decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sānt, *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, sānt'ĕd, *a.* Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sānt'like, *a.* Suiting a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sānt'lè, *a.* Like a saint, becoming a saint. [qualities of a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sānt'shĭp, *s.* The character or

SAKE, sāke, *s.* Final cause, end, purpose, account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sāk'ĕr-ĭt, *s.* The male of a sakerhawk. [Pharmacy.

SAL, sāl, *s.* Salt. A word often used in

SALACIOUS, sā-lā'shŭs, *a.* Lustful, lecherous. [rously, lustfully.

SALACIOUSLY, sā-lā'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Lecherous-

SALACITY, sā-lâs'sĕ-tè, *s.* Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sāl'lād, *s.* Food of raw herbs.

SALAM, sā-lâm', *s.* The eastern form of making obedience.

SALAMANDER, sāl'â-măn-dŭr, *s.* An animal supposed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, sāl-lā-măn'drĭn, *a.* Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sāl'lā-rè, *s.* Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sāle, *s.* The act of selling; vent, power of selling; market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sā'lā-bl, *a.* Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sā'lā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being saleable. [manner.

SALEABLY, sā'lā-blè, *ad.* In a saleable

SALEBROUS, sāl'ĕ-brŭs, *a.* Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sālz'măn, *s.* One who sells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sāle wŭrk, *s.* Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sā'lè-ĕnt, *a.* Leaping, bounding; beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion. [of salt.

SALINE, sā līne', *or* sā'līne, *a.* Consisting

SALINOUS, sā-lī'nŭs, *a.* Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

SALIVA, sā-lī'vā, *s.* Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

SALIVAL, sāl'è-vāl, *or* sā-lī'vāl, }
SALIVARY, sāl'è-vā-rè, } *a.* Relating to spittle.

To SALIVATE, sāl'lè-vāte, *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sāl-lè-vā'shŭn, *s.* A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sā'lī-vŭs, *or* sāl'è-vŭs, *a.* Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.

SALLET, sāl'lĭt, }
SALLETING, sāl'lĭt-ĭng, } *s.* Corrupted from salad.

SALLIANCE, sāl'lè-ânse, *s.* The act of issuing forth, sally. [of willow.

SALLOW, sāl'lō, *s.* A tree of the genus

SALLOW, sāl'lō, *a.* Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sāl'lō-nĕs, *s.* Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

SALLY, sāl'lè, *s.* Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolic.

SALLYPORT, sāl'lè-pōrt, *s.* Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sāl-mā-gŭn'dè, *s.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

Salmon, sâm'mŭn, *s.* The salmon is accounted the king of fresh water fish.

Salmontrout, sâm mŭn-trŏŭt', *s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

Saloon, sâ-lōōn', *s.* A spacious room; a state room.

Salsoacid, sâl-sō-âs'sĭd, *a.* Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

Salsuginous, sâl sū-jē-nŭs, *a.* Saltish, somewhat salt.

Salt, sâlt, *s.* Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit, merriment; common salt is a chloride of sodium.

Salt, sâlt, *a.* Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt, abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

To **Salt**, sâlt, *v. a.* To season with salt.

Saltpan, sâlt'pân, } *s.* Pit where salt is
Saltpit, sâlt'pĭt, } got.

Saltation, sâl-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

Saltcat, sâlt'kăt, *s.* A lump of salt.

Saltcellar, sâlt'sĕl-lŭr, *s.* Vessel of salt set on the table. [who sells salt.

Salter, sâlt'ŭr, *s.* One who salts; one

Saltern, sâlt'ĕrn, *s* A saltwork.

Saltish, sâlt'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Saltless, sâlt'lĕs, *a.* Insipid, not tasting of salt. [a salt manner.

Saltly, sâlt'lè, *ad.* With taste of salt; in

Saltness, sâlt'nĕs, *s.* Taste of salt.

Saltpetre, sâlt-pèè'tŭr, *s.* Nitre.

Saltwork, sâlt'wŭrk, *s.* A place where salt is made.

Salvability, sâl-vâ-bĭl'ĭ-tè, *s* Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Salvable, sâl'vâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be saved.

Salvage, sâl'vĭdje, *s.* A recompence allowed to those who have assisted in saving ships, goods or merchandize from being wrecked.

Salvation, sâl'vâ-shŭn, *s.* Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

Salvatory, sâl'vâ-tŭr-è, *s.* A place where anything is preserved.

Salubrious, sâ-lū'brè-ŭs, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

Salubriously, sâ-lū'brè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* So as to promote health.

Salubrity, sâ-lū'brè-tè, *s.* Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

Salve, sâlv, *s.* A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

To **Salve**, sâlv, *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

Salver, sâl'vŭr, *s.* A plate on which anything is presented.

Salvo, sâl'vō, *s.* An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

Salutariness, sâl'lū-tâ-rè-nĕs, *s* Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

Salutary, sâl'lū-tâ-rè, *a.* Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

Salutation, sâl-lū-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act or style of saluting; greeting.

To **Salute**, sâ-lūte', *v. a.* To greet, to hail, to kiss. [a kiss.

Salute, sâ-lūte', *s.* Salutation, greeting.

Saluter, sâ-lū'tŭr, *s.* One who salutes.

Salutiferous, sâl-lū-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a* Healthy, bringing health.

Same, sāme, *a* Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

Sameness, sāme'nĕs, *s.* Identity.

Samlet, sâm'lĕt, *s.* A little salmon.

Samphire, sâm'fīr, *s.* A rock plant preserved in pickle.

Sample, sâm'pl, *s* A specimen, a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

Sampler, sâm'pl-ŭr, *s.* A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

Sanable, sân'â-bl, *a.* Curable, susceptive of remedy, remediable.

Sanation, sâ-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of curing. [cure, healing

Sanative, sân'nâ-tĭv, *a.* Powerful to

Sanativeness, sân'nâ-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Power to cure.

Sanctification, sângk-tè-fè-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

Sanctifier, sângk'tè-fī-ŭr, *s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To **Sanctify**, sângk-tè-fī, *v. a.* To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt, to secure from violation.

Sanctimonious, sângk-tè-mō'nè-ŭs, *a* Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.

Sanctimony, sângk'tè-mŭ-nè, *s* Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

Sanction, sângk'shŭn, *s.* The act of confirmation which gives to anything its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified

To **Sanction**, sângk'shŭn, *v. a.* To give a sanction to.

Sanctitude, sângk'tè-tūde, *s.* Holiness, goodness, saintliness.

Sanctity, sângk'tè-tè, *s.* Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.

To **Sanctuarise**, sângk'tshŭ-â-rize, *v. n.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, săngk'tshŭ-â-rè, *s.* A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

SAND, sănd, *s.* Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, săn'dăl, *s.* A loose shoe.

SANDARACH, *or* SANDARAC, săn'dă-răk, *s.* A mineral resembling red arsenic; the gum of the juniper tree.

SANDBLIND, sănd'blīnd, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX-TREE, sănd'bŏks-trēē, *s.* A plant.

SANDED, săn'dĕd, *a.* Covered with sand, barren; marked with spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sănd'ĭsh, *a.* Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sănd'stōne, *s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sănd'è, *a.* Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.

SANE, sāne, *a.* Sound, healthy.

SANG, săng. The *pret.* of *Sing.*

SANGUIFEROUS, săng-gwĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, săng-gwè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, săng'gwè-fī-ŭr, *s.* Producer of blood. [duce blood.

To SANGUIFY, săng'gwè-fī, *v. n.* To pro-

SANGUINARY, săng'gwè-nā-rè, *a.* Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, săng'gwĭn, *a.* Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, săng'gwĭn-nĕs, } *s.* Ar-
SANGUINITY, săng-gwĭn'è-tè, } dour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, săng-gwĭn'è-ŭs, *a.* Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, săn'hè-drĭm, *s.* The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SANICLE, săn'è-kl, *s.* A plant.

SANIES, sā'nè-ēz, *s.* Thin matter, serous excretion.

SANIOUS, sā'nè-ŭs, *a.* Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

SANITY, săn'è-tè, *s.* Soundness of mind.

SANK, săngk. The *pret.* of *Sink.*

SANS, sănz, *prep.* Without. Obsolete.

SAP, săp, *s.* The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, săp, *v. a.* To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, săp, *v. n.* To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPID, săp'ĭd, *a.* Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, să-pĭd'è-tè, } *s.* Tastefulness,
SAPIDNESS, săp'ĭd-nĕs, } power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sā'pè-ĕnse, *s.* Wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sā'pè-ĕnt, *a.* Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, săp'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.

SAPLING, săp'lĭng, *s.* A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, săp-ō-nā'shŭs, } *a.* Soapy,
SAPONARY, săp'pō-nā-rè, } resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sā'pŏr, *s.* Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, săp-ō-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, săf'fīr, *s.* A precious stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, săf'fĭr-ĭne, *a.* Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, săp'pè-nĕs, *s.* The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, săp'pè, *a.* Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, săr'rŭ-bănd, *s.* A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, săr'kăzm, *s.* A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, săr-kăs'tè-kăl-è, *ad.* Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL, săr-kăs'tè-kăl, } *a.* Keen,
SARCASTICK, săr-kăs'tĭk, } taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sărse'nĕt, *s.* Fine thin-woven silk.

SARCOCELE, săr'kō-sēle, *s.* An excrescence of the testicles.

SARCOMA, săr-kō'mă, *s.* A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, săr-kŏf'fă-gŭs, *a.* Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a *Sarcophagus.*

SARCOPHAGY, săr-kŏf'fă-jè, *s.* The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, săr-kŏt'tĭk, *s.* A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh, the same as an incarnative.

SARDEL, săr'dĕl,
SARDINE, săr'dine, } *s.* A sort of
SARDIUS, săr'dè-ŭs, *or* săr'jè-ŭs, } precious stone.

SARDONICK, săr-dŏn'ĭk, *a.* Forced or feigned, as applied to laughs and smiles.

SARDONYX, săr'dō-nĭks, *s.* A precious stone.

SARSA, săr'să, } *s.* Both a
SARSAPARILLA, săr-să-pă-rĭl'lă, } tree and a plant.

Sash, sâsh, *s.* A belt worn by way of distinction; a girdle of riband round a woman's waist; a silken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

Sassafras, sâs'sâ-frâs, *s.* A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

Sat, sât. The *pret.* of *Sit.*

Satan, sâ'tân, *or* sât'tân, *s.* The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

Satanical, sâ-tân'nè-kâl, } *a.* Devilish,
Satanick, sâ-tân'nik, } infernal.

Satanism, sât'â-nizm, *s.* A devilish disposition. [schoolboys.

Satchel, sâtsh'îl, *s.* A little bag used by

To Sate, sâte, *v. a.* To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feel beyond natural desire.

Sateless, sâte'lês, *a.* Insatiable.

Satellite, sât'tèl-lite, *s.* A small planet revolving round a larger.

Satellitious, sât-tèl-lish'ŭs, *a.* Consisting of satellites.

To Satiate, sâ'shè-âte, *v. a.* To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Satiate, sâ'shè-âte, *a.* Glutted, full of satiety.

Satiety, sâ-tî'ê-tè, *s.* Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled. [silk.

Satin, sât'tîn, *s.* A soft, close, and shining

Satire, sâ'tûr, sât'ûr, sâ'tire, *or* sât'ère, *s.* A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

Satirical, sâ-tîr'rè-kâl, } *a.* Belonging
Satirick, sâ-tîr'rîk, } to satire, employed in writing invective; censorious, severe in language.

Satirically, sâ-tîr'rè-kâl-è, *ad.* With invective, with intention to censure or vilify. [satires.

Satirist, sât'tûr-îst, *s.* One who writes

To Satirize, sât'tûr-îze, *v. a.* To censure as in a satire.

Satisfaction, sât-tis-fâk'shŭn, *s.* The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness, gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.

Satisfactive, sât-tis-fâk'tîv, *a.* Giving satisfaction.

Satisfactorily, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-è-lè, *ad.* In a satisfactory manner.

Satisfactoriness, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-rè-nês, *s.* Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

Satisfactory, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-rè, *a.* Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

To Satisfy, sât'tîs-fî, *v. a.* To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to convince. [ment.

To Satisfy, sât'tîs-fî, *v. n.* To make pay-

Satrap, sâ'trâp, *s.* A nobleman in ancient Persia who governed a province.

Saturable, sât'tshŭ-rà-bl, *a.* Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more. [to the full.

Saturant, sât'tshŭ-rânt, *a.* Impregnating

To Saturate, sât'tshŭ-râte, *v. a.* To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. [the week.

Saturday, sât'tûr-dâ, *s.* The last day of

Saturity, sâ-tû'rè-tè, *s.* Fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

Saturn, sâ'tûrn, *or* sât'tûrn, *s.* The remotest planet of the solar system; in Chymistry, lead.

Saturnalian, sât-tûr-nâ'lè-ân, } *a.*
Saturnine, sât'tûr-nine, } Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

Saturnian, sâ-tûr'nè-ân, *a.* Happy, golden.

Satyr, sâ'tûr, *or* sât'ûr, *s.* A silvan god.

Savable, sâ'và-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved.

Savage, sâv'vîdge, *a.* Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

Savage, sâv'vîdje, *s.* A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian. [cruelly.

Savagely, sâv'vîdje-lè, *ad.* Barbarously,

Savageness, sâv'vîdje-nês, *s.* Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

Savagery, sâv'vîd-jêr-rè, *s.* Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

Savanna, sâ-vân'nâ, *s.* A vast expanse of meadow without wood.

Sauce, sâwse, *s.* Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase, to retaliate one injury with another.

To Sauce, sâwse, *v. a.* To accompany meat with something of a higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes, to intermix, or accompany with anything good, or, ironically, with anything bad.

Saucebox, sâwse'bôks, *s.* An impertinent or petulant fellow.

Saucepan, sâwse'pân, *s.* A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Saucer, sâw'sûr, *s.* A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a teacup is set.

Saucily, sâw'sè-lè, *ad.* Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

Sauciness, sâw'sè-nês, *s.* Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

Saucy, sâw'sè, *a.* Pert, petulant, insolent.

To Save, sâve, *v. a.* To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to salve

To Save, sâve, *v. n.* To be cheap.

SAVE, sāve, *ad.* Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sāve'ăll, *s.* A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sā'vŭr, *s.* Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sāv'ĭn, *s.* A plant.

SAVING, sā'vĭng, *a.* Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

SAVING, sā'vĭng, *ad.* With exception, in [favour of.

SAVING, sā'vĭng, *s.* Escape of expense, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sā'vĭng-lē, *ad.* With parsimony.

SAVINGNESS, sā'vĭng-nĕs, *s.* Parsimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sāve'yŭr, *s.* Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sân'tŭr, *or* sâwn'tŭr, *v. n.* To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, sā'vŭr-ē, *s.* A plant.

SAVOUR, sā'vŭr, *s.* A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr, *v. n.* To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr, *v. n.* To like; to ex-

SAVOURINESS, sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs, *s.* Taste, pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURLESS, sā'vŭr-lĕs, *a.* Wanting savour.

SAVOURLY, sā'vŭr-lē, *ad.* With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURY, sā'vŭr-ē, *a.* Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, să-vōē', *s.* A sort of colewort.

SAUSAGE, sâw'sĭdje, *or* sâs'sĭdje, *s.* A roll or ball made commonly of pork or beef minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAW, sâw. The *pret.* of *See.*

SAW, sâw, *s.* A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sâw, *v. a.* Part. *Sawed* and *Sawn.* To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, sâw'dŭst, *s.* Dust made by the

SAWFISH, sâw'fĭsh, *s.* A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sâw'pĭt, *s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâw'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâw'rĕst, *s.* A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, sâw'ŭr, SAWYER, sâw'yŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sâk'sĕ-frâdje, *s.* A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sâk-sĭf'rā-gŭs, *a.* Dissolvent of the stone.

To SAY, sā, *v. a.* Pret. *Said.* To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sā'ĭng, *s.* Expression, words; opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, sĕz. Third person of *To Say.*

SCAB, skăb, *s.* An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

SCABBARD, skăb'bŭrd, *s.* The sheath of a [sword.

SCABBED, skăb'bĕd, *or* skâbd, *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

SCABBEDNESS, skăb'bĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, skăb'bē-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, skăb'bē, *a.* Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, skā'bē-ŭs, *a.* Itchy, leprous.

SCABIOUS, skā'bē-ŭs, *s.* A flower.

SCABROUS, skā'brŭs, *a.* Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skăb'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

SCAD, skăd, *s.* A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad.*

SCAFFOLD, skăf'fŭld, *s.* A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skăf'fŭl-dĭdje, *s.* Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, skăf'fŭl-dĭng, *s.* Building slightly erected; framework used in building.

SCALADE, skă-lâde', SCALADO, skă-lâ'dō, *s.* A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

SCALARY, skâl'ă-rē, *a.* Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, scâld, *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, scâld, *s.* Scurf on the head.

SCALD, scâld, *a.* Paltry, sorry.

SCALDHEAD, skâld-hĕd', *s.* A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, skâle, *s.* A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the zodiack; the small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; anything marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, skâle, *v. a.* To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, skâle, *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

CALED, skâld, *a.* Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCALENE, skâ-lène', *s.* In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, skâ'lê-nĕs, *s.* The state of [being scaly.

SCALL, skâwl, *s.* Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skâl'yŭn, *s.* A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp, *s.* A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

To SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp, *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skâlp, *s.* The skull, the cranium, the bone that encloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skâlp, *v. a.* To deprive the scull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, skâl'pĕl, *s.* An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, skâ'lê, *a.* Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skâm'bl, *v. n.* To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, skâm-mô'nê âte, *a.* Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, skâm'mô-nê, *s.* The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, skâm'pŭr, *v. n.* To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skân, *v. a.* To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, skân'dâl, *s.* Offence given by the fault of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skân'dâl, *v. a.* To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skân'dâ-lîze, *v. a.* To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skân'dâ-lŭs, *a.* Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skân'dâ-lŭs-lê, *ad.* Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skân'dâ-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skân'dâ-lŭm mâg-nâ'tŭm, *s.* An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damages in such cases.

SCANSION, skân'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skânt, *v. a.* To limit, to straiten.

SCANT, skânt, *a.* Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skân'tê-lê, *ad.* Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skân'tê-nĕs, *s.* Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, skânt'lĕt, *s.* A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skânt'ling, *s.* A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLY, skânt'lê, *ad.* Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.

SCANTNESS, skânt'nĕs, *s.* Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skân'tê, *a.* Narrow, small, short of sufficient quantity; sparing, niggardly. [shun, to fly.

To SCAPE, skâpe, *v. a.* To escape, to

To SCAPE, skâpe, *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skâpe, *s.* Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skâp'ù-lâ, *s.* The shoulderblade.

SCAPULARY, skâp'ù-lâ-rê, *a.* Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skâr, *s.* A mark made by hurt or fire, a cicatrix. [sore or wound.

To SCAR, skâr, *v. a.* To mark as with a

SCARAB, skâr'âb, *s.* A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, skâr'â-môŭtsh, *s.* A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, skârse, *a.* Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, skârse, } *ad.* Hardly, scant-
SCARCELY, skârse'lê, } ly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skârse'nĕs, } *s.* Smallness of
SCARCITY, skâr'sê-tê, } quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, skâre, *v. a.* To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skâre'krô, *s.* An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skârf, *s.* Anything that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARF, skârf, *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skârf'skin, *s.* The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skâr-ê-fê-kâ'shŭn, *s.* Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skâr-ê-fê-kâ'tŭr, *s.* One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, skâr'rê-fi'ŭr, *s.* He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skâr'rê-fi, *v. a.* To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, skâr'lĕt, *s.* A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. [scarlet

SCARLET, skâr'lĕt, *a.* Of the colour of

SCARLETOAK, skâr-lĕt-ôke', *s.* The ilex, a species of oak.

Scarp, skärp, *s.* The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

Scate, skāte, *s.* A kind of wooden shoe armed with iron on which people slide.

To Scate, skāte, *v. n.* To slide on skates.

Scate, skāte, *s.* A fish of the species of thornback. [with springs.

Scatebrous, skāt'tē-brŭs, *a.* Abounding

To Scath, skā*th*, *v. a.* To waste, to damage, to destroy.

Scath, skā*th*, *s.* Waste, damage, mischief.

Scathful, skā*th*'fŭl, *a.* Mischievous, destructive.

To Scatter, skāt'tŭr, *v. a.* To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.

To Scatter, skāt'tŭr, *v. n.* To be dissipated, to be dispersed.

Scatteringly, skāt'tŭr-ĭng-lē, *ad.* Loosely, dispersedly.

Scatterling, skāt'tŭr-lĭng, *s.* A vagabond. One who has no fixed home.

Scavenger, skăv'ĭn-jŭr, *s.* A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the street clean, the man who cleans the streets; a villain, a wicked wretch.

Scenery, sēēn'ĕr-ē, *s.* The appearances of places or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

Scene, sēēn, *s.* The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. [cal.

Scenick, sĕn'nĭk, *a.* Dramatick, theatri-

Scenographical, sĕn-ō-grăf'fē-kăl, *a.* Drawn in perspective

Scenographically, sĕn-ō-grăf'fē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In perspective.

Scenography, sē-nŏg'grā-fē, *s.* The art of perspective.

Scent, sĕnt, *s.* The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chase followed by the smell.

To Scent, sĕnt, *v. a.* To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Scentless, sĕnt'lĕs, *a.* Having no smell.

Sceptre, sĕp'tŭr, *s.* The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

Sceptred, sĕp'tŭrd, *a.* Bearing a sceptre.

Sceptick, skĕp'tĭk, *s.*—*See* Skeptick.

Schediasm, skē'dē-ăzm, *s.* (From the Greek σχεδιασμα.) Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

Schedule, skĕd'jūle, *or* skĕd'jŭle, *s.* A small scroll; a little inventory.

Scheme, skēme, *s.* A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

Schemer, skē'mŭr, } *s.* A projector, a
Schemist, skē'mĭst, } contriver.

Schesis, skē'sĭs, *s.* A habitude, the relative state of a thing, with respect to other things; a rhetorical figure, in which a supposed affection or inclination of the adversary is introduced in order to be exposed. [in the church.

Schism, sĭzm, *s.* A separation or division

Schismatical, sĭz-măt'tē-kăl, *a.* Implying schism, practising schism.

Schismatically, sĭz-măt'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

Schismatick, sĭz'mă-tĭk, *s.* One who separates from the true church.

Scholar, skŏl'lŭr, *s.* One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

Scholarship, skŏl'lŭr-ship, *s.* Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

Scholastical, skŏ-lăs'tē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to a scholar or school.

Scholastically, skŏ-lăs'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools.

Scholastick, skŏ-lăs'tĭk, *a.* Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

Scholiast, skō'lē-ăst, *s.* A writer of explanatory notes.

Scholion, skō'lē-ŏn, } *s.* A note, an ex-
Scholium, skō'lē-ŭm, } planatory observation.

School, skōōl, *s.* A house of discipline and instruction; place of literary education; a state of instruction; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To School, skōōl, *v. a.* To instruct; to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

Schoolboy, skōōl'bŏĭ, *s.* A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolday, skōōl'dā, *s.* Age in which youth is kept at school.

Schoolfellow, skōōl'fĕl-lō, *s.* One bred at the same school.

Schoolhouse, skōōl'hŏŭse, *s.* House of discipline and instruction.

Schoolman, skōōl'măn, *s.* One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the schools.

Schoolmaster, skōōl'mās-tŭr, *s.* One who presides and teaches in a school.

Schoolmistress, skōōl'mĭs-trĭs, *s.* A woman who governs a school.

Sciatica, sī-ăt'tē-kă, } *s.* The hip gout.
Sciatick, sī-ăt'tĭk, }

Sciatical, sī-ăt'tē-kăl, *a.* Afflicting the hip.

Science, sī'ĕnse, *s.* Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

Sciential, sī-ĕn'shăl, *a.* Producing science.

Scientifical, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fē-kăl, } *a.* Pro-
Scientifick, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fĭk, } ducing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

Scientifically, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fē-kăl-ē, *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Scimitar, sĭm'mē-tŭr, *s.* A short sword with a convex edge.

To **Scintillate**, sĭn'tĭl-lāte, *v. n.* To sparkle, to emit sparks.

Scintillation, sĭn-tĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

Sciolism, sī'ō-lizm, *s.* Superficial knowledge. [things superficially.

Sciolist, sī'ō lĭst, *s.* One who knows

Sciolous, sī'ō-lŭs, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

Sciomachy, sī-ŏm'mă kē, *s.* Battle with a shadow.

Scion, sī'ŭn, *s.* A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

Sc re facias, sī-rē-fā'shăs, *s.* A writ judicial in law. [gland.

Scirrhus, skĭr'rŭs, *s.* An indurated

Scirrhous, skĭr'-rŭs, *a.* Having a gland indurated. [ration of the glands.

Scirrhosity, skĭr-rŏs'sē-tē, *s.* An indu-

Scissible, sĭs'sē-bl, *a.* Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Scissile, sĭs'sĭl, *a.* Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Scission, sĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of cutting.

Scissors, sĭz'zŭrz, *s.* A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

Scissure, sĭzh'ŭre, *s.* A crack, a rent, a fissure.

Sclavonia, sklă-vō'nē-ă, *s.* An Austrian province, united to Hungary.

Sclavonic, sklă-vŏn'ĭk, *a.* The Sclavonian language.

Sclerotick, sklē-rŏt'ĭk, *a.* Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To **Scoat**, skōte, } *v. a.* To stop a wheel
To **Scotch**, skŏtsh, } by putting a stone or piece of wood under it. N.B. The former of these words is the most in use.

To **Scoff**, skŏf, *v. n.* To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

Scoff, skŏf, *s.* Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

Scoffer, skŏf'fŭr, *s.* Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

Scoffingly, skŏf'fĭng-lē, *ad.* In contempt, in ridicule.

To **Scold**, skōld, *v. n.* To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Scold, skōld, *s.* A clamorous, rude, foulmouthed woman. [fish.

Scollop, skŏl'lŭp, *s.* A pectinated shell-

Sconce, skŏnse, *s.* A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. [fine.

To **Sconce**, skŏnse, *v. a.* To mulct, to

Scoop, skŏŏp, *s.* A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To **Scoop**, skŏŏp, *v. a.* To lade out; to carry off in anything hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

Scooper, skŏŏp'ŭr, *s.* One who scoops.

Scope, skōpe, *s.* Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end, room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

Scorbutical, skŏr-bū'tē-kăl, } *a.* Diseas-
Scorbutick, skŏr-bū'tĭk, } ed with the scurvy.

Scorbutically, skŏr-bū'tē-kăl-ē, *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy.

To **Scorch**, skŏrtsh, *v. a.* To burn superficially; to burn.

To **Scorch**, skŏrtsh, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

Scordium, skŏr'dē-ŭm, *or* skŏr'jē ŭm, *s.* An herb.

Score, skōre, *s.* A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; an epoch, an era; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account; relative motive; twenty; a song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To **Score**, skōre, *v. a.* To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

Scoria, skŏ'rē-ă, *s.* Dross, excrement.

Scorious, skŏ'rē-ŭs, *a.* Drossy, recrementitious. [to vilify.

To **Scorn**, skŏrn, *v. a.* To despise, to revile,

To **Scorn**, skŏrn, *v. n.* To scoff.

Scorn, skŏrn, *s.* Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

Scorner, skŏrn'ŭr, *s.* Contemner, despiser; scoffer, ridiculer.

Scornful, skŏrn'fŭl, *a.* Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

Scornfully, skŏrn'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Contemptuously, insolently.

Scorpion, skŏr'pē-ŭn, *s.* A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea-fish.

Scot, skŏt, *s.* Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.

To **Scotch**, skŏtsh, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

Scotch, skŏtsh, *a.* Belonging to Scotland

Scotch collops, Scotch'd collops, Scorch'd collops, skŏtsh'kŏl-lŭps, *s.* Veal cut into small pieces and fried.

Scotch hoppers, skŏtsh'hŏp-pŭrs, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines on the ground.

Scotfree, skŏt'frēē, *a.* Without payment; unhurt. [idiom.

Scotticism, skŏt'tē-sĭzm, *s.* A Scottish

Scotomy, skŏt'tō-mē, *s.* A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

Scoundrel, skŏŭn'drĭl, *s.* A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

Scoundrelism, skŏŭn'drĭl-ĭzm, *s.* Rascality; baseness.

To Scour, skŏŭr, *v. a.* To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To Scour, skŏŭr, *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

Scourer, skŏŭr'ŭr, *s.* One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

Scourge, skŭrje, *s.* A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

To Scourge, skŭrje, *v. a.* To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten, to castigate.

Scourger, skŭr'jŭr, *s.* One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

Scout, skŏŭt, *s.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

To Scout, skŏŭt, *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

To Scowl, skŏŭl, *v. n.* To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour and sullen.

Scowl, scŏŭl, *s.* Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

Scowlingly, skŏŭl'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

To Scrabble, skrăb'bl, *v. n.* To paw with the hands.

Scrag, skrăg, *s.* Anything thin or lean.

Scragged, skrăg'gĕd, *a.* Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

Scraggedness, skrăg'gĕd-nĕs, Scragginess, skrăg'gē-nĕs, *s.* Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

Scraggy, skrăg'gē, *a.* Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To Scramble, skrăm'bl, *v. n.* To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

Scramble, skrăm'bl, *s.* Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrambler, skrăm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To Scranch, skrânsh, *v. a.* To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

Scrannel, skrăn'nĭl, *a.* Grating by the sound.

Scrap, skrăp, *s.* A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.

To Scrape, skrâpe, *v. a.* To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts of penurious or trifling diligence; To scrape acquaintance, a low phrase, to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To Scrape, skrâpe, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

Scrape, skrâpe, *s.* Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

Scraper, skrâ'pŭr, *s.* Instrument with which anything is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrape-penny; a vile fiddler.

To Scratch, skrâtsh, *v. a.* To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with anything pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

Scratch, skrâtsh, *s.* An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

Scratcher, skrâtsh'ŭr, *s.* He who scratches.

Scratches, skrâtsh'ĭz, *s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs on a horse's foot.

Scratchingly, skrâtsh'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With the act of scratching.

Scraw, skrâw, *s.* Surface or scurf.

To Scrawl, skrâwl, *v. a.* To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Scrawl, skrâwl, *s.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.

Scrawler, skrâwl'ŭr, *s.* A clumsy and inelegant writer. [low.

Scray, skrâ, *s.* A bird called a sea swal-

To Screak, skrēke, *v. n.* To make a shrill or hoarse noise.

To Scream, skrēme, *v. n.* To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Scream, skrēme, *s.* A shrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

To Screech, skrēētsh, *v. n.* To cry out as in terrour or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

Screechowl, skrēē'tsh'ôûl, *s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.

Screen, skrēēn, *s.* Anything that affords shelter or concealment; anything used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.

To Screen, skrēēn, *v. a.* To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.

Screw, skrôô, *s.* One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To Screw, skrôô, *v. a.* To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.

To Scribble, skrib'bl, *v. a.* To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.

To Scribble, skrib'bl, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

Scribble, skrib'bl, *s.* Worthless writing.

Scribbler, skrĭb'bl-ûr, *s.* A petty author, a writer without worth.

Scribe, skribe, *s.* A writer; a public notary. [in use.

Scrimer, skri'mûr, *s.* A gladiator. Not

Scrip, skrĭp, *s.* A small bag, a satchel; a schedule; a small writing.

Scrippage, skrĭp'pidje, *s.* That which is contained in a scrip.

Scriptory, skrĭp'tûr-ô, *a.* Written, not orally delivered.

Scriptural, skrĭp'tshû-râl, *a.* Contained in the Bible, biblical.

Scripture, skrĭp'tshûre, *s.* Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

Scripturist, skrĭp'tû-rĭst, *s.* One who thoroughly understands the scripture.

Scrivener, skrĭv'nûr, *s.* One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

Scrofula, skrôf'û-lâ, *s.* A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. [the scrofula.

Scrofulous, skrôf'û-lûs, *a.* Diseased with

Scroll, skrôle, *s.* A writing rolled up.

Scroyle, skröĭl, *s.* A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.

To Scrub, skrŭb, *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Scrub, skrŭb, *s.* A mean fellow; anything mean or despicable.

Scrubbed, skrŭb'bĭd } *a.* Mean, vile,
Scrubby, skrŭb'bè, } worthless, dirty, sorry.

Scruff, skrŭf, *s.* *See* Scurf.

Scruple, skröô'pl, *s.* Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains; the third part of a dram; proverbially any small quantity.

To Scruple, skröô'pl, *v. n.* To doubt, to hesitate.

Scrupler, skröô'pl-ûr, *s.* A doubter, one who has scruples.

Scrupulosity, skröô-pû-lŏs'ê-tê, *s.* Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.

Scrupulous, skröô'pû-lûs, *a.* Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

Scrupulously, skröô'pû-lûs-lè, *ad.* Carefully, nicely, anxiously.

Scrupulousness, skröô'pû-lûs-nês, *s.* The state of being scrupulous.

Scrutable, skröô'tâ-bl, *a.* Discoverable by inquiry.

Scrutation, skröô-tâ'shûn, *s.* Search, examination, inquiry.

Scrutator, skröô-tâ'tûr, *s.* Inquirer, searcher, examiner.

Scrutinous, skröô'tin-ûs, *a.* Captious, full of inquiries.

Scrutiny, skröô'tê-nè, *s.* Inquiry, search, examination.

To Scrutinize, skröô'tîn-ize, *v. a.* To search, to examine.

Scrutoire, skröô-tôre', *s.* A case of drawers for writing.

To Scud, skŭd, *v. n.* To fly, to run away with precipitation.

To Scuddle, skŭd'dl, *v. n.* To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

Scuffle, skŭf'fl, *s.* A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To Scuffle, skŭf'fl, *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

To Sculk, skŭlk, *v. n.* To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.

Sculker, skŭlk'ûr, *s.* A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

Scull, skŭl, *s.* The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat, a shoal of fish.

Scullcap, skŭl'kâp, *s.* A headpiece.

Sculler, skŭl'lûr, *s.* A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

Scullery, skŭl'lûr-ê, *s.* The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Scullion, skŭl'yûn, *s.* The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

Sculptile, skŭlp'tîl, *a.* Made by carving.

Sculptor, skŭlp'tûr, *s.* A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Sculpture, skŭlp'tshûre, *s.* The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images, carved work; the act of engraving. [to engrave.

To Sculpture, skŭlp'tshûre, *v. a.* To cut,

Scum, skŭm, *s.* That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.

To Scum, skŭm, *v. a.* To clear off the scum.

Scummer, skŭm'mŭr, *s.* A vessel with which liquor is scummed.

Scupper holes, skŭp'pŭr, *s.* In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

Scurf, skŭrf, *s.* A kind of dry miliary scab; soil or stain adherent; anything sticking on the surface.

Scurfiness, skŭrf'ē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being scurfy.

Scurril, skŭr'ril, *a.* Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.

Scurrility, skŭr-rĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Grossness of reproach; low abuse.

Scurrilous, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs, *a.* Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.

Scurrilously, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.

Scurvily, skŭr'vē-lē, *ad.* Vilely, basely, coarsely.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē, *s.* A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those who inhabit marshy, flat, low, moist soils.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē, *a.* Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.

Scurvygrass, skŭr'vē-grâs, *s.* The spoonwort.

Scut, skŭt, *s.* The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.

Scutage, skū'tădje, *s.* Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land.

Scutcheon, skŭtsh'ŭn, *s.* The shield represented in heraldry.

Scutiform, skū'tē-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a shield.

Scuttle, skŭt'tl, *s.* A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a coal-box; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To Scuttle, skŭt'tl, *v. n.* To run with affected precipitation.

To 'Sdeign. zdâne, *v. a.* To disdain. This contraction is obsolete.

Sea, sē, *s.* The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; anything rough or tempestuous; Half seas over, half drunk.

Seabeat, sē'bēte, *a.* Dashed by the waves of the sea.

Seaboat, sē'bōte, *s.* Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Seaborn, sē'bôrn, *a.* Born of the sea, produced by the sea.

Seaboy, sē'bŏĭ, *s.* Boy employed on shipboard.

Seabreach, sē'brētsh, *s.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

Seabreeze, sē'brēze, *s.* Wind blowing from the sea

Seabuilt, sē'bĭlt, *a.* Built for the sea.

Seacalf, sē-kâf', *s.* The seal.

Seacap, sē'kăp, *s.* Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

Seachart, sē-kârt', *s.* Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

Seacoal, sē'kōle, *s.* Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.

Seacoast, sē-kōste', *s.* Shore, edge of the sea.

Seacompass, sē-kŭm'pâs, *s.* The card and needle of mariners.

Seacow, sē-kŏŭ', *s.* The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

Seadog, sē-dŏg', *s.* Perhaps the shark; the seal.

Seafarer, sē'fâ-rŭr, *s.* A traveller by sea, a mariner.

Seafaring, sē'fâ-rĭng, *a.* Travelling by sea.

Seafennel, sē-fĕn'nĭl, *s.* The same with *Samphire*, which see.

Seafight, sē-fīte', *s.* Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

Seafowl, sē-fŏŭl', *s.* A bird that lives at sea.

Seagirt, sē'gĕrt, *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea.

Seagreen, sē'grēēn, *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

Seagull, sē-gŭl', *s.* A sea bird.

Seahedgehog, sē-hĕdje'hŏg, *s.* A kind of sea shellfish, a species of echinus.

Seahog, sē-hŏg', *s.* The porpoise.

Seaholly, sē-hŏl'ē, *s.* A plant.

Seahorse, sē-hôrse', *s.* The seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.

Seamaid, sē'mâde, *s.* Mermaid.

Seaman, sē'mân, *s.* A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

Seamark, sē'mârk, *s.* A point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

Seamew, sē-mū', *s.* A species of gull.

Seamonster, sē-mŏns'tŭr, *s.* A strange animal of the sea.

Seanymph, sē-nĭmf', *s.* A goddess of the sea.

Seaonion, sē-ŭn'yŭn, *s.* An herb.

Seaooze, sē-ōōze', *s.* The mud in the sea or shore.

Seapiece, sē'pēēse, *s.* A picture representing anything at sea.

Seapool, sē'pōōl, *s.* A lake of salt water.

Seaport, sē'pôrt, *s.* A harbour.

Searisk, sē'rĭsk, *s.* Hazard at sea.

Searocket, sē'rŏk-kĭt, *s.* A plant.

Searoom, sē'rōōm, *s.* Open sea, spacious main.

Searover, sē'rō-vŭr, *s.* A pirate.

Seaserpent, sē-sĕr'pĕnt, *s.* A serpent generated in the water.

Seaservice, sē'sĕr-vĭs, *s.* Service on board ship.

Seashark, sē-shârk', *s.* A ravenous sea fish.

Seashell, sē-shĕl', *s.* A shell found on the shore.

Seashore, sē-shôre', *s.* The coast of the sea.

Seasick, sē'sĭk, *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

Seaside, sē-side', *s.* The edge of the sea.

Seasurgeon, sē'sŭr-jŭn, *s.* A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEATERM, sē'tĕrm, *s.* Word of art used by seamen.

SEAWARD, sē'wârd, *ad.* Towards the sea.

SEAWATER, sē'wâ-tûr, *s.* The salt water of the sea.

SEAWORTHY, sē'wûr-thè, *a.* Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.

SEAL, sēle, *s.* The seacalf.

SEAL, sēle, *s.* A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, sēle, *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to close; to mark with a stamp.

To SEAL, sēle, *v. n.* To fix a seal.

SEALER, sē'lŭr, *s.* One who seals.

SEALINGWAX, sē'ling-wăks, *s.* Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, sēme, *s.* The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.

To SEAM, sēme, *v. a.* To join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sēme'lĕs, *a.* Having no seam.

SEAMSTRESS, sĕm'strĕs, *s.* A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, sē'mè, *a.* Having a seam, showing the seam.

SEAR, sēre, *a.* Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, sēre, *v. a.* To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCE, sĕrse, *s.* A fine sieve or bolter.

To SEARCE, sĕrse, *v. a.* To sift finely.

SEARCLOTH, sĕre'klŏth, *s.* A plaster, a large plaster.

To SEARCH, sĕrtsh, *v. a.* To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgeon; To search out, to find by seeking.

To SEARCH, sĕrtsh, *v. n.* To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sĕrtsh, *s.* Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.

SEARCHER, sĕrtsh'ŭr, *s.* Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEARCHLESS, sĕrtsh'lĕs, *a.* Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.

SEASON, sē'zn, *s.* One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, sē'zn, *v. a.* To mix with food anything that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge, or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sē'zn, *v. n.* To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.

SEASONABLE, sē'zn-â-bl, *a.* Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sē'zn-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, sē'zn-â-blè, *ad.* Properly with respect to time.

SEASONER, sē'zn-ŭr, *s.* He who seasons or gives a relish to anything.

SEASONING, sē'zn-ĭng, *s.* That which is added to anything to give it a relish.

SEAT, sète, *s.* A chair, a bench, or anything on which one may sit; a chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.

To SEAT, sète, *v. a.* To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.

SECANT, sē'kânt, *s.* In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sè-sēēd', *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, sè-sēēd'ŭr, *s.* One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

SECERN, sè-sĕrn', *v. a.* To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.

SECESS, sè-sĕs'. Retirement, retreat.

SECESSION, sè-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, sè-klūde', *v. a.* To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.

SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd, *s.* The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd, *s.* One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd, *v. a.* To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECONDARILY, sĕk'kŭn-dâ-rè-lè, *ad.* In the second degree, in the second order.

SECONDARINESS, sĕk'kŭn-dâ-rè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, sĕk'kŭn-dâ-rè, *a.* Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.

SECONDARY, sĕk'kŭn-dâ-rè, *s.* A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDHAND, sĕk'kŭnd-hând, *a.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECONDER, sĕk'kŭnd-ŭr, *s.* One who seconds another. [cond place.
SECONDLY, sĕk'kŭnd-lè, *ad.* In the se
SECONDRATE, sĕk'kŭnd-rāte, *s.* The second order in dignity or value; it is often used adjectively.
SECONDSIGHT, sĕk-kŭnd-sīte', *s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant, supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.
SECRECY, sē'krè-sè, *s.* Privacy, state of being hidden, solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.
SECRET, sē'krĭt, *a.* Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret intrusted; privy, obscene.
SECRET, sē'krĭt, *s.* Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy.
SECRETARYSHIP, sĕk'krè-tā-rè-shĭp, *s.* The office of a secretary.
SECRETARY, sĕk'krè-tā-rè, *s.* One intrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.
To SECRETE, sè-krète', *v. a.* To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to secern, to separate.
SECRETION, sē-krē'shŭn, *s.* The part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.
SECRETITIOUS, sĕk-rè-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Parted by animal secretion. [crets.
SECRETIST, sē'krè-tĭst, *s.* A dealer in se-
SECRETLY, sē'krĭt-lè, *ad.* Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.
SECRETNESS, sē'krĭt-nĕs, *s.* State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.
SECRETORY, sē-krē'tŭr-è, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.
SECT, sĕkt, *s.* A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. [SECTARISM.
SECTARIANISM, sĕk-tā'rè-ăn-ĭzm, *s. See*
SECTARISM, sĕk'tā-rĭzm, *s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.
SECTARY, sĕk'tā-rè, *s.* One who divides from publick establishments, and joins with those distinguished by some particular tenets; a follower, a pupil.
SECTATOR, sĕk-tā'tŭr, *s.* A follower, an imitator, a disciple.
SECTION, sĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.
SECTOR, sĕk'tŭr, *s.* A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.
SECULAR, sĕk'kŭ-lŭr, *a.* Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the Church of Rome, not bound by monastick rules; happening or coming once in a century.
SECULARITY, sĕk-kŭ-lăr'è-tè, *s.* Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.
To SECULARIZE, sĕk'kŭ-lā-rize, *v. a.* To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.
SECULARLY, sĕk'kŭ-lŭr-lè, *ad.* In a worldly manner. [liness.
SECULARNESS, sĕk'kŭ-lŭr-nĕs, *s.* World-
SECUNDINE, sĕk'kŭn-dine, *s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the afterbirth.
SECURE, sè-kūre', *a.* Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.
To SECURE, sè-kūre', *v. a.* To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to ensure; to make fast.
SECURELY, sè-kūre'lè, *ad.* Without fear, without danger, safely.
SECUREMENT, sè-kūre'mĕnt, *s.* The cause of safety, protection, defence.
SECURITY, sè-kū'rè-tè, *s.* Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; anything given as a pledge or caution; ensurance; safety, certainty.
SEDAN, sè-dăn', *s.* A kind of portable coach, a chair. [rene.
SEDATE, sè-dāte', *a.* Calm, unruffled, se-
SEDATELY, sè-dāte'lè, *ad.* Calmly, without disturbance.
SEDATENESS, sè dāte'nĕs, *s.* Calmness, tranquillity.
SEDENTARINESS, sĕd'dĕn-tā-re-nĕs, *s.* The state of being sedentary, inactivity.
SEDENTARY, sĕd'dĕn-tā-rè, *a.* Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.
SEDGE, sĕdje, *s.* A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag. [row flags.
SEDGY, sĕd'jè, *a.* Overgrown with nar-
SEDIMENT, sĕd'è-mĕnt, *s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.
SEDITION, sè-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.
SEDITIOUS, sè-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Factious with tumult, turbulent.
SEDITIOUSLY, sè-dĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.
SEDITIOUSNESS, sè-dĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Turbulence, disposition to sedition.
To SEDUCE, sè-dūse', *v. a.* To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.
SEDUCEMENT, sè-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.
SEDUCER, sè-dū'sŭr, *s.* One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.
SEDUCIBLE, sè-dū'sè-bl, *a.* Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.
SEDUCTION, sè-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside

SEDUCTIVE, sẽ-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Apt to seduce; calculated to mislead.

SEDULITY, sẽ-dū'lẽ-tè, *s.* Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, sẽd'ū-lŭs, *or* sẽd'jū-lŭs, *a.* Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sẽd'dū-lŭs-lè, *ad.* Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sẽd'dū-lŭs-nẽs, *s.* Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, sèe, *s.* The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

To SEE, sèe, *v. a.* To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

To SEE, sèe, *v. n.* To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to inquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, sèe, *interj.* Lo, look!

SEED, sèed, *s.* The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, sèed, *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, sèed'kake, *s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

SEEDLING, sèed'lĭng, *s.* A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDLIP, sèed'lĭp, } *s.* A vessel in which
SEEDLOP, sèed'lŏp, } the sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, sèed'pẽrl, *s.* The smallest sized pearls.

SEEDPLOT, sèed'plŏt, *s.* The ground on which plants are sown to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, sèed'tĭme, *s.* The season of sowing.

SEEDSMAN, sèedz'mǎn, *s.* The sower, he that scatters the seed, a seller of seeds.

SEEDY, sèed'è, *a.* Abounding with seed; epithet applied to shabby clothing.

SEEING, sèe'ĭng, *s.* Sight, vision.

SEEING, sèe'ĭng, } *conj.* Since,
SEEING THAT, sèe'ĭng thăt, } it being so that.

To SEEK, sèek, *v. a.* Pret. *Sought.* Part. pass. *Sought.* To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

To SEEK, sèek, *v. n.* To make search, to make inquiry; to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sèek'ŭr, *s.* One who seeks, an inquirer.

To SEEL, sèel, *v. a.* To close the eyes, a term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.

To SEEM, sèem, *v. n.* To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth. It seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation, it appears to be.

SEEMER, sèem'ŭr, *s.* One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sèem'ĭng, *s.* Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sèem'ĭng-lè, *ad.* In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sèem'ĭng-nẽs, *s.* Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sèem'lè-nẽs, *s.* Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sèem'lè, *a.* Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sèem'lè, *ad.* In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sèen, *a.* Skilled, versed.

SEER, sèer, *s.* One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sèer'wŏŏd, *s.* Dry wood

SEESAW, sè'sâw, *s.* A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, sè'sâw, *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, sèeth, *v. a.* To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, sèeth, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sèeth'ŭr, *s.* A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sĕg'mĕnt, *s.* A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, sĕg-grè-gâte, *v. a.* To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sĕg'grè-gâ shŭn, *s.* Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sè-nû'rè-ăl, *a.* Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sène'yŭr, *s.* A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sène'yŭr-è, *s.* A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNIORAGE, sène'yŭr-ĭdje, *s.* Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNIORIZE, sène'yŭr-ize, *v. a.* To lord over.

SEINE, sène, *s.* A net used in fishing.

To SEIZE, sèze, *v. a.* To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

To SEIZE, sèze, *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on anything.

SEIZABLE, sè'zâ-bl, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be seized.

SEIZIN, sè'zĭn, *s.* The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, sè'zhûre, *s.* The act of seizing, the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.

SELDOM, sĕl'dŭm, *ad.* Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sĕl'dŭm-nĕs, *s.* Uncommonness, rareness.

To SELECT, sè-lĕkt', *v. a.* To choose in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, sè-lĕkt', *a.* Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superiour excellence.

SELECTION, sè-lĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of culling or choosing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sè-lĕkt'nĕs, *s.* The state of being select.

SELECTOR, sè-lĕk'tŭr, *s.* He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sĕl-lè-nŏg'grâf-è, *s.* A description of the moon.

SELF, sĕlf, *pron.* Plural *Selves.* Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself; the people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.

SELFISH, sĕlf'ish, *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, sĕlf'ish-nĕs, *s.* Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFISHLY, sĕlf'ish-lè, *ad.* With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

SELF-SAME, sĕlf'sàme, *a.* Exactly the [same.

To SELL, sĕll, *v. a.* To give for a price.

To SELL, sĕll, *v. n.* To have commerce or traffic with any one.

SELLANDER, sĕl'lăn-dŭr, *s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

SELLER, sĕl'lŭr, *s.* The person that sells, vender.

SELVAGE, sĕl'vĭdje, *s.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sĕlvz. The plural of *Self.*

SEMBLABLE, sĕm'blâ-bl, *a.* Like, resembling. [blance.

SEMBLABLY, sĕm'blâ-blè, *ad.* With resem-

SEMBLANCE, sĕm'blânce, *s.* Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.

SEMBLANT, sĕm'blânt, *a.* Like, resembling, having the appearance of anything. Little used.

SEMBLATIVE, sĕm'blâ-tĭv, *a.* Resembling.

To SEMBLE, sĕm'bl, *v. n.* To represent, to make a likeness.

SEMI, sĕm'mè, *s.* A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sĕm-mè-ăn'nù-lâr, *a.* Half round. [musick relating to time.

SEMIBRIEF, sĕm'mè-brĕf, *s.* A note in

SEMICIRCLE, sĕm'mè-sĕr-kl, *s.* A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sĕm'mè-sĕr-kld, } *a.*
SEMICIRCULAR, sĕm-mè-sĕr'kù-lâr, } Half round.

SEMICOLON, sĕm-mè-kō'lŏn, *s.* Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma

SEMIDIAMETER, sĕm-mè-dì-ăm'è-tŭr, *s.* Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. [fluid.

SEMIFLUID, sĕm-mè-flù'ĭd, *a.* Imperfectly

SEMILUNAR, sĕm-mè-lù'nâr, } *a.* Re-
SEMILUNARY, sĕm-mè-lù'nâr-è, } sembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sĕm'è-mĕt-tl, *s.* Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINAL, sĕm'è-nâl, *a.* Belonging to seed; containing in the seed, radical.

SEMINALITY, sĕm-è-nâl'è-tè, *s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINARY, sĕm'è-nâ-rè, *s.* The ground where anything is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence anything is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from which scholars are transplanted into life. [sowing.

SEMINATION, sĕm-è-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of

SEMINIFICAL, sĕm-è-nĭf'è-kâl, } *a.* Produc-
SEMINIFICK, sĕm-è-nĭf'ĭk, } tive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sĕm-è-nĭf-è-kâ'shŭn, *s.* The propagation from the seed to the seminal parts. [dark.

SEMIOPACOUS, sĕm-mè-ò-pâ'kŭs, *a.* Half

SEMIORDINATE, sĕm-mè-ŏr'dè-nâte, *s.* A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sè-mĭp'è-dâl, *a.* Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sĕm-mè-pĕl-lù'sĭd, *a.* Half clear, imperfectly transparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sĕm-mè-pĕr-spĭk'ù-ŭs, *a.* Half transparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sĕm-mè-kwâ'drât, } *s.* In
SEMIQUARTILE, sĕm-mè-kwâr'tĭl, } Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sĕm'mè-kwâ-vĕr, *s.* In musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sĕm-mè-kwĭn'tĭl, *s.* In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, sĕm-mè-sĕks'tĭl, *s.* A semisixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

Semispherical, sĕm-mē-sfĕr'rē-kăl, *a.* Belonging to half a sphere.

Semispheroidal, sĕm-mē-sfē-rŏid'ăl, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

Semitertian, sĕm-mē-tĕr'shŭn, *s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

Semivowel, sĕm'mē-vŏŭ-ĕl, *s.* A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

Sempiternal, sĕm-pē-tĕr'năl, *a.* Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in Poetry, it is used simply for eternal.

Sempiternity, sĕm-pē-tĕr'nē-tē, *s.* Future duration without end.

Semstress, sĕm'strĕs, *s.* A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written *Seamstress*.

Senary, sē'nă-rē, *a.* Belonging to the number six, containing six.

Senate, sĕn'nāt, *s.* An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the public good.

Senatehouse, sĕn'nāt-hŏŭse, *s.* Place of publick counsel. [lor.

Senator, sĕn'nă-tŭr, *s.* A publick counsel-

Senatorial, sĕn-nă-tō'rē ăl, } *a.* Belong-

Senatorian, sĕn-nă tō'rē-ăn, } ing to senators, befitting senators.

To **Send**, sĕnd, *v. a.* To despatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit; to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.

To **Send**, sĕnd, *v. n.* To deliver or despatch a message; To send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

Sender, sĕnd'ŭr, *s.* He that sends.

Senescence, sē-nĕs'sĕnse, *s.* The state of growing old, decay by time.

Seneschal, sĕn'nĕs-kăl, *s.* One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

Senile, sē'nile, *a.* Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

Senior, sē'nē-ŭr, *or* sēne'yŭr, *s.* One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

Seniority, sē-nē-ŏr'ē-tē, *s.* Eldership, priority of birth.

Senna, sĕn'nă, *s.* A physical tree.

Sennight, sĕn'nit, *s.* The space of seven nights and days, a week.

Senocular, sē-nŏk'kū-lăr, *a.* Having six eyes.

Sensation, sĕn-sā'shŭn, *s.* Perception by means of the senses.

Sense, sĕnse, *s.* Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning, opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

Senseless, sĕns'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

Senselessly, sĕns'lĕs-lē, *ad* In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

Senselessness, sĕns'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Folly, absurdity.

Sensibility, sĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

Sensible, sĕn'sē-bl, *a.* Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in familiar conversation, it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

Sensibleness, sĕn'sē-bl-nĕs, *s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

Sensibly, sĕn'sē-blē, *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in familiar language, judiciously, reasonably.

Sensitive, sĕn'sē-tĭv, *a.* Having sense or perception, but not reason.

Sensitively, sĕn'sē-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

Sensorium, sĕn-sō'rē-ŭm, } *s.* The part

Sensory, sĕn'sō-rē, } where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

Sensual, sĕn'shŭ-ăl, *a.* Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

Sensualist, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ĭst, *s.* A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

Sensuality, sĕn-shŭ-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

To **Sensualize**, sĕn'shŭ-ă-lize, *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Sensually, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ē, *ad.* In a sensual manner. [tick.

Sensuous, sĕn'shŭ-ŭs, *a.* Tender, pathe-

SENT, sĕnt. The *part. pass.* of *Send.*

SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse, *s.* Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse, *v. a.* To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIAL, sĕn-tĕn'shăl, *a.* Comprising sentences.

SENTENTIOSITY, sĕn-tĕn'shē-ŏs'ĕ-tē, *s.* Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs, *a.* Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims short and energetick.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-lē, *ad.* In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTERY, sĕn'tĕr-ē, *s.* One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outskirts of an army.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt, *a.* Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt, *s.* He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sĕn'tē-mĕnt, *s.* Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in composition.

SENTINEL, sĕn'tē-nĕl, *s.* One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, sĕn'trē, *s.* A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, sĕp-păr-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

SEPARABLE, sĕp'păr-ă-bl, *a.* Susceptive of disunion, discerptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, sĕp'păr-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-āte, *v. a.* To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart, to segregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-āte, *v. n.* To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-āte, *a.* Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sĕp'păr-āt-lē, *ad.* Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sĕp'păr-āt-nĕs, *s.* The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, sĕp-păr-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sĕp'păr-ā-tĭst, *s.* One who divides from the church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, sĕp'păr-ā-tŭr, *s.* One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sĕp'păr-ā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, sĕp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPOY, sē'pŏĭ, *s.* A Hindostanee foot soldier in the E. I. Company's service.

SEPT, sĕpt, *s.* A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sĕp-tĕm'bŭr, *s.* The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-ăr-ē, *a.* Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-năr-ē, *s.* The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'nē-ăl, *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn, *s.* The north.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn, } *a.*
SEPTENTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl, } *a.* Northern. [*s.* Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl'ĕ-tē, *s.*

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl-lē, *ad.* Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŏ-nāte, *v. n.* To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sĕp'tē-kăl, *a.* Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sĕp-tē-lăt'tĕr-ăl, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sĕp-tshū-ăd'jĕ-nă-rē, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sĕp-tshū-ă-jĕs'sē-măl, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'tshū-ă-jĭnt, *s.* The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sĕp'tū-pl, *a.* Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sē-pŭl'krăl, *a.* Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'pŭl-kŭr, *s.* A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, sĕp'pŭl-kŭr, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sĕp'pŭl-tūre, *s.* Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sē-kwā'shŭs, *a.* Following attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sē-kwăs'ĕ-tē, *s.* Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, sē'kwĕl, *s.* Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, sē'kwĕnse, *s.* Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sē'kwĕnt, *a.* Following, succeeding; consequential.

To SEQUESTER, sē-kwĕs'tŭr, *v. a.* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possession.

Sequestrable, sē-kwĕs'trā-bl, *a.* Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To Sequestrate, sē kwĕs'trāte, *v. n.* To sequester, to separate from company.

Sequestration, sēk-wĕs-trā'shŭn, *s.* Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

Sequestrator, sēk-wĕs-trā'tŭr, *s.* One who takes from a man the profits of his possession.

Seraglio, sē-rāl'yō, *s.* A house of women kept for debauchery.

Seraph, sĕr'rāf, *s.* One of the orders of angels.

Seraphical, sē-rāf'fē-kāl, } *a.* Angelick,
Seraphick, sē-rāf'fĭk, } angelical.

Seraphim, sĕr'rā-fĭm, *s. pl.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

Sere, sēre, *a.* Dry, withered, no longer green.

Serenade, sĕr-ē-nāde', *s.* Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To Serenade, sĕr-ē-nāde', *v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal musick.

Serene, sē-rēne', *a.* Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

Serenely, sē-rēne'lē, *ad.* Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

Sereneness, sē-rēne'nĕs, *s.* Serenity.

Serenitude, sē-rĕn'nē-tūde, *s.* Calmness, coolness of mind.

Serenity, sē-rĕn'nē-tē, *s.* Calmness, mild temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

Serge, sĕrdje, *s.* A kind of cloth.

Sergeant, sär'jănt, *s.* An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as, Sergeant chirurgeons.

Sergeantry, sär'jănt-trē, *s.* A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

Sergeantship, sär'jănt-ship, *s.* The office of a sergeant.

Series, sē'rē-ēz, *s.* Sequence, order; succession, course.

Serious, sē'rē-ŭs, *a.* Grave, solemn; important.

Seriously, sē'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

Seriousness, sē'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

Sermon, sĕr'mŭn, *s.* A discourse of instruction, pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

Sermonize, sĕr'mŭn-ize, *v. n.* To preach or give instruction in a formal manner.

Serosity, sē-rŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Thin or watery part of the blood.

Serous, sē'rŭs, *a.* Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

Serpent, sĕr'pĕnt, *s.* An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

Serpentine, sĕr'pĕn-tine, *a.* Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

Serpentine, sĕr'pĕn-tine, } *v. n.* To meander; to
Serpentize, sĕr'pĕn-tize, } move like a serpent.

Serpiginous, sĕr-pid'jē-nŭs, *a.* Diseased with a serpigo.

Serpigo, sĕr-pī'gō, *or* sĕr-pē'gō, *s.* A kind of tetter.

Serrate, sĕr'rāte, } *a.* Formed with
Serrated, sĕr'rā-tĕd, } jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

Serrature, sĕr'rā-tūre, *s.* Indenture like teeth of a saw.

To Serry, sĕr'rē, *v. a.* To press close, to drive hard together.

Servant, sĕr'vănt, *s.* One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

To Serve, sĕrv, *v. a.* To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with anything; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote, to comply with; to satisfy, to content, to stand instead of anything to one; to requite, as, he Served me ungratefully; in Divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; to serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

To Serve, sĕrv, *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

Service, sĕr'vĭs, *s.* Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; anything done by way of duty to a superiour; attendance on any superiour; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission, act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; public office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

Serviceable, sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl, *a.* Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

Serviceableness, sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

Servient, sĕr'vē-ĕnt, *a.* subordinate.

Servile, sĕr'vĭl, *a.* Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

Servilely, sĕr'vĭl-lē, *ad.* Meanly, slavishly.

Servileness, sĕr'vĭl-nĕs, } *s.* Slavishness,
Servility, sĕr-vĭl'ē-tē, } involuntary obedience; meanness, dependence, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sĕr'vĭng-măn, *s.* A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sĕr'vè-tŭr, *s.* Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sĕr'vè-tūde, *s.* Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

SERUM, sē'rŭm, *s.* The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sĕs-kwè-âl'tĕr, } *a.* In
SESQUIALTERAL, sĕs-kwè-âl'tĕr-âl, } Geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as six and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, sĕs-kwĭp'plè-kât, *a.* In Mathematics, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sĕs-kwĭp'pè-dâl. }
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sĕs-kwè-pè-dā'lè-ân, } *a.* Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sĕs-kwè-tĕr'shŭn, *a.* Having such a ratio as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, sĕs, *s.* Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as, the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE, sĕs'tĕrse, *s.* Among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

To SET, sĕt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Set.* Part. pass. *I am Set.* To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless, to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust, to set to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with anything; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as, To set a razor; To set about, to apply to; To set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To set apart, to neglect for a season; To set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To set forward, to advance, to promote; To set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to anything with settled and full resolution; To set out, to assign, to allot; to publish, to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, sĕt, *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture, to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To set about, to fall to, to begin; To set in, to fix in a particular state; To set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; To set on, to make an attack; To set out, to have beginning, to begin a journey, to begin the world; To set to, to apply himself to; To set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sĕt, *part. a.* Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, sĕt, *s.* A number of things suited to each other; anything not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sè-tā'shŭs, *a.* Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sē'tn, *s.* A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Roweling.

SETTEE, sĕt-tēē', *s.* A large long seat with a back to it; a vessel common in the Mediterranean.

SETTER, sĕt'tŭr, *s.* One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING, sĕt'tĭng, *s.* Apparent descent of the heavenly bodies below the horizon; direction of a current.

SETTING-DOG, sĕt'tĭng-dŏg, *s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen.

SETTLE, sĕt'tl, *s.* A long wooden seat with a back; a bench.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl, *v. a.* To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of

life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact, to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom, to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl, *v. n.* To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sĕt'tld nĕs, *s.* The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sĕt'tl-mĕnt, *s.* The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life, a colony, a place where a colony is established. [ment; paying a bill.

SETTLING, sĕt'tl ĭng, *s.* Making a settle-

SEVEN, sĕv'vn, *a.* Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'vn-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'vn fōld, *ad.* Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt, *s.* A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSCORE, sĕv'vn-skōre, *a.* Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sĕv'vn-tēēn, *a.* Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sĕv'vn-tēēn*th*, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sĕv'vn*th*, *a.* The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sĕv'vn*th*-lè, *ad.* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sĕv'vn-tè-ĕ*th*, *a.* The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sĕv'vn-tè, *a.* Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr, *v. a.* To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder, to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr, *v. n.* To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl, *a.* Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl, *s.* Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place

SEVERALLY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-è, *ad.* Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-tè, *s.* State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sĕv'ŭr-ânse, *s.* Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sè-vère', *a.* Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere; morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rule; strict, grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sè-vère'lè, *ad.* Painfully, afflictively, ferociously, horridly.

SEVERITY, sè-vĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, sō, *v. n.* To join anything by the use of the needle.

To SEW, sō, *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. [up a feast.

SEWER, sū'ŭr, *s.* An officer who serves

SEWER, sō'ŭr, *s.* He or she that uses a needle.

SEWER, shōre, *s.* A passage for the foul or useless water of a town to run through and pass off.

SEX, sĕks, *s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sĕks-ăd'jĕn-ăr-è, *a.* Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sĕks ă-jĕs'sè-mă, *s.* The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks-ă-jĕs'è-măl, *a.* Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sĕks-ăng'gld, } *a.* Having
SEXANGULAR, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr, } six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr-lè, *ad.* With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'nè-ăl, *a.* Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sĕks'tĭn, *s.* A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sĕks'tănt, *s.* The sixth part of a circle; an astronomical instrument.

SEXTILE, sĕks'tĭl, *a.* Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, sĕks'tŭn, *s.* An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sĕks'tŭn-shĭp, *s.* The office of a sexton. [told.

SEXTUPLE, sĕks'tū-pl, *a.* Sixfold, six times

SEXUAL, sĕk'shū-ăl, *a.* Distinguishing, or belonging to the sex.

SHABBILY, shăb'bè-lè, *ad.* Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shăb'bè-nĕs, *s.* Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, shăb'bè, *a.* Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shăk'kl, *v. a.* To chain, to fetter, to bind.

Shackles, shāk'klz, *s.* (Wanting the singular.) Fetters, gyves, chains.

Shad, shād, *s.* A kind of fish.

Shade, shāde, *s.* The cloud of darkness made by interception of the light; darkness; obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To Shade, shāde, *v. a.* To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

Shadiness, shā'dē-nĕs, *s.* The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

Shadow, shād'dō, *s.* The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by anything that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To Shadow, shād'dō, *v. a.* To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically. [picture.

Shadowing, shād'dō-ĭng, *s.* Shade in a

Shadowy, shād'dō-ē, *a.* Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

Shady, shā'dē, *a.* Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Shaft, shāft, *s.* An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; anything straight, the spire of a church.

Shag, shăg, *s.* Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

Shagged, shăg'gĕd, } *a.* Ruggedly hairy,
Shaggy, shăg'gē, } rough, rugged.

Shagreen, shă'-grēēn, *s.* The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To Shake, shāke, *v. a.* Pret. *Shook.* Part. pass. *Shaken* or *Shook.* To put into vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off, to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To shake hands: this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join with, to take leave of; To shake off, to rid himself, to free from, to divest of.

To Shake, shāke, *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terrour, to be deprived of firmness.

Shake, shāke, *s.* Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

Shaker, shā'kŭr, *s.* The person or thing that shakes.

Shaking, shā'kĭng, *s.* Vibratory motion; concussion; state of trembling.

Shale, shāle, *s.* A husk, the case of seeds in siliquous plants; a species of schistus.

Shall, shăl, *v. def.* It has no tense but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

Shalloon, shăl-lōōn', *s.* A slight woollen stuff.

Shallop, shăl'lŭp, *s.* A small boat.

Shallow, shăl'lō, *a.* Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

Shallow, shăl'lō, *s.* A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

Shallowbrained, shăl'lō-brānd, *a.* Foolish, futile, trifling.

Shallowly, shăl'lō-lē, *ad.* With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

Shallowness, shăl'lō-nĕs, *s.* Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

Shalm, shām, *s. German.* A kind of musical pipe.

Shalt, shălt. The second person of *Shall.*

To Sham, shām, *v. n.* To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

Sham, shām, *s.* Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture. [tended.

Sham, shām, *a.* False, counterfeit, pre-

Shambles, shām'blz, *s.* The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a slaughterhouse; a butchery.

Shambling, shām'bl-ĭng, *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

Shame, shāme, *s.* The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

To Shame, shāme, *v. a.* To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To Shame, shāme, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, shāme'fāste, *a.* Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.
SHAMEFACEDLY, shāme'fāste-lè, *ad.* Modestly, bashfully.
SHAMEFACEDNESS, shāme'fāste-nĕs, *s.* Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.
SHAMEFUL, shāme'fŭl, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominous, reproachful.
SHAMEFULLY, shāme'fŭl-è, *ad.* Disgracefully, ignominously, infamously.
SHAMELESS, shāme'lĕs, *a.* Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.
SHAMELESSLY, shāme'lĕs-lè, *ad.* Impudently, audaciously, without shame.
SHAMELESSNESS, shāme'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.
SHAMMER, shām'mŭr, *s.* A cheat, an impostor.
SHAMOIS, shām'mè, *s.* A kind of wild goat. *See* CHAMOIS.
SHAMROCK, shām'rŭk, *s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass.
SHANK, shăngk, *s.* The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ancle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.
SHANKED, shăngkt, *a.* Having a shank.
SHANKER, shăngk'ŭr, *s.* A venereal excrescence.
To SHAPE, shāpe, *v. a.* To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.
SHAPE, shāpe, *s.* Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.
SHAPELESS, shāpe'lĕs, *a.* Wanting regularity of form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.
SHAPELINESS, shāpe'lè-nĕs, *s.* Beauty or proportion of form. [formed.
SHAPELY, shāpe'lè, *a.* Symmetrical, well
SHARD, shārd, *s.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.
SHARDBORN, shārd'bōrn, *a.* Born or produced among broken stones or pots.
SHARDED, shārd'ĕd, *a.* Inhabiting shards.
To SHARE, shāre, *v. a.* To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to shear.
To SHARE, shāre, *v. n.* To have part, to have a dividend.
SHARE, shāre, *s.* Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.
SHAREBONE, shāre'bōne, *s.* The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.
SHARER, shā'rŭr, *s.* One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates anything with others.
SHARK, shārk, *s.* A voracious sea fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine
To SHARK, shārk, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.
To SHARK, shārk, *v. n.* To play the petty thief, to cheat, to trick.
SHARKING, shārk'ing, *s.* Petty rapine; trick.
SHARP, shārp, *a.* Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastick; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.
SHARP, shārp, *s.* A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.
To SHARP, shārp, *v. a.* To make keen.
To SHARP, shārp, *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.
To SHARPEN, shār'pn, *v. a.* To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastick; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.
SHARPER, shārp'ŭr, *s.* A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.
SHARPLY, shārp'lè, *ad.* With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.
SHARPNESS, shārp'nĕs, *s.* Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness; afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit, quickness of senses.
SHARPSET, shārp-sĕt', *a.* Eager, vehemently desirous. [quick sight.
SHARPSIGHTED, shārp-sī'tĕd, *a.* Having
SHARPVISAGED, shārp-vĭz'ĭdjd, *a.* Having a sharp countenance.
To SHATTER, shăt'tŭr, *v. a.* To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.
To SHATTER, shăt'tŭr, *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.
SHATTER, shăt'tŭr, *s.* One part of many into which anything is broken at once.
SHATTERBRAINED, shăt'tŭr-brānd, } *a.* In-
SHATTERPATED, shăt'tŭr-pā-tĕd, } attentive, not consistent.
SHATTERY, shăt'tŭr-è, *a.* Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.
To SHAVE, shāve, *v. a.* Pret. *Shaved.* Part. pass. *Shaved* or *Shaven.* To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim, by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shāve'lĭng, *s.* A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

SHAVER, shā'vŭr, *s.* A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shā'vĭng, *s.* Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWL, shâwl, *s.* A cover for ladies' shoulders and bosom.

SHAWM, shâwm, *s.* A hautboy, a cornet.

SHE, shē, *pron.* In oblique cases *Her.* The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shēfe, *s.* A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shēle, *v. a.* To shell.

To SHEAR, shēre, *v. a.* Pret. *Shore* or *Shared.* Part. pass. *Shorn.* To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut by interception.

SHEARD, shērd, *s.* A fragment.

SHEARS, shērz, *s.* An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shēr'ŭr, *s.* One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shēr'mân, *s.* He that shears.

SHEATH, shē*th*, *s.* The case of anything, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, shē*th*, } *v. a.* To enclose in a
To SHEATHE, } sheath or scabbard, to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shē*th*'wĭngd, *a.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shē*th*'ē. Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shĕd, *v. a.* To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shĕd, *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

To SHED, shĕd, *s.* A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as bloodshed. [sheds.

SHEDDER, shĕd'dŭr, *s.* A spiller, one who

SHEEN, shēēn, } *a.* Bright, glittering,
SHEENY, shēēn'ē, } showy.

SHEEN, shēēn, *s.* Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shēēp, *s.* The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shēēp'bīte, *v. n.* To use petty thefts, to injure slily.

SHEEPBITER, shēēp'bīte-ŭr, *s.* A petty thief, a sly injurer. [for sheep.

SHEEPCOT, shēēp'kŏt, *s.* A little enclosure

SHEEPFOLD, shēēp'fōld, *s.* A place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shēēp'hŏŏk, *s.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shēēp'ĭsh, *a.* Bashful, overmodest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shēēp'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASTER, shēēp'mâs-tŭr, *s.* An owner of sheep

SHEEP'S-EYE, shēēps-ī', *s.* A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPSHEARING, shēēp'shēēr-ĭng, *s.* The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn. [sheep.

SHEEPWALK, shēēp'wâwk, *s.* Pasture for

SHEER, shēre, *a.* Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shēre, *ad.* Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shēērz, *s.*—*See* SHEARS.

SHEET, shēēt, *s.* A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; anything expanded.

SHEETANCHOR, shēēt-ăngk'kŭr, *s.* In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shēēt, *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEKEL, shĕk'kl, *s.* An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and sixpence.

SHELF, shĕlf, *s.* A board fixed against a supporter, so that anything may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shĕlf'ē, *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shĕl, *s.* The hard covering of anything, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; it is used for a musical instrument in Poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shĕl, *v. a.* To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shĕl, *v. n.* To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shĕl'dŭk, *s.* A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shĕl'fĭsh, *s.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shĕl'lē, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr, *s.* A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr, *v. a.* To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice. [ter; to give shelter

To SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr, *v. n.* To take shel-

SHELTERLESS, shĕl'tûr-lĕs, *a.* Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELTERY, shĕl'tûr-ė, *a.* Affording shelter. [ing; having declivity.

SHELVING, shĕlv'ĭng, *a.* Sloping, inclin-

SHELVY, shĕl'vė, *a.* Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shĕnd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Shent.* To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shĕp'pûrd, *s.* One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shĕp'pûr-dĕs, *s.* A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shĕp'pûrd-ĭsh, *a.* Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shĕr-bĕt', *s.* The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shĕrd, *s.* A fragment of broken earthenware.

SHERIFF, shĕr'ĭf, *s.* An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, shĕr'ĭf-âl-tė, } *s.* The office

SHERIFFSHIP, shĕr'ĭf-shĭp, } or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shĕr'ris, } *s.* A kind of sweet

SHERRY, shĕr'rė, } Spanish wine.

SHEW, shô, *s.*—*See* SHOW.

SHEWBREAD, shô'brĕd, *s.*—*See* SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, shèèld, *s.* A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shèèld, *v. a.* To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shĭft, *v. n.* To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shĭft, *v. a.* To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; To shift off, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, shĭft, *s.* Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last resource, fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's body linen.

SHIFTER, shĭft'ûr, *s.* One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHIFTING, shĭft'ĭng, *s.* Changing; putting cunningly out of the way; evasion; fraud.

SHIFTLESS, shĭft'lĕs, *a.* Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, shĭl'lĭng, *s.* A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shĭl'lė-shăl-lė, *ad.* A corrupt reduplication of *Shall I?* To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating. [frankly.

SHILY, shĭ'lė, *ad.* Not familiarly, not

SHIN, shĭn, *s.* The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, shine, *v. n.* Pret. *I Shone, I have Shone.* Sometimes, *I Shined, I have Shined.* To glitter, to glisten; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, shine, *s.* Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

SHINESS, shi'nĕs, *s.* Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, shing'gl, *s.* A thin board to cover houses; pebbles on the sea beach.

SHINGLES, shing'glz, *s.* A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, shi'nė, *a.* Bright, luminous.

SHIP, shĭp, *s.* A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, shĭp, *v. a.* To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, shĭp'bôrd, *s.* This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases; Ashipboard, on shipboard, in a ship, the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, shĭp'bŏi, *s.* A boy who serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, shĭp'măn, *s.* Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, shĭp'măs-tûr, *s.* Master of a ship.

SHIPPING, shĭp'pĭng, *s.* Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, shĭp'rĕk, *s.* The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, shĭp'rĕk, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, shĭp'rite, *s.* A builder of ships. [dom, a county.

SHIRE, shère, *s.* A division of the king-

To SHIRK, shûrk, *v. n.* To practise mean, artful tricks. [tricks; to avoid.

To SHIRK, shûrk, *v. a.* To procure by mean

SHIRT, shûrt, *s.* The under linen garment of a man. [as in a shirt.

To SHIRT, shûrt, *v a.* To cover, to clothe

SHIRTLESS, shûrt'lĕs, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, shit'tâ, } *s. Hebrew.* A sort of

SHITTIM, shit'tim, } precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, shĭt'tl-kŏk, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, shive, *s.* A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr, *v. n.* To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr, *v. n.* To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr, *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shĭv'ûr, *s.* One fragment of many into which anything is broken.

SHIVERY, shĭv'ûr-ê, *a.* Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, shōle, *s.* A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, shōle, *v. n.* To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shōle, *a.* Shallow, obstructed or encumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shō'lê-nĕs, *s.* Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shō'lê, *a.* Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shŏk, *s.* Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shŏk, *v. a.* To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shŏk, *v. n.* To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shŏk, *v. n.* To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shŏd, for SHOED. The pret. and part. pass. of *To Shoe.*

SHOE, shōō, *s.* The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shōō, *v. a.* Pret. I *Shod.* Part. pass. *Shod.* To fit the foot with a shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shōō'bŏĭ, *s.* A boy who cleans shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shōō'ĭng-hŏrn, *s.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shōō'mā-kûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, shōō'tī, *s.* The riband with which women tie shoes.

SHOG, shŏg, *s.* Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shŏg, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate by sudden uninterrupted impulses.

SHONE, shŏn. The pret. of *Shine.*

SHOOK, shŏŏk. The pret. and in Poetry, part. pass. of *Shake.*

To SHOOT, shŏŏt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shot.* Part. *Shot* or *Shotten.* To discharge anything so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planing, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, shŏŏt, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become anything suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shŏŏt, *s.* The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument; a branch issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shŏŏt'ûr, *s.* One who shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOOTING, shŏŏt'ĭng, *s.* Act of discharging, as from a gun or bow; a sharp, sudden pain.

SHOP, shŏp, *s.* A place where anything is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shŏp'bŏrd, *s.* Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shŏp'bŏŏk, *s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shŏp'kēēp-ûr, *s.* A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPLIFTER, shŏp'lift-ûr, *s.* One who steals goods in a shop.

SHOPMAN, shŏp'mân, *s.* A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shōre, *s.* The pret. of *Shear.*

SHORE, shōre, *s.* The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, shōre, *v. a.* To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, shōre'lĕs, *a.* Having no coast.

SHORN, shŏrne. The part. pass. of *Shear.*

SHORT, shŏrt, *a.* Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shŏrt, *s.* A summary account.

SHORT, shŏrt, *ad.* Not long.

To SHORTEN, shŏr'tn, *v. a.* To make short, to contract, to abbreviate; to confine; to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, shŏrt'hând, *s.* A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, shŏrt-līvd', *a.* Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, shŏrt'lê, *ad.* Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, shŏrt'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficience, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shŏrt-rĭbz', *s.* The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shŏrt-sī'tĕd, *a.* Unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shŏrt-sī'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Defect of sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shŏrt-wāst'ĕd, *a.* Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, shôrt-wĭnd'ĕd, *a.* Short-breathed, asthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shôrt-wĭngd', *a.* Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short winged.

SHORY, shô'rè, *a.* Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shŏt. The pret. and part. pass. of *Shoot.*

SHOT, shŏt, *s.* The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; anything discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shŏt'frèe, *a.* Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shŏt'tn, *a.* Having ejected the spawn.

To SHOVE, shŭv, *v. a.* To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

To SHOVE, shŭv, *v. n.* To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shŭv, *s.* The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shŭv'vl, *s.* An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

To SHOVEL, shŭv'vl, *v. a.* To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shŭv'vl-bôrd, *s.* A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, shŏk, *s.* A species of shaggy dog, a shock.

SHOULD, shŭd. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

SHOULDER, shôl'dûr, *s.* The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.

To SHOULDER, shôl'dûr, *v. a.* To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shôl'dûr-bĕlt, *s.* A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shôl'dûr-klăp-pûr, *s.* One who affects familiarity, or injures privily.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shôl'dûr-shŏt-tn, *a.* Strained in the shoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, shôl'dûr-slĭp, *s.* Dislocation of the shoulder.

To SHOUT, shôût, *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation.

SHOUT, shôût, *s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation.

SHOUTER, shôût'ûr, *s.* He who shouts.

SHOUTING, shôût'ĭng, *s.* Act of shouting; loud cry

To SHOW, shô, *v. a.* Pret. *Showed* and *Shown.* Part. pass. *Shown.* To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford, to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shô, *v. n.* To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shô, *s.* A spectacle, something publickly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, *or* SHEWBREAD, shô'brĕd, *s.* Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, shôû'ûr, *s.* Rain either moderate or violent; storm of anything falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWER, shôû'ûr, *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, shôû'ûr, *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERLESS, shôûr'lĕs, *a.* Without showers; rainless.

SHOWERY, shôû'ûr-è, *a.* Rainy.

SHOWISH, *or* SHOWY, shô'ish, *or* shô'è, *a.* Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shône. Part. pass. of *To Show.* Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrănk. The pret. of *Shrink.*

To SHRED, shrĕd, *v. a.* Pret. *Shred.* To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shrĕd, *s.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrôô, *s.* A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrôôd, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill betokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shrôôd'lè, *ad.* Mischievously, vexatiously; cunningly; slily.

SHREWDNESS, shrôôd'nĕs, *s.* Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrôô'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrôô'ish-lè, *ad.* Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS, shrôô'ish-nĕs, *s.* The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrôô'môûse, *s.* A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrēēk, *v. n.* To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour, to scream.

SHRIEK, shrēēk, *s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

SHRIEVE, shrēēv, *s.* A sheriff.

SHRIEVALTY, shrēē'văl-tē, *s.* The office of a sheriff. [priest.

SHRIFT, shrĭft, *s.* Confession made to a

SHRILL, shrĭl, *s.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

To SHRILL, shrĭl, *v. n.* To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLY, shrĭl'lē, *ad.* With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, shrĭl'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrĭmp, *s.* A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrīne, *s.* A case in which something sacred is reposited.

To SHRINK, shrĭngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Shrunk*, or *Shrank*. Part. *Shrunken*. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, shrĭngk, *v. a.* Part. pass. *Shrunk*, *Shrank*, or *Shrunken*. To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shrĭngk, *s.* Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, shrĭngk'ŭr, *s.* He who shrinks.

SHRINKING, shrĭngk'ĭng, *s.* Falling back from fear; contracting.

To SHRIVE, shrīve, *v. a.* To hear at confession. [self into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shrĭv'vl, *v. n.* To contract it-

To SHRIVEL, shrĭv'vl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shrī'vŭr, *s.* A confessor.

SHROUD, shrŏŭd, *s.* A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; the sail ropes.

To SHROUD, shrŏŭd, *v. a.* To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect. [take shelter.

To SHROUD, shrŏŭd, *v. n.* To harbour, to

SHROVETIDE, shrōve'tīde, } *s.* The

SHROVETUESDAY, shrōve-tūze'dā, } time of confession, the day before Ash Wednesday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrŭb, *s.* A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBERY, shrŭb'bĕ-rē, *s.* A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUBBY, shrŭb'bē, *a.* Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

SHRUFF, shrŭf, *s.* Dross; refuse of melted metal.

To SHRUG, shrŭg, *v. n.* To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, shrŭg, *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrŭg, *s.* A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. [of *Shrink*.

SHRUNK, shrŭngk. The pret. and part. pass.

SHRUNKEN, shrŭngk'kn. The part. pass. of *Shrink*.

To SHUDDER, shŭd'dŭr, *v. n.* To quake with fear, or with aversion.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl, *v. a.* To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl, *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift, to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl, *s.* The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shŭf'fl-kăp, *s.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shŭf'fl-ŭr, *s.* He who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shŭf'fl-ĭng-lē, *ad.* With an irregular gait.

To SHUN, shŭn, *v. a.* To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.

SHUNLESS, shŭn-lĕs, *a.* Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shŭt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Shut*. Part. pass. *Shut*. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to enclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, shŭt, *v. n.* To be closed, to close itself.

SHUT, shŭt, *part. a.* Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shŭt, *s.* Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.

SHUTTER, shŭt'tŭr, *s.* One that shuts; a cover; a door.

SHUTTLE, shŭt'tl, *s.* The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shŭt'tl-kŏk, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

SHY, shī, *a.* Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sĭb'ē-lănt, *a.* Hissing.

SIBILATION, sĭb-ē-lā'shŭn, *s.* A hissing sound.

SICAMORE, sĭk'ă-mōre, *s.* A tree.

SICCITY, sĭk'sē-tē, *s.* Dryness, aridity, want of moisture.

SICE, sīze, *s.* The number six at dice.

SICK, sĭk, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

To SICKEN, sĭk'kn, *v. a.* To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sĭk'kn, *v. n.* To grow sick, to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

SICKLE, sĭk'kl, *s.* The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.

SICKLEMAN, sĭk'kl-măn } *s.* A reaper.
SICKLER, sĭk'kl-ŭr, }

SICKLINESS, sĭk'lè-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

SICKLY, sĭk'lè, *a.* Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sĭk'lè, *v. a.* To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

SICKNESS, sĭk'nĕs, *s.* State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, síde, *s.* The part of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another. [either side.

SIDE, síde, *a.* Lateral, oblique, being on

To SIDE, síde, *v. n.* To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, síde'bôrd, *s.* The side-table, on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, síde'bŏks, *s.* Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, síde'flì, *s.* An insect.

To SIDLE, sì'dl, *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, síde'lŏng, *a.* Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, síde'lŏng, *ad.* Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in opposition; on the side.

SIDER, sì'dŭr, *s. See* CIDER.

SIDERAL, sì'dĕr-ăl, } *a.* Starry, astral.
SIDEREAL, sì-dē'rè-ăl, }

SIDERATION, sìd-dĕr-à'shŭn, *s.* A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

SIDESADDLE, síde'săd-dl, *s.* A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, sídz'măn, *s.* An assistant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, síde'wàze, } *ad.* Laterally, one
SIDEWISE, síde'wìze, } side.

SIEGE, sēdje, *s.* The act of besetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

SIEVE, sĭv, *s.* Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulter, a searce.

To SIFT, sĭft, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sĭf'tŭr, *s.* He who sifts.

To SIGH, sì, *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sì, *s.* A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

SIGHING, sì'ing, *s.* Emitting the breath audibly.

SIGHT, site, *s.* Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, site'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sight, blind; not sightly.

SIGHTLY, site-lè, *a.* Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

SIGIL, sìd jil, *s.* A seal.

SIGN, sìne, *s.* A token of anything, that by which anything is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the zodiack; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as, a Sign-manual.

To SIGN, sìne, *v. a.* To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, sĭg'nâl, *s.* Notice given by a sign, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sĭg'nâl, *a.* Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sĭg-nâl'è-tè, *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sĭg'nâl-ìze, *v. a.* To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sĭg'nâl-è, *ad.* Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sĭg-nà'shŭn, *s.* Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sĭg'nà-tûre, *s.* A sign or mark impressed upon anything, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, sĭg'nĕt, *s.* A seal, commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânse, } *s.* Power
SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nĭf'fè-kân-sè, } of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânt, *a.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf'fè-kânt-lè, *ad.* With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, sĭg-nē-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kā-tĭv, *a.* Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kā-tŭr-ē, *s.* That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī, *v. a.* To declare by some token or sign; to mean; to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī, *v. n.* To express meaning with force. [mnion.

SIGNIORY, sēne'yō-rē, *s.* Lordship, do-

SIGNPOST, sīne'pōst, *s.* That upon which a sign hangs.

SIKER, sīk'ŭr, *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *Sure* or *Surely*.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnse, *s.* The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy, stillness.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnse, *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, sī'lĕnse, *v. a.* To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sī'lĕnt, *a.* Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sī'lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, sè-lish'ŭs, *a.* Of or belonging to flint.

SILICULOSE, sī-lĭk-ū-lōse', *a.* Husky, full of husks. [wheat.

SILIGINOSE, sī-lĭd-jē-nōse', *a.* Made of fine

SILIQUA, sĭl'lè-kwā, *s.* A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUOSE, sĭl-lè-kwōse', } *a.* Having a pod
SILIQUOUS, sĭl'lè-kwŭs. } or capsule.

SILK, sĭlk, *s.* The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, sĭlk'kn, *a.* Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKINESS, sĭl'kē-nĕs, *s.* Softness; effeminacy; smoothness. [silk.

SILKMERCER, sĭlk'mĕr-sŭr, *s.* A dealer in

SILKWEAVER, sĭlk'wē-vŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, sĭlk'wŭrm, *s.* The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, sĭlk'ē, *a.* Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, sĭl, *s.* The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sĭl'lă-bŭb, *s.* A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c

SILLILY, sĭl'lè-lè, *ad.* In a silly manner, simply foolishly.

SILLINESS, sĭl'lè-nĕs, *s.* Simplicity, weakness, harmless folly.

SILLY, sĭl'lè, *a.* Harmless, innocent, artless, foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, sĭl'lè-hŏū, *s.* The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILVAN, sĭl'vân, *a.* Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr, *s.* Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; anything of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr, *a.* Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, sĭl'vŭr, *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, sĭl'vŭr-bē-tŭr, *s.* One that foliates silver. [ance of silver.

SILVERLY, sĭl'vŭr-lè, *ad.* With the appear-

SILVERSMITH, sĭl'vŭr-smĭth, *s.* One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sĭl'vŭr-*thĭs*-sl, }
SILVERWEED, sĭl'vŭr-wēēd, } *s.* Plants.

SILVERY, sĭl'vŭr-ē, *a.* Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, sè-mär', *s.* A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sĭm'ē-lŭr, } *a.* Homogeneous,
SIMILARLY, sĭm'ē-lŭr-lè, } having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, sĭm-ē-lăr'ē-tè, *s.* Likeness.

SIMILE, sĭm'ē-lè, *s.* A comparison by which anything is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, sè-mĭl'ē-tūde, *s.* Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, sĭm'ē-tŭr, *s.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sĭm'mŭr, *v n.* To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, sĭm'ŭn-ē, *s.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr, *v. n.* To smile, generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr, *s.* A smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl, *a.* Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl, *s.* A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sĭm'pl, *v. n.* To gather simples.

SIMPLEMINDED, sĭm'pl-mīnd-ĕd, *a.* Devoid of art or deceit.

SIMPLENESS, sĭm'pl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being simple. [balist.

SIMPLER, sĭm'pl-ŭr, *s.* A simplist, an her-

SIMPLETON, sĭm'pl-tŭn, *s.* A silly mortal, a trifler; a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sĭm-plĭs'ē-tè, *s.* Plainness, artlessness; not subtilty, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, sĭm'plè-fī, *v. a.* To make less complex; to reduce to first principles.

SIMPLIST, sĭm'plĭst, *s.* One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sĭm'plè, *ad.* Without art, without subtilty; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sĭm'ū-lăr, *s.* One that counterfeits.

SIMULATION, sĭm-ù lā'shŭn, *s.* That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sĭ-mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sĭn, *s.* An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sĭn, *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINCE, sĭnse, *ad.* Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sĭnse, *prep.* After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, sĭn-sēre', *a.* Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sĭn-sēre'lè, *ad.* Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, sĭn-sēre'nĕs, } *s.* Honesty of
SINCERITY, sĭn-sĕr'ĕ-tè, } intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, sĭn'dŭn, *s.* A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sĭne, *s.* A right sine, in Geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sī'nè-kūre, *s.* An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sĭn'nū, *s.* A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as, money is the Sinew of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, sĭn'nū, *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sĭn'nūde, *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sĭn'nū-è, *a.* Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sĭn'fŭl, *a.* Alien from God; unsanctified, wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion

SINFULLY, sĭn'fŭl-è, *ad.* Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sĭn'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sĭng, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sang* or *Sung*. Part. pass. *Sung*. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell, in Poetry.

To SING, sĭng, *v. a.* To relate or mention, in Poetry; to celebrate, to give praise to, to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, sĭnje, *v. a.* To scorch, or burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sĭng'ŭr, *s.* One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sĭng'ĭng-mâs-tŭr, *s.* One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, sĭng'gl, *a.* One, not double: particular, individual, not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant, unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To SINGLE, sĭng'gl, *v. a.* To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, sĭng'gl-nĕs, *s.* Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sĭng'glè, *ad.* Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sĭng'gù-lâr, *a.* Single, not complex, not compound; in Grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled, having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sĭn-gù-lâr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; anything remarkable; a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sĭng'gù-lâr-lè, *ad.* Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINGULT, sĭn'gŭlt, *s.* A sigh.

SINISTER, sĭn'nis-tŭr, *a.* Being on the left hand; left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

SINISTROUS, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs, *a.* Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sĭn'nis-trŭs-lè, *ad.* With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly.

To SINK, sĭngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sunk*, anciently *Sank*. Part. *Sunk* or *Sunken*. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, sĭngk, *v. a.* To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, sĭngk, *s.* A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sĭn'lĕs, *a.* Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sĭn'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sĭn'nŭr, *s.* One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sĭn'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng, *s.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, sĭn'ō-pûr, *s.* A species of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sĭn'yù-āte, *v. a.* To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sĭn-yù-ā'shŭn, *s.* A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sĭn'yù-ŭs, *a.* Bending in and out.

SINUS, sī'nŭs, *s.* A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sĭp, *v. a.* To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sĭp, *s.* A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sī'fŭn, *s.* A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sĭp'pûr, *s.* One that sips.

SIPPET, sĭp'pĭt, *s.* A small sop.

SIR, sûr, *s.* The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man: a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sīre, *s.* A father, in Poetry; it is used of beasts, as, the horse had a good sire; it is used in composition, as grandsire.

SIREN, sī'rĕn, *s.* A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

To SIRENIZE, sī'rĕn-ize, *v. n.* To use the allurements of a siren.

SIRIASIS, sē-rī'ā-sĭs, *s.* An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, sĭr'rē-ŭs, *s.* The dogstar.

SIROCCO, sē-rŏk'kō, *s.* The south-east, or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, sĭr'râ, *s.* A compellation of reproach and insult.

SIROP, *or* SIRUP, sûr'rŭp, *s.* The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

SIRUPED, sûr'rŭpt, *a.* Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, sûr'rŭp-ē, *a.* Resembling sirup.

SISTER, sĭs'tûr, *s.* A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a Christian, one of the same nature, human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sĭs'tûr-ĭn-lâw, *s.* A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sĭs'tûr-hŭd, *s.* The office or duty of a sister: a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, sĭs'tûr-lē, *a.* Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To SIT, sĭt, *v. n.* Pret. *I Sat.* To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burden; to settle, to reside; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; To sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease as satisfied; to settle, to fix abode; to sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To sit up, to rise from lying to sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sĭt, *v. a.* To keep upon the seat; to be settled, to do business.

SITE, sīte, *s.* Situation, local position.

SITH, sĭth, *ad.* Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, *or* SCYTHE, sīthe, *s.* The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sĭt'tûr, *s.* One that sits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sĭt'tĭng, *s.* The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study unintermitted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

SITUATE, sĭt'tshù-āte, *part. a.* Placed with respect to anything else.

SITUATION, sĭt-tshù-ā'shŭn, *s.* Local respect, position; condition, state.

SIX, sĭks, *a.* Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sĭks'pĕnse, *s.* A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, sĭks'skōre, *a.* Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, sĭks'tēēn, *a.* Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, sĭks'tēēn*th*, *a.* The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, sĭks*th*, *a.* The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, sĭks*th*, *s.* The sixth part.

SIXTHLY, sĭks*th*'lē, *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, sĭks'tē-ĕ*th*, *a.* The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, sĭks'tē, *a.* Six times ten.

SIZE, sīze, *s.* Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, sīze, *v. a.* To adjust, to arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, sīzd, *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sī'zâ-bl, *a.* Reasonably bulky.

SIZER, sī'zûr, *s.* A certain rank of students in the university of Cambridge.

SIZINESS, sī'zē-nĕs, *s.* Glutinousness, viscosity.

SIZY, sī'zē, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skānz'māte, *s.* A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, skāte, *s.* A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skēne, *s.* A short sword, a knife.

SKEG, skĕg, *s.* A wild plum.

SKEGGUR, skĕg'gûr, *s.* Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

Skein, skâne, *s.* A knot of thread or silk wound.

Skeleton, skĕl'lĕ-tŭn, *s.* The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

Skeptick, skĕp'tik, *s.* One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Skeptical, skĕp'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

Skepticism, skĕp'tĕ-sizm, *s.* Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

To **Skepticize**, skĕp'tĕ-size, *v. n.* To pretend to doubt of everything.

Sketch, skĕtsh, *s.* An outline; a rough draught, a first plan.

To **Sketch**, skĕtsh, *v. n.* To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal motion.

Skewer, skûre, *s.* A wooden or iron pin used to keep meat in form.

To **Skewer**, skûre, *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

Skiff, skĭff, *s.* A small light boat.

Skilful, skĭl'fŭl, *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.

Skilfully, skĭl'fŭl-ĕ, *ad.* With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

Skilfulness, skĭl'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Art, ability, dexterousness.

Skill, skĭl, *s.* Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

To **Skill**, skĭl, *v. n.* To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

Skilled, skĭld, *a.* Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with. [use.

Skilless, skĭl'lĕs, *a.* Wanting art. Not in

Skillet, skĭl'lĕt, *s.* A small kettle or boiler.

To **Skim**, skĭm, *v. a.* To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.

To **Skim**, skĭm, *v. n.* To pass lightly, to glide along.

Skimbleskamble, skĭm'bl-skâm-bl, *a.* Wandering wild. A cant word.

Skimmer, skĭm'mŭr, *s.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Skimmilk, skĭm-milk', *s.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skin, skĭn, *s.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To **Skin**, skĭn, *v. a.* To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

Skindeep, skĭn'dêêp, *a.* Slight; superficial. [person.

Skinflint, skĭn'flint, *s.* A niggardly

Skink, skĭngk, *s. Saxon.* Drink, anything potable; pottage.

To **Skink**, skĭngk, *v. n.* To serve drink.

Skinker, skĭngk'ûr, *s.* One who serves drink.

Skinned, skĭnd, *a.* Having the nature of skin or leather.

Skinner, skĭn'nŭr, *s.* A dealer in skins.

Skinniness, skĭn'nè-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being skinny.

Skinny, skĭn'nè, *a.* Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.

To **Skip**, skĭp, *v. n.* To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully, to pass without notice.

To **Skip**, skĭp, *v. a.* To miss, to pass.

Skip, skĭp, *s.* A light leap or bound.

Skipjack, skĭp'jăk, *s.* An upstart.

Skipkennel, skĭp'kĕn-nĕl, *s.* A lackey, a footboy. [shipboy.

Skipper, skĭp'pŭr, *s.* A shipmaster, or

Skirmish, skĕr'mĭsh, *s.* A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.

To **Skirmish**, skĕr'mĭsh, *v. n.* To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Skirmisher, skĕr'mĭsh-ûr, *s.* He who skirmishes.

To **Skirr**, skĕr, *v. a.* To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.

To **Skirr**, skĕr, *v. n.* To scour, to scud, to run in haste.

Skirret, skĕr'rĭt, *s.* A plant.

Skirt, skĕrt, *s.* The loose edge of a garment; a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part. [along the edge.

To **Skirt**, skĕrt, *v. a.* To border, to run

Skit, skĭt, *s.* A wanton wench; a reflection; a jeer or jibe.

Skittish, skĭt'tĭsh, *a.* Shy, easily frighted; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

Skittishly, skĭt'tĭsh-lĕ, *ad.* Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

Skittishness, skĭt'tĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Wantonness, fickleness, shiness.

Skittle, skĭt'tl, *s.* A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.

Skittles, skĭt'tlz, *s. pl.* A game similar to that of ninepins.

Skonce, skônse, *s.*—See *Sconce.*

Skreen, skrêên, *s.* Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written *Screen.*

To **Skreen**, skrêên, *v. a.* To riddle, to sift, to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

Skue, skû, *a.* Oblique, sidelong.

To **Skulk**, skŭlk, *v. n.* To hide, to lurk in fear or malice. [the brain; a shoal.

Skull, skŭl, *s.* The bone that encloses

Skullcap, skŭl'kăp, *s.* A headpiece.

Sky, skèi, *s.* The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

Skyey, skēi'è, *a.* Ethereal.
Skycolour, skēi'kŭl-ŭr, *s.* An azure colour, the colour of the sky.
Skycoloured, skēi'kŭl-ŭrd, *a.* Blue, azure like the sky.
Skydyed, skēi'dīde, *a.* Coloured like the sky.
Skyed, skēide, *a.* Enveloped by the skies.
Skyish, skēi'ish, *a.* Coloured by the ether.
Skylark, skēi'lârk, *s.* A lark that mounts and sings.
Skylight, skēi'līte, *s.* A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.
Skyrocket, skēi'rŏk-ĭt, *s.* A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.
Slab, slåb, *s.* A puddle; a plane of stone, as, a marble slab.
Slab, slåb, *a.* Thick, viscous, glutinous.
To Slabber, slåb'bŭr, *or* slŏb'bŭr, *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour anything.
Slabberer, slåb'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* He who slabbers; an idiot.
Slabby, slåb'bè, *a.* Thick, viscous; wet, floody.
Slack, slåk, *a.* Loose; remiss; relaxed.
Slack, slåk, *s.* Small coal; a small shallow dell.
To Slack, slåk, } *v. a.* To be remiss,
To Slacken, slåk'kn, } to neglect, to lose the power of cohesion; to abate, to languish, to flag.
To Slack, slåk, } *v. n.* To loosen, to
To Slacken, slåk'kn, } make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress; to make less quick and forcible.
Slack, slåk, *s.* Small coal, coal broken in small parts.
Slackly, slåk'lè, *ad.* Loosely, negligently, remissly.
Slackness, slåk'nĕs, *s.* Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.
Slag, slåg, *s.* The dross or recrement of metal.
Slaie, slå, *s.* A weaver's reed.
Slain, slåne. The part. pass. of *Slay.*
To Slake, slåke, *v. a.* To quench, to extinguish.
To Slam, slåm, *v. a.* To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist; to shut violently.
Slam, slåm, *s.* A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.
To Slander, slân'dŭr, *v. a.* To censure falsely, to belie.
Slander, slân'dŭr, *s.* False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.
Slanderer, slân'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.
Slanderous, slân'dŭr-ŭs, *a.* Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.
Slanderously, slân'dŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Calumniously, with false reproach.
Slang, slång, The pret. of *Sling.*
Slang, slång, *s.* Low vulgar language.
Slank, slångk, *s.* An herb.
Slant, slânt, } *a.* Oblique, not di-
Slanting, slânt'ĭng, } rect, not perpendicular.
Slantly, slânt'lè, } *ad.* Oblique, not
Slantwise, slânt'wīse, } perpendicularly, slope.
Slap, slåp, *s.* A smart blow.
Slap, slåp, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.
To Slap, slåp, *v. a.* To strike with a slap.
Slapdash, slåp-dåsh', *interj.* All at once.
To Slash, slåsh, *v. a.* To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash.
To Slash, slåsh, *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword.
Slash, slåsh, *s.* Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.
Slatch, slåtsh, *s.* The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.
Slate, slåte, *s.* A gray fossile stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.
To Slate, slåte, *v. a.* To cover the roof, to tile.
Slater, slå'tŭr, *s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.
Slattern, slåt'tŭrn, *s.* A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
To Slattern, slåt'tŭrn, *v. a.* To consume carelessly.
Slatternly, slåt'tŭrn-lè, *a.* Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.
To Slattern away, slåt'tŭrn-â-wå', *v. a.* To lose by negligence.
Slaty, slå'tè, *a.* Having the nature of slate.
Slave, slåve, *s.* One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependant.
To Slave, slåve, *v. n.* To drudge, to moil, to toil.
Slaver, slåv'ŭr, *s.* Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.
To Slaver, slåv'ŭr, *v. n.* To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.
To Slaver, slåv'ŭr, *v. a.* To smear with drivel.
Slaverer, slåv'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.
Slavery, slå'vŭr-è, *s.* Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.
Slaughter, slåw'tŭr, *s.* Massacre, destruction by the sword.
To Slaughter, slåw'tŭr, *v. a.* To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.
Slaughterhouse, slåw'tŭr-hŏŭse, *s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.
Slaughterman, slåw'tŭr-mân, *s.* One employed in killing.
Slaughterous, slåw'tŭr-ŭs, *a.* Destructive, murderous.

Slavish, slā'vĭsh, *a.* Servile, mean, base, dependent.

Slavishly, slā'vĭsh-lè, *ad.* Servilely, meanly. [meanness.

Slavishness, slā'vĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Servility,

To Slay, slā, *v.a.* Pret. *Slew.* Part. pass. *Slain.* To kill, to butcher, to put to death. [troyer.

Slayer, slā'ûr, *s.* Killer, murderer, des-

Sleazy, slè'zè, *a.* Weak, wanting substance. [wheels.

Sled, slĕd, *s.* A carriage drawn without

Sledded, slĕd'dĭd, *a.* Mounted on a sled.

Sledge, slĕdje, *s.* A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels; or with very low wheels.

Sleek, slèèk, *a.* Smooth, glossy.

To Sleek, slèèk, *v. a.* To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth or glossy.

Sleekly, slèèk'lè, *ad.* Smoothly.

Sleekness, slèèk'nes, *s.* Smoothness.

To Sleep, slèèp, *v. n.* To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will sometime awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

Sleep, slèèp, *s.* Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.

Sleeper, slèèp'ûr, *s.* One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.

Sleepily, slèèp'ė-lè, *ad.* Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.

Sleepiness, slèèp'ė-nĕs, *s.* Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

Sleepless, slèèp'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sleep.

Sleepy, slèèp'ė, *a.* Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.

Sleet, slèèt, *s.* A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

To Sleet, to slèèt, *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

Sleety, slèèt'ė, *a.* Bringing sleet.

Sleeve, slèèv, *s.* The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.

Sleeved, slèèvd, *a.* Having sleeves.

Sleeveless, slèèv'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety. [artifice, dexterous practice.

Sleight, slīte, *s.* Artful trick, cunning

Slender, slĕn'dûr, *a.* Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

Slenderly, slĕn'dûr-lè, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

Slenderness, slĕn'dûr-nĕs, *s.* Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

Slept, slĕpt. The pret. of *Sleep.*

Slew, slù. The pret. of *Slay.*

To Sley, slā, *v. n.* To part or twist into threads.

To Slice, slise, *v.a.* To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut; to divide.

Slice, slise, *s.* A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.

Slid, slĭd. The pret. of *Slide.*

Slidden, slĭd'dn. The part. pass. of *Slide.*

To Slidder, slĭd'dûr, *v. n.* To slide with interruption.

To Slide, slide, *v. n.* Pret. *Slid.* Part. pass. *Slidden.* To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by errour; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow. [bly.

To Slide, slide, *v. a.* To pass imperceptiSlide, slide, *s.* Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.

Slider, slī'dûr, *s.* He who slides.

Slight, slīte, *a.* Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a slight silk.

Slight, slīte, *s.* Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

To Slight, slīte, *v. a.* To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; to slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

Slighter, slī'tûr, *s.* One who disregards.

Slightingly, slī'tĭng-lè, *ad.* Without reverence, with contempt.

Slightly, slīte'lè, *ad.* Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

Slightness, slīte'nĕs, *s.* Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

Slim, slĭm, *a.* Slender, thin of shape.

Slime, slīme, *s.* Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.

Sliminess, slī'mė-nĕs, *s.* Viscosity, glutinous matter.

Slimy, slī'mė, *a.* Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

Sliness, slī'nĕs, *s.* Designing artifice.

Sling, slĭng, *s.* A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To Sling, slĭng, *v.a.* To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

Slinger, slĭng'ûr, *s.* One who slings or uses the sling.

To Slink, slĭngk, *v. n.* Pret. *Slunk.* To sneak, to steal out of the way.

To Slink, slĭngk, *v. a.* To cast, to miscarry of.

To SLIP, slĭp, *v. n.* To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or errour; to escape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, slĭp, *v. a.* To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off anything that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slĭp, *s.* The act of slipping, a false step, errour, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slĭp'bōrd, *s.* A board sliding in grooves. [easily untied.

SLIPKNOT, slĭp'nŏt, *s.* A bow knot, a knot

SLIPPER, slĭp'pŭr, *s.* A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slĭp'pŭr-ē-nĕs, *s.* State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slĭp'pŭr-ė, *a.* Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

SLIPPY, slĭp'pė, *a.* Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, slĭp'shŏd, *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slip'slŏp, *s.* Weak liquor; affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

To SLIT, slĭt, *v. a.* Pret. and part. *Slit* and *Slitted.* To cut longwise. [ing.

SLIT, slit, *s.* A long cut or narrow open-

To SLIVE, slīve, } *v. a.* To split, to di-
To SLIVER, slī'vŭr, } vide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slī'vŭr, *s.* A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slōts, *s.* Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slŏb'bŭr, *s.* Slaver.

SLOE, slō, *s.* The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slōōp, *s.* A small ship.

SLOP, slŏp, *s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slŏp, *s.* (Generally used in the plural.) Trowsers, open breeches; ready-made clothes. [lar.

SLOPE, slōpe, *a.* Oblique, not perpendicu-

SLOPE, slōpe, *s.* An oblique direction, anything obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slōpe, *ad.* Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slōpe, *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slōpe, *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slōpe'nĕs, *s.* Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slōpe'wīze, *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slō'pĭng-lė, *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slŏp'pė, *a.* Miry and wet.

SLOT, slŏt, *s.* The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slōth, *s.* Laziness, sluggishness, idleness, an animal of very slow motion. [dull of motion.

SLOTHFUL, slōth'fŭl, *a.* Lazy, sluggish,

SLOTHFULLY, slōth'fŭl-ė, *ad.* With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slōth'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slōŭtsh, *s.* A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH, slōŭtsh, *v. n.* To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slŭv'vĕn, *s.* A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slŭv'vĕn-lė-nĕs, *s.* Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lė, *a.* Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lė, *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slŭv'vĕn-rė, *s.* Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH, slŏŭ, *s.* A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, slŭff, *s.* The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slŏŭ'ė, *a.* Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slō, *a.* Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation, dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit. [Slowly.

SLOW, slō. In composition, is an adverb.

To SLOW, slō, *v. a.* To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

SLOWLY, slō'lė, *ad.* Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, slō'nĕs, *s.* Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness, deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination. [small viper.

SLOWWORM, slō'wŭrm, *s.* A blind worm, a

To SLUBBER, slŭb'bŭr, *v. a.* To do anything lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slŭb-bŭr-dė-gŭl'yŭn, *s.* A sorry wretch. A low word.

SLUDGE, slŭdje, *s.* Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slŭg, *s.* An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

To SLUG, slŭg, *v. n.* To lie idle; to move slowly.

To SLUG, slŭg, *v. a.* To make sluggish.

SLUGGARD, slŭg'gûrd, *s.* An inactive, lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDIZE, slŭg'gûr-dize, *v. a.* To make idle, to make dronish.

SLUGGISH, slŭg'gish, *a.* Lazy, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slŭg'gish-lè, *ad.* Lazily, idly, slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slŭg'gish-nês, *s.* Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SLUICE, slû'se, *s.* A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slûse, *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slû'sè, *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slŭm'bûr, *v. n.* To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLUMBER, slŭm'bûr, *s.* Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLUMBERING, slŭm'bûr-îng, *s.* State of

SLUMBEROUS, slŭm'bûr-ûs, } *a.* Soporifer-

SLUMBERY, slŭm'bûr-è, } ous, causing sleep; sleepy. [*Sling.*

SLUNG, slŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

SLUNK, slŭngk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Slink.*

To SLUR, slûr, *v. a.* To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slûr, *s.* Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slŭt. *s.* A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slŭt'tûr-è, *s.* The qualities or practices of a slut.

SLUTTISH, slŭt'tish, *a.* Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, slŭt'tish-lè, *ad.* In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slŭt'tish-nês, *s.* The qualities or practices of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, slì, *a.* Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, slì'lè, *ad.* With secret artifice, insidiously.

To SMACK, smăk, *v. n.* To be tinctured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.

To SMACK, smăk, *v. a.* To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smăk, *s.* Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smâll, *a.* Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as, Small beer; not strong, weak.

SMALL, smâll, *s.* The small or narrow part of anything, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smâll'kôle, *s.* Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smâll'krâft, *s.* A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smâll-pŏks', *s.* An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smâll'nês, *s.* Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smâl'lè, *ad.* In a little quantity; with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smâ-răg'dîn, *a.* Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smârt, *s.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

To SMART, smârt, *v. n.* To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smârt, *a.* Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smârt, *s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smârt'lè, *ad.* After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smârt'nês, *s.* The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour; livelliness, briskness, wittiness.

SMATCH, smătch, *s.* Taste, tincture, twang, a bird.

To SMATTER, smât'tûr, *v. n.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smât'tûr, *s.* Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smât'tûr-ûr, *s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, smêêr, *v. a.* To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smêêr'è, *a.* Dauby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smêll, *v. a.* To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smêll, *v. n.* To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELL, smêll, *s.* Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smêl'lûr, *s.* He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smêll'fêste, *s.* A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smêlt, The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Smell.*

SMELT, smêlt, *s.* A small sea fish.

To SMELT, smêlt, *v. a.* To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smêlt'ûr, *s.* One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smêrk, *v. a.* To smile wantonly.

SMERKY, *or* SMIRKY, smêrk'è, *a.* Nice, smart, jaunty.

Smerlin, smĕr'lĭn, *s.* A fish.

Smicket, smĭk'kĭt, *s.* The under garment of a woman.

To Smile, smile, *v. n.* To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

Smile, smile, *s.* A look of pleasure, or kindness.

Smilingly, smī'lĭng-lè, *ad.* With a look of pleasure.

To Smirch, smĕrtsh, *v. a.* To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

To Smirk, smĕrk, *v. n.* To assume an affected vivacity of countenance.

Smit, smĭt. The *part. pass.* of *Smite.*

To Smite, smite, *v. a.* Pret. *Smote.* Part. pass. *Smit, Smitten.* To strike, to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten, to affect with any passion.

To Smite, smite, *v. n.* To strike, to collide.

Smiter, smī'tŭr, *s.* He who smites.

Smith, smĭth, *s.* One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

Smithcraft, smĭth'krăft, *s.* The art of a smith.

Smithery, smĭth'ŭr-è, *s.* The shop of a smith; the work performed in it.

Smithy, smĭth'è, *s.* The workshop of a smith.

Smitten, smĭt'tn. The *part. pass.* of *Smite.*

Smock, smŏk, *s.* The under garment of a woman, a shift.

Smockfaced, smŏk'fâste, *a.* Palefaced, maidenly.

Smoke, smōke, *s.* The visible effluvium or sooty exhalation from anything burning.

To Smoke, smōke, *v. n.* To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To Smoke, smōke, *v. a.* To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

Smoker, smō'kŭr, *s.* One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe. [smoke.

Smokeless, smōke'lĕs, *a.* Having no

Smoky, smō'kè, *a.* Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

Smooth, smōōth, *a.* Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft, mild, adulatory.

To Smooth, smōōth, *v. a.* To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruction; to make flowing; to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.

Smoothfaced, smōōth'fâste, *a.* Mild-looking, having a soft air.

Smoothly, smōōth'lè, *ad.* Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

Smoothness, smōōth'nĕs, *s.* Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

Smote, smōte. The *pret.* of *Smite.*

To Smother, smŭth'ŭr, *v. a.* To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

Smother, smŭth'ŭr, *s.* A state of suppression; smoke, thick dust.

To Smother, smŭth'ŭr, *v. n.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

Smouldering, smōl'dŭr-ĭng, } *a.* Burning
Smouldry, smōl'drè, } and smoking without vent.

Smug, smŭg, *a.* Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.

To Smuggle, smŭg'gl, *v. a.* To import or export goods without payment of the customs.

Smuggler, smŭg'gl-ŭr, *s.* One who imports or exports goods without payment of duty.

Smugly, smŭg'lè, *ad.* Neatly, sprucely.

Smugness, smŭg'nĕs, *s.* Spruceness, neatness.

Smut, smŭt, *s.* A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.

To Smut, smŭt, *v. a.* To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To Smut, smŭt, *v. n.* To gather smut.

To Smutch, smŭtsh, *v. a.* To black with smoke. [ily; obscenely.

Smuttily, smŭt'tè-lè, *ad.* Blackly, smok-

Smuttiness, smŭt'tè-nĕs, *s.* Soil from smoke; obsceneness.

Smutty, smŭt'tè, *a.* Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.

Snack, snăk, *s.* A share, a part taken by compact.

Snaffle, snăf'fl, *s.* A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To Snaffle, snăf'fl, *v. a.* To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

Snag, snăg, *s.* A jag, or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself or standing beyond the rest.

Snagged, snăg'gĕd, } *a.* Full of snags, full
Snaggy, snăg'gè, } of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

Snail, snāle, *s.* A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of the snail.

Snaillike, snāle'like, *a.* Slow as a snail.

Snake, snāke, *s.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.

Snakeroot, snāke'rōōt, *s.* A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

Snakeshead, snākes'hĕd, } *s.* Plants.
Snakeweed, snāke'wēēd, }

SNAKEWOOD, snāke'wŭd, *s.* A kind of wood used in medicine.

SNAKY, snā'kė, *a.* Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

To SNAP, snăp, *v. a.* To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

To SNAP, snăp, *v. n.* To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, snăp, *s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite: a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snăp'drăg'ŭn, *s.* A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snăp'pŭr, *s.* One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snăp'pĭsh, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snăp'pĭsh-lė, *ad.* Peevishly, [tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snăp'pĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Peevishness, tartness. [*See* KNAPSACK.

SNAPSACK, snăp'săk, *s.* A soldier's bag.—

SNARE, snāre, *s.* Anything set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, anything by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To SNARE, snāre, *v. a.* To entrap, to entangle.

To SNARL, snārl, *v. n.* To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, snār'lŭr, *s.* One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snā'rė, *a.* Entangling, insidious.

To SNATCH, snătsh, *v. a.* To seize anything hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

SNATCH, snătsh, *s.* A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

SNATCHER, snătsh'ŭr, *s.* One who snatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snătsh'ĭng-lė, *ad.* Hastily, with interruption.

SNEAK, snēke, *s.* A mean fellow.

To SNEAK, snēke, *v. n.* To creep slily, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch. [punch.

SNEAKER, snē'kŭr, *s.* A small bowl of

SNEAKING, snē'kĭng, *part. a.* Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snē'kĭng-lė, *ad.* Meanly, servilely.

SNEAKUP, snē'kŭp, *s.* A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

To SNEAP, snēpe, *v. a.* To reprimand; to check; to nip. Not in use.

To SNEER, snēre, *v. a.* To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, snēre, *s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To SNEEZE, snēēze, *v. n.* To emit wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZE, snēēze, *s.* Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZEWORT, snēēz'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

SNET, snĕt, *s.* The fat of a deer.

SNICK-AND-SNEE, snĭk'ănd-snēē', *s.* A combat with knives.

To SNICKER, snĭk'kŭr, *v. n.* To laugh slyly or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, snĭf, *v. n.* To draw breath audibly by the nose. [scissors.

To SNIP, snĭp, *v. a.* To cut at once with

SNIP, snĭp, *s.* A single cut with scissors; a small shred.

SNIPE, snīpe, *s.* A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, snĭp'pŭr, *s.* One who snips.

SNIPPET, snĭp'pĭt, *s.* A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snĭp'snăp, *s.* Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, snĭv'vl, *s.* Snot, the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL, snĭv'vl, *v. n.* To run at the nose; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, snĭv'vl-ŭr, *s.* A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To SNORE, snōre, *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNORE, snōre, *s.* Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

To SNORT, snōrt, *v. n.* To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, snŏt, *s.* The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snŏt'tė, *a.* Full of snot.

SNOUT, snŏŭt, *s.* The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nosle or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snŏŭt'ĕd, *a.* Having a snout.

SNOW, snō, *s.* The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, snō, *v. n.* To have snow fall.

To SNOW, snō, *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snō'bâll, *s.* A round lump of congealed snow.

SNOWBROTH, snō'brŏ*th*, *s.* Snow half melted; very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snō'drŏp, *s.* An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snō'white, *a.* White as snow.

SNOWY, snō'ė, *a.* White like snow; abounding like snow.

SNUBNOSED, snŭb'nōzd, *a.* Having a flat or short nose. [mand; to nip.

To SNUB, snŭb, *v. a.* To check, to repri-

SNUFF, snŭf, *s.* The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffling, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To SNUFF, snŭf, *v. a.* To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, snŭf, *v. n.* To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

Snuffbox, snŭf'bŏks, *s.* The box in which snuff is carried.

Snuffers, snŭf'fŭrz, *s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To Snuffle, snŭf'fl, *v. n.* To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

To Snug, snŭg, *v. n.* To lie close.

Snug, snŭg, *a.* Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slily or insidiously close. [to lie warm.

To Snuggle, snŭg'gle, *v. n.* To lie close,

So, sō, *ad.* In like manner; it answers to *As* either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To Soak, sōke, *v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

To Soak, sōke, *v. a.* To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust. [ing.

Soap, sōpe, *s.* A substance used in wash-

Soapboiler, sōpe'bŏĭl-ŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to make soap.

Soapwort, sōpe'wŭrt, *s.* A species of campion.

To Soar, sōre, *v. n.* To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

Soar, sōre, *s.* Towering flight.

To Sob, sŏb, *v. n.* To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

Sob, sŏb, *s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Sober, sō'bŭr, *a.* Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

To Sober, sō'bŭr, *v. a.* To make sober.

Soberly, sō'bŭr-lē, *ad.* Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

Sobermindedness, sō'bŭr-mīnd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passion.

Soberness, sō'bŭr-nĕs, *s.* Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

Sobriety, sō-brī'ĕ-tē, *s.* Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

Soccage, sŏk'kādje, *s.* A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

Sociability, sō-shē-â-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Natural tendency to be sociable.

Sociable, sō'shē-â-bl, *a.* Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest, friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

Sociable, sō'shē-â-bl, *s.* A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

Sociableness, sō'shē-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

Sociably, sō'shē-â-blē, *ad.* Conversibly, as a companion.

Social, sō'shâl, *a.* Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gayety; consisting in union or converse with another.

Sociality, sō-shē-ăl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Socialness.

Socialness, sō'shâl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being social.

Society, sō-sī'ĕ-tē, *s.* Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

Socinian, sō-sĭn'ē-ân, *s.* One who adopts the tenets of Socinus.

Sock, sŏk, *s.* Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comic actors.

Socket, sŏk'kĭt, *s.* Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted

Socle, sō'kl, *s.* With architects, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.

Sod, sŏd, *s.* A turf, a clod.

Sodality, sō-dăl'ĕ-tē, *s.* A fellowship, a fraternity. [Boiled, seethed.

Sodden, sŏd'dn. The *part. pass.* of *Seethe.*

To Soder, sŏd'dŭr, *v. a.* To cement with some metallick matter. [Solder.

Soder, sŏd'dŭr, *s.* Metallic cement.—*See*

Soever, sō-ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

Sofa, sō'fâ, *s.* A long stuffed seat with back and ends.

Soft, sŏft, *a.* Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

tûbe, tŭb, bûll. . . .öil. . . .pŏŭnd. . . .*thin*, THIS.

SOFT, sôft, *interj.* Hold, stop, not so fast!

To SOFTEN, sôf'fn, *v. a.* To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

To SOFTEN, sôf'fn, *v. n.* To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTENER, sôf'fn-ûr, *s.* That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTLY, sôft'lè, *ad.* Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTNESS, sôft'nĕs, *s.* Quality contrary to hardness; mildness, gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOHO, sô-hô', *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL, sŏĭl, *v. a.* To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, sŏĭl, *s.* Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.

SOILINESS, sŏĭl'ê-nĕs, *s.* Stain, foulness.

SOILURE, sŏĭl'yûre, *s.* Stain, pollution. Not in use.

To SOJOURN, sô'jûrn, *v. n.* To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

SOJOURN, sô'jûrn, *s.* A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sô'jûrn-ûr, *s.* A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lâs, *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lâs, *v. n.* To take comfort.

SOLACE, sŏl'lâs, *s.* Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

SOLAR, sô'lâr, } *a.* Being of the sun;
SOLARY, sô'lâr-è, } belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, sôld. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Sell.*

SOLD, sôld, *s.* Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sŏl'dân, *s.* The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sŏl'dûr, *v. a.* To unite or fasten with any kind of metallic cement; to mend, to unite anything broken.

SOLDER, sŏl'dûr, *s.* Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sŏl'dûr-ûr, *s.* One who solders or mends.

SOLDIER, sôl'jûr, *s.* A fighting man; a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, sôl'jûr-like, } *a.* Martial,
SOLDIERLY, sôl'jûr-lè, } military, becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sôl'jûr-shîp, *s.* Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sôl'jûr-è, *s.* Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiership, martial skill.

SOLE, sôle, *s.* The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of anything that touches the ground; a kind of seafish.

To SOLE, sôle, *v. a.* To furnish with soles, as, to Sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, sôle, *a.* Single, only; in Law, not married.

SOLECISM, sŏl'ê-sîzm, *s.* Unfitness of one word to another.

SOLELY, sôle'lè, *ad.* Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sŏl'êm, *a.* Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, sŏl'lêm-nĕs, } *s.* Ceremony
SOLEMNITY, sô-lêm'nê-tè, } or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sŏl-lêm-nê-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act of solemnizing.

To SOLEMNIZE, sŏl'lêm-nize, *v. a.* To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sŏl'lêm-lè, *ad.* With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, sô-lîs'sît, *v. a.* To importune, to entreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.

SOLICITATION, sô-lîs-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement

SOLICITOR, sô-lîs'ît-ûr, *s.* One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sô-lîs'sît-ŭs, *a.* Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sô-lîs'sît-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sô-lîs'sê-tûde, *s.* Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, sô-lîs'ît-trĕs, *s.* A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sŏl'îd, *a.* Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial; grave, profound.

SOLID, sŏl'îd, *s.* In Physick, the part containing the fluids.

To SOLIDATE, sŏl'lê-dâte, *v. a.* To make firm or solid.

Solidity, sō-lĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

Solidly, sŏl'līd-lē, *ad.* Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

Solidness, sŏl'līd-nĕs, *s.* Firmness, density.

Soliloquy, sō-lĭl'lō-kwē, *s.* A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

Solitaire, sōl-lē-târe', *s.* A recluse, a hermit, an ornament for the neck.

Solitarily, sŏl'lē-tā-rē-lē, *ad.* In solitude, without company.

Solitariness, sŏl'lē-tā-rē-nĕs, *s.* Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

Solitary, sŏl'lē-tā-rē, *a.* Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

Solitary, sŏl'lē-tā-rē, *s.* One that lives alone, a hermit.

Solitude, sŏl'lē-tūde, *s.* Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.

Solo, sō'lō, *s.* A tune played on a single instrument.

Solstice, sōl'stĭs, *s.* The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

Solstitial, sŏl-stĭsh'ăl, *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

Soluble, sŏl'ū-bl, *a.* Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Solubility, sŏl-ū-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

Solvable, sŏl'vă-bl, *a.* Capable of being solved; capable of being paid.

To Solve, sŏlv, *v. a.* To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

Solvency, sŏl'vĕn-sē, *s.* Ability to pay.

Solvent, sŏl'vĕnt, *a.* Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

Solvible, sŏl'vē-bl, *a.* Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Solund-goose, sō-lŭnd'-gōōse', *s.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

Solution, sō-lū'shŭn, *s.* Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains anything dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty. [relaxation.

Solutive, sŏl'ū-tĭv, *a.* Laxative, causing

Some, sŭm, *a.* More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

Somebody, sŭm'bŏd-ē, *s.* One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

Somehow, sŭm'hŏŭ, *ad.* One way or other.

Somerset, sŭm'mŭr-sĕt, *s.* (Corrupted from *somersault*; from *sommer*, a beam; and *sault*, French, a leap.) A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

Something, sŭm'*th*ĭng, *s.* A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great. [gree.

Something, sŭm'*th*ĭng, *ad.* In some de-

Sometime, sŭm'tīme, *ad.* Once, formerly.

Sometimes, sŭm'tīmz, *ad.* Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

Somewhat, sŭm'hwŏt, *s.* Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less, part greater or less.

Somewhat, sŭm'hwŏt, *ad.* In some degree.

Somewhere, sŭm'hwâre, *ad.* In one place or other.

Somewhile, sŭm'hwīle, *s.* Once for a time.

Somniferous, sŏm-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

Somnifick, sŏm-nĭf'fĭk, *a.* Causing sleep.

Somnolence, sŏm'nō-lĕnse, } *a.* Sleepy.
Somnolent, sŏm'nō-lĕnt, }

Somnolency, sŏm'nō-lĕn-sē, *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

Son, sŭn, *s.* A male child correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of anything.

Sonata, sō-nā'tă, *s.* A musical composition for instruments only.

Son-in-law, sŭn'ĭn lâw, *s.* One married to one's daughter.

Sonship, sŭn'shĭp, *s.* Filiation, the state of being a son.

Song, sŏng, *s.* Anything modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old Song, a trifle.

Songish, sŏng'ĭsh, *a.* Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

Songster, sŏng'stŭr, *s.* A singer.

Songstress, sŏng'strĕs, *s.* A female singer.

Sonnet, sŏn'nĕt, *s.* A poem of fourteen lines.

Sonnetteer, sŏn-nĕt-tēēr', *s.* A small poet, in contempt.

Soniferous, sō-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Giving or bringing sound. [sound.

Sonorifick, sŏn-ō-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Producing

Sonorous, sō-nō'rŭs, *a.* Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, of magnificent sound.

Sonorously, sō-nō'rŭs-lē, *ad.* With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

Sonorousness, sŏ-nó'rŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

Soon, sôôn, *ad.* Before long time be past, shortly after anything assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately. [smoke.

Soot, sôôt, *s.* Condensed or imbodied

Sooted, sôôt'ĕd, *a.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

Sooterkin, sôô'tĕr-kĭn, *s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Sooth, sôô*th*, *s.* Truth, reality. Obsolete.

Sooth, sôô*th*, *a.* Pleasing, delightful.

To Sooth, sôôth, *v. a.* To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

Soother, sôô*th*'ûr, *s.* A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.

To Soothsay, sôô*th*'sà, *v. n.* To predict, to foretell.

Soothsayer, sôô*th*'sà-ûr, *s.* A foreteller, a prognosticator. [being sooty.

Sootiness, sôôt'è-nĕs, *s.* The quality of

Sooty, sôô'tè, *a.* Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.

Sop, sŏp, *s.* Anything steeped in liquor to be eaten; anything given to pacify.

To Sop, sŏp, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

Sope, sôpe.—*See* Soap.

Soph, sŏf, *s.* A young man who has been two years at the university.

Sophi, sô'fè, *s.* The emperor of Persia.

Sophism, sŏf'fĭzm, *s.* A fallacious argument.

Sophist, sŏf'fist, *s.* A professor of philosophy; one who argues sophistically.

Sophister, sŏf'fis-tûr, *s.* A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.

Sophistical, sŏ-fis'tè-kăl, *a.* Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

Sophistically, sŏ-fis'tè-kăl-è, *ad.* With fallacious subtilty.

To Sophisticate, sŏ-fis'tè-kàte, *v. a.* To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

Sophisticate, sŏ-fis'tè-kàte, *part. a.* Adulterate, not genuine.

Sophistication, sŏ-fis-tè-kà'shŭn, *s.* Adulteration, not genuineness.

Sophisticator, sŏ-fis'tè-kà-tûr, *s.* Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine. [ocination.

Sophistry, sŏf'fis-trè, *s.* Fallacious ratiocination.

Sopkiferous, sŏp-ŏ-rĭf'ûr-ŭs, *a.* Productive of sleep, opiate.

Soporiferousness, sŏp-ŏ-rĭf'ûr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of causing sleep.

Soporifick, sŏp-ŏ-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Causing sleep, opiate.

Sorbs, sôrbz, *s.* The berries of the sorb or servicetree.

Sorcerer, sôr'sĕr-ûr, *s.* A conjuror, an enchanter, a magician.

Sorceress, sôr'sĕr-ĕs, *s.* A female magician, an enchantress.

Sorcery, sôr'sĕr-è, *s.* Magick, enchantment, conjuration. [Sod.

Sord, sord, *s.* Turf, grassy ground.—*See*

Sordid, sôr'dĭd, *a.* Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

Sordidly, sôr'dĭd-lè, *ad.* Meanly, poorly, covetously.

Sordidness, sôr'dĭd-nĕs, *s.* Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

Sordine, sôr-dèèn', *s.* A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

Sore, sôre, *s.* A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

Sore, sôre, *a.* Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

Sore, sôre, *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence.

Sorel, sô'rĭl, *s.* The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

Sorely, sôre'lè, *ad.* With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive. [hurt.

Soreness, sôre'nĕs, *s.* Tenderness of a

Sorites, sô-rì'tèz, *s.* An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Sororicide, sò-rôr'rè-side, *s.* The murder of a sister. [taste.

Sorrel, sôr'rĭl, *s.* A plant having an acid

Sorrel, sôr'rĭl, *a.* Of a reddish colour.

Sorrily, sôr'rè-lè, *ad.* Meanly, despicably, wretchedly. [picableness.

Sorriness, sôr'rè-nĕs, *s.* Meanness, des-

Sorrow, sôr'rô, *s.* Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

To Sorrow, sôr'rô, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

Sorrowed, sôr'rôde, *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.

Sorrowful, sôr'rô-fûl, *a.* Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

Sorry, sôr'rè, *a.* Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vexatious.

Sort, sôrt, *s.* A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of and quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In the last sense out of use.

To Sort, sôrt, *v. a.* To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select.

To Sort, sôrt, *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

Sortance, sôr'tânse, *s.* Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

Sortilege, sŏr'tē-lĕdje, *s.* The act of drawing lots. [ing lots.

Sortition, sŏr-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of casting

Sortment, sŏrt'mĕnt, *s.* The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed. [chair.

To Soss, sŏs, *v. n.* To fall at once into a

Sot, sŏt, *s.* A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

To Sot, sŏt, *v. a.* To stupify, to besot.

To Sot, sŏt, *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

Sottish, sŏt'tĭsh, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.

Sottishly, sŏt'tish-lē, *ad.* Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

Sottishness, sŏt'tĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

Souchong, sōō-tshŏng', *s.* The finest sort of black tea.

Sovereign, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn, *a.* Supreme in power, having no superiour; supremely efficacious.

Sovereign, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn, *s.* Supreme lord.

Sovereignly, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-lē, *ad.* Supremely, in the highest degree.

Sovereignty, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-tē, *s.* Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence. [of *Seek*.

Sought, sâwt. The *pret.* and *part. pass.*

Soul, sōle, *s.* The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interiour power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

Souled, sōld, *a.* Furnished with mind.

Soulless, sōle'lĕs, *a.* Mean, low, spiritless.

Sound, sŏŭnd, *a.* Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty, valid; fast, hearty.

Sound, sŏŭnd, *ad.* Soundly, heartily, completely, fast.

Sound, sŏŭnd, *s.* A shallow sea, such as may be sounded; an arm of the sea.

Sound, sŏŭnd, *s.* A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To Sound, sŏŭnd, *v. a.* To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To Sound, sŏŭnd, *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.

Sound, sŏŭnd, *s.* Anything audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

To Sound, sŏŭnd, *v. n.* To make a noise, to emit a noise, to exhibit by likeness of sound.

To Sound, sŏŭnd, *v. a.* To cause to make a noise, to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

Soundboard, sŏŭnd'bōrd, *s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs and stringed instruments.

Sounding, sŏŭnd'ĭng, *a.* Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

Sounding-board, sŏŭnd'ĭng-bōrd, *s.* The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

Soundless, sŏŭnd-lĕs, *a.* Without sound, too deep to be fathomed by the plummet.

Soundly, sŏŭnd'lē, *ad.* Healthily, heartily; lustily; stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

Soundness, sŏŭnd'nĕs, *s.* Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

Soup, sōōp, *s.* Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Sour, sŏŭr, *a.* Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful; expressing discontent.

Sour, sŏŭr, *s.* Acid substance.

To Sour, sŏŭr, *v. a.* To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To Sour, sŏŭr, *v. n.* To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

Source, sōrse, *s.* Spring, fountainhead, original, first producer.

Sourish, sŏŭr'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat sour.

Sourly, sŏŭr'lē, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.

Sourness, sŏŭr'nĕs, *s.* Acidity. austereness of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

Sous, sōōse, *or* sōō, *s.* A small denomination of French money.

Souse, sŏŭse, *s.* Pickle made of salt; anything kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

Souse, sŏŭse, *ad.* With sudden violence A low word. [its prey.

To Souse, sŏŭse, *v. n.* To fall as a bird on

To Souse, sŏŭse, *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; to pickle fish; to plunge into water.

Souterrain, sōō-tĕr-rāne', *s.* A grotto or cavern in the ground.

South, sŏŭth, *s.* The part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.

South, sŏŭ*th*, *a.* Southern, meridional.

South, sŏŭ*th*, *ad.* Towards the south, from the south. [the south.

Southing, sŏŭth'ĭng, *a.* Going towards

Southeast, sŏŭ*th*-ēst', *s.* The point between the east and south.

Southerly, sŭth'ŭr-lē, *or* sŏŭth'ŭr-lē, *a.* Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

Southern, sŭth'ŭrn, *or* sŏŭth'ŭrn, *a.* Belonging to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, sŭ*th*'ûrn-wŭd. *s.* A plant.

SOUTHMOST, sŏû*th*'mōst, *a.* Farthest towards the south.

SOUTHSAY, sŏû*th*'sā, *s.* Prediction; properly *Soothsay.*

To SOUTHSAY, sŏû*th*'sā, *v. n.* To predict. *See* SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHSAYER, sŏû*th*'sā-ûr, *s.* A predicter; properly *Soothsayer.*

SOUTHWARD, sŏû*th*'wârd, *or* sŭ*th*'ûrd, *ad.* Towards the south.

SOUTHWEST, sŏû*th*-wĕst', *s.* Point between the south and west.

SOW, sŏû, *s.* A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.

To SOW, sō, *v. n.* To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To SOW, sō, *v. a.* Part. pass. *Sown.* To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.

To SOW, sō, *v. a.* (From *suo*, Latin.) Part. pass. *Sowed.* To join by needlework.

To SOWCE, sŏûse, *v. a.* To throw into the water.

SOWER, sō'ûr, *s.* He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, sŏû'ĭnz. *s.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

To SOWL, sŏûl, *v. a.* To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

SOWN, sŏne, *s.* The *part.* of *To Sow.*

SOWTHISTLE, sŏû'*th*ĭs-sl, *s.* A weed.

SOY, sŏĭ, *s.* A kind of fish sauce.

SPACE, spāse, *s.* Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.

SPACIOUS, spā'shŭs, *a.* Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spā'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Roominess, wide extension.

SPADDLE, spăd'dl, *s.* A little spade.

SPADE, spāde, *s.* The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spā-dĭl', *s.* The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spāke. The old *pret.* of *Speak.*

SPALT, spâlt, *s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spăn, *s.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

To SPAN, spăn, *v. a.* To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

To SPANCEL, spăn'sĕl, *v. a.* To tie up an animal's leg to prevent it from straying.

SPANCOUNTER, spăn'kŏûn-tûr, *s.* A play

SPANFARTHING, spăn'fâr-*th*ĭng, } at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spăng'gl, *s.* A small plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling and shining.

To SPANGLE, spăng'gl, *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, spăn'yĕl, *s.* A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

To SPANK, spăngk, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand.

SPANKER, spăngk'ûr, *s.* A small coin; a walker who takes long, quick strides.

SPAR, spâr, *s.* Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, spâr, *v. n.* To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR, spâr, *v. a.* To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

To SPARE, spâre, *v. a.* To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without; to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To SPARE, spâre, *v. n.* To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spâre, *a.* Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARENESS, spâre'nĕs. *s.* Leanness.

SPARER, spâ'rûr, *s.* One who avoids expense.

SPARERIB, spâre'rĭb, *s.* Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spâr-jĕ-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spâ'rĭng, *a.* Scarce; scanty; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, spâ'rĭng-lĕ, *ad.* Frugally; parsimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

SPARK, spârk, *s.* A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; anything shining, anything vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

To SPARK, spârk, *v. n.* To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spârk'fûl, *a.* Lively, brisk, airy.

SPARKISH, spârk'ĭsh, *a.* Airy, gay, showy, well-dressed, fine.

SPARKLE, spâr'kl, *s.* A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, spâr'kl, *v. n.* To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.

SPARKLET, spârk'lĕt, *s.* A small spark.

SPARKLINGLY, spârk'lĭng-lĕ, *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spârk'lĭng-nĕs, *s.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spâr'rō, *s.* A small bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spâr'rō-hâwk, *s.* A small species of hawk, the falco nisus.

SPARROWGRASS, spâr'rō-grâs, *s.* Corrupted from *Asparagus*, which see.

SPARRY, spâr'rē, *a.* Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spăzm, *s.* Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spăz-mŏd'ĭk, *a.* Convulsive

SPAT, spăt. The *pret.* of *Spit.* Obsolete.

To SPATIATE, spā'shè-āte, *v. n.* To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, spăt'tŭr, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dirt, or anything offensive; to throw out anything offensive; to asperse, to defame.

To SPATTER, spăt'tŭr, *v. n.* To spit, to sputter, as at anything nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spăt'tŭr-dăsh-ĭz, *s.* Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING-POPPY, spăt'lĭng-pŏp'pè, *s.* White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spăt'shū-lă, *s.* A spattle, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or in stirring medicines.

SPAVIN, spăv'ĭn, *s.* This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAW, spâw, *s.* A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, spâwl, *v. n.* To throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, spâwl, *s.* Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, spâwn, *s.* The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, spâwn, *v. a.* To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, spâwn, *v. n.* To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spâwn'ŭr, *s.* The female fish.

To SPAY, spā, *v. a.* To castrate female animals.

To SPEAK, spēke, *v. n.* Pret. *Spake* or *Spoke;* part. pass. *Spoken.* To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To speak with, to address, to converse with.

To SPEAK, spēke, *v. a.* To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spē'kă-bl, *a.* Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spē'kŭr, *s.* One who speaks; one who speaks in any particular manner; one who celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spē'kĭng-trŭmp'ĭt, *s.* Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spēre, *s.* A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To SPEAR, spēre, *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spēre, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spēre'grâs, *s.* Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spēre'măn, *s.* One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spēre'mĭnt, *s.* A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spēre'wŭrt, *s.* An herb.

SPECIAL, spĕsh'ăl, *a.* Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spĕsh'ăl-è, *ad.* Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spĕsh'ăl-tè, SPECIALITY, spĕsh-è-ăl'è-tè, *s.* Particularity.

SPECIES, spē'shēz, *s.* A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spè-sĭf'ĭk, *s.* A specific medicine.

SPECIFICAL, spè-sĭf'fè-kăl, SPECIFICK, spè-sĭf'fĭk, *a.* That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spè-sĭf'fè-kăl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFICATE, spè-sĭf'fè-kāte, *v. a.* To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spĕs-sè-fè-kā'shŭn, *s.* Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, spĕs'sè-fī, *v. a.* To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spĕs'sè-mĕn, *s.* A sample, a part of anything exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spē'shŭs, *a.* Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spē'shŭs-lè, *ad.* With fair appearance.

SPECK, spĕk, *s.* A small discoloration, a spot.

To SPECK, spĕk, *v. a.* To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, spĕk'kl, *s.* Small speck, little spot.

To SPECKLE, spĕk'kl, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spĕk'tă-kl, *s.* A show, a gazing-stock, anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; anything perceived by the sight; in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, spĕk'tă-kld, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spĕk-tā'tŭr, *s.* A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, spĕk-tā'tŭr-shĭp, *s.* Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spĕk'tŭr, *s.* Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spĕk'trŭm, *s.* An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spĕk'kŭ-lâr, *a.* Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kŭ-late, *v. n.* To meditate, to contemplate, to take a view of anything with the mind.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kŭ-late, *v. a.* To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spĕk-ŭ-lâ'shŭn, *s.* Examination of the eye, view, mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tĭv, *a.* Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tĭv-lè, *ad.* Contemplatively, with meditation, ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATIST, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tist, } *s.* One who
SPECULATOR, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tŭr, } forms theories, one who runs much risk in the hope of advantage, an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tŭr-è, *a.* Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, spĕk'kŭ-lŭm, *s.* A mirrour, a looking glass.

SPED, spĕd. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Speed*.

SPEECH, spèètsh, *s.* The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words, language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; anything spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spèètsh'lès, *a.* Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spèèd, *v. n.* *Pret.* and *part. pass.* *Sped* and *Speeded*. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spèèd, *v. a.* To despatch in haste; to despatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPEED, spèèd, *s.* Quickness, celerity, haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, spèèd'è-lè, *ad.* With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spèèd'è-nès, *s.* The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spèèd'wĕll, *s.* A plant.

SPEEDY, spèèd'è, *a.* Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

SPELL, spĕl, *s.* A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, spĕl, *v. a.* To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

To SPELL, spĕl, *v. n.* To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spĕlt'ŭr, *s.* The semi metal zinc.

To SPEND, spĕnd, *v. a.* To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expense, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

To SPEND, spĕnd, *v. n.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, spĕnd'ŭr, *s.* One who spends; a prodigal, a lavisher.

SPENDTHRIFT, spĕnd*th*rift, *s.* A prodigal, a lavisher.

SPERM, spĕrm, *s.* Seed, that by which the species is continued.

SPERMACETI, spĕr-mâ-sè'tè, *s.* (Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity) A kind of suet made by melting and purifying the brain of the spermaceti whale.

SPERMATICAL, spĕr-măt'tè-kâl, } *a.* Semi-
SPERMATICK, spĕr-măt'tik, } nal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.

SPERMATIZE, spĕr'mâ-tize, *v. n.* To yield seed.

SPERMATOCELE, spĕr-măt'tò-sèle, *s.* A rupture, occasioned by the contraction of the seminal vessels.

To SPERSE, spĕrse, *v. a.* To disperse, to scatter.

To SPET, spĕt, *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.

To SPEW, spû, *v. a.* To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, spû, *v. n.* To vomit, to ease the stomach.

To SPHACELATE, sfâs'sé-late, *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, sfâs'sè-lŭs, *s.* A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, sfère, *s.* A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.

To SPHERE, sfère, *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERICAL, sfĕr'rè-kâl, } *a.* Round, orbi-
SPHERICK, sfĕr'rik, } cular, globular; planetary, relating to the orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfĕr'rè-kâl-è, *ad.* In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfĕr'rè-kâl-nès, }
SPHERICITY, sfè-rĭs'è-tè, } *s.* Roundness, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfè'rŏid, *s.* A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDAL, sfè-rŏi'dâl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfē-rŏ'd'ē-kăl, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHERULE, sfĕr'ūle, *s.* A little globe.

SPHINX, sfĭngks, *s.* The sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, spise, *s.* A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

To SPICE, spise, *v. a.* To season with spice.

SPICER, spī'sŭr, *s.* One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, spī'sŭr-ē, *s.* The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

SPICK-AND-SPAN, spĭk'ănd-spăn', *a.* Quite new, now first used.

SPICKNEL, spĭk'nĕl, *s.* The herb baldmony or bearwort.

SPICY, spī'sē, *a.* Producing spice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spī'dŭr, *s.* The animal that spins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, spī'dŭr-wŭrt, *s.* A plant with a lily flower composed of six petals.

SPIGNEL, spĭg'nĕl, *s.* A plant.

SPIGOT, spĭg'ŭt, *s.* A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, spike, *s.* An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender. [nails; to set with spikes.

To SPIKE, spike, *v. a.* To fasten with long

SPIKENARD, spīke'nârd, *s.* The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPILL, spĭll, *s.* A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

To SPILL, spĭll, *v. a.* To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, spĭll, *v. n.* To waste, to be lavish, to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

SPILTH, spĭl*th*. Anything poured out or wasted. Not in use.

To SPIN, spĭn, *v. a.* Pret. *Spun* or *Span*. Part. *Spun*. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.

To SPIN, spĭn, *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.

SPINAGE, spĭn'nĭdje, *s.* A plant.

SPINAL, spī'năl, *a.* Belonging to the backbone.

SPINDLE, spĭn'dl, *s.* The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; anything slender.

SPINDLESHANKED, spĭn'dl-shăngkt, *a.* Having small legs. [a plant.

SPINDLETREE, spĭn'dl-trē, *s.* Prickwood,

SPINE, spīne, *s.* The back-bone.

SPINEL, spī'nĕl, *s.* A precious stone of the corundum species.

SPINET, spĭn'nĕt, *s.* A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. [thorns.

SPINIFEROUS, spī-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing

SPINNER, spĭn'nŭr, *s.* One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, spĭn'nĭng-hwēēl, *s.* The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, spī-nŏs'sē-tē, *s.* Crabbedness, thorny or briery perplexity.

SPINOUS, spī'nŭs, *a.* Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, spĭns'tŭr, *s.* A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman. [ning.

SPINSTRY, spĭns'trē, *s.* The work of spin-

SPINY, spī'nē, *a.* Thorny, briery, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spĭr'â-kl, *s.* A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.

SPIRAL, spī'răl, *a.* Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, spī'răl-ē, *ad.* In a spiral form.

SPIRE, spire, *s.* A curve line, anything wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; anything growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost joint.

To SPIRE, spire, *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, spĭr'ĭt, *s.* Breath, wind in motion, an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; anything eminently pure and refined; that which hath power or energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

To SPIRIT, spĭr'ĭt, *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spĭr'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, spĭr'ĭt-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Sprightliness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, spĭr'ĭt-lĕs, *a.* Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITOUS, spĭr'ĭt-ŭs, *a.* Refined, advanced near to spirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spĭr'ĭt-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal, mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spĭr-ĭt-tshŭ-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Immateriality, essence distinct from matter, intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

SPIRITUALTY, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-tē, *s.* Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spĭr-ĭt tshŭ-ăl-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* Act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-īze, *v. a.* To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-lē, *ad.* Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spĭr-ĭt-tshŭ-ŏs'sē-tē, } *s.*
SPIRITUOUSNESS, spĭr'ĭt-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, } The quality of being spirituous.

To SPIRT, spûrt, *v. n.* To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals. [jet.

To SPIRT, spûrt, *v. a.* To throw out in a

To SPIRTLE, spûrt'tl, *v. a.* To dissipate.

SPIRY, spī'rē, *a.* Pyramidal, wreathed, curled. [thickness.

SPISSITUDE, spĭs'sē-tūde, *s.* Grossness,

SPIT, spĭt, *s.* A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade; spittle.

To SPIT, spĭt, *v. a.* Pret. *Spat.* Part. pass. *Spit* or *Spitted.* To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, spĭt, *v. n.* To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

SPITAL, spit'tăl, *s.* Corrupted from *Hospital*, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as a *Spital sermon;* or in the proverbial phrase, *Rob not the spital;* or in the name of that district of London called *Spitalfields.*

To SPITCHCOCK, spĭtsh'kŏk, *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and broil it.

SPITE, spīte, *s.* Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, spīte, *v. a.* To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, spīte'fŭl, *a.* Malicious, malignant. [malignantly.

SPITEFULLY, spīte'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Maliciously,

SPITEFULNESS, spīte'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTED, spĭt'tĕd, *a.* Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPITTER, spit'tŭr, *s.* One who puts meat on a spit: one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, spit'tl, *s.* (Corrupted from *Hospital.*) Not in use.

SPITTLE, spit'tl, *s.* Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, spĭt'vĕn-ŭm, *s.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, splăsh, *v. a.* To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splăsh'ē, *a.* Full of dirty water, apt to daub. [turned inward.

SPLAYFOOT, splā'fŭt, *a.* Having the foot

SPLAYMOUTH, splā'mŏŭth, *s.* Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, splēēn, *s.* The milt, one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger, melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours. [spleen.

SPLEENED, splēēnd, *a.* Deprived of the

SPLEENFUL, splēēn'fŭl, *a.* Angry, peevish, fretful. [mild.

SPLEENLESS, splēēn'lĕs, *a.* Kind, gentle,

SPLEENWORT, splēēn'wûrt, *s.* Miltwaste, a plant.

SPLEENY, splēēn'ē, *a.* Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENT, splĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Shining, glossy.

SPLENDID, splĕn'dĭd, *a.* Showy, magnificent, sumptuous. [ly, sumptuously.

SPLENDIDLY, splĕn'dĭd-lē, *ad.* Magnificent-

SPLENDOUR, splĕn'dŭr, *s.* Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENDROUS, splĕn'drŭs, *a.* Having splendour.

SPLENETICK, splĕn'ĕ-tĭk, *a.* Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLENICK, splĕn'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to the spleen. [properly *Spleenish.*

SPLENISH, splĕn'ĭsh, *a.* Fretful, peevish;

SPLENITIVE, splĕn'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLENT, splĕnt, *s.* Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICE, splise, *v. a.* To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splĭnt, *s.* A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set; any fragment of wood.

To SPLINTER, splĭn'tŭr, *v. a.* To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splĭn'tŭr, *s.* A fragment of anything broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splĭn'tŭr, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, splĭt, *v. n.* Pret. *Split.* To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, splĭt, *v. n.* To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, splĭt'tŭr, *s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splŭt'tŭr, *s.* Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

To SPOIL, spŏĭl, *v. a.* To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To SPOIL, spŏĭl, *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spŏĭl, *s.* That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOILER, spŏĭl'ŭr, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.

SPOILFUL, spŏĭl'fŭl, *a.* Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spōke, *s.* The bar of the wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe.

SPOKE, spōke. The *pret.* of *Speak.*

SPOKEN, spō'kn. *Part. pass* of *Speak.*

SPOKESMAN, spōks'măn, *s.* One who speaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, spōl'ē-āte, *v. a.* To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, spō-lē-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, spŏn'dē, *s.* A foot in poetry of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spŏn'dĭl, *s.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spŭnje, *s.* A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To SPONGE, spŭnje, *v. a.* To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

To SPONGE, spŭnje, *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain a maintenance by mean arts.

SPONGER, spŭn'jŭr, *s.* One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spŭn'jē-nĕs, *s.* Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, spŭn'jē-ŭs, *a.* Full of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, spŭn'jē, *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

SPONK, spŭngk, *s.* In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood. *See* SPUNK.

SPONSAL, spŏn'săl, *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spŏn'shŭn, *s.* The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, spŏn'sŭr, *s.* A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANEITY, spŏn-tā-nē'ē-tē, *s.* Voluntariness, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Voluntary, acting without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Voluntariness, accord unforced.

SPONTOON, spŏn-tōōn', *s.* A kind of halberd.

SPOOL, spōōl, *s.* A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, spōōm, *v. n.* To pass swiftly. Not in use.

SPOON, spōōn, *s.* A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, spōōn'bĭl, *s.* A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, spōōn'fŭl, *s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, spōōn'mète, *s.* Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, spōōn'wŭrt, *s.* Scurvygrass.

SPORT, spŏrt, *s.* Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle jingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To SPORT, spŏrt, *v. a.* To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spŏrt, *v. n.* To play, to frolick, to game; to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spŏrt'fŭl, *a.* Merry, frolicksome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spŏrt'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spŏrt'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Wantonness, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spŏr'tĭv, *a.* Gay, merry, frolicksome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spŏr'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Gayety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spŏrts'măn, *s.* One who pursues the recreation of the field.

SPORTULE, spŏr'tshūle, *s.* An alms, a dole.

SPOT, spŏt, *s.* A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace; a reproach; small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, spŏt, *v. a.* To mark with discoloration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spŏt'lĕs, *a.* Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spŏt'tŭr, *s.* One who spots.

SPOTTY, spŏt'tē, *a.* Full of spots.

SPOUSAL, spŏŭ'zăl, *a.* Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spŏŭ'zăl, *s.* Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spŏŭze, *s.* One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

SPOUSED, spŏŭzd, *a.* Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, spŏŭz'lĕs, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spŏŭt, *s.* A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which anything is poured, a cataract.

To SPOUT, spŏŭt, *v. a.* To pour with violence or in a collected body as from a spout; to speak speeches out of plays in imitation of an actor. A low word.

To SPOUT, spŏŭt, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, sprāne, *v. a.* To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

SPRAIN, sprāne, *s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, sprăng, *s.* The *pret.* of *Spring.*

SPRAT, sprăt, *s.* A small sea fish.

To SPRAWL, sprâwl, *v. n.* To struggle as in the convulsions of death, to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, sprâ, *s.* The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea.

To SPREAD, sprĕd, *v. a.* To extend, to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend, to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations. [pand itself.

To SPREAD, sprĕd, *v. n.* To extend or ex-

SPREAD, sprĕd, *s.* Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, sprĕd'ûr, *s.* One who spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprĕnt, *part.* Sprinkled.

SPRIG, sprĭg, *s.* A small branch.

SPRIGGY, sprĭg'gè, *a.* Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprîte, *s.* Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, sprîte'fûl, *a.* Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous. [vigorously.

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprîte'fûl-è, *ad.* Briskly,

SPRIGHTLESS, sprîte'lĕs, *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprîte'lè-nĕs, *s.* Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, sprîte'lè, *a.* Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, sprĭng, *v. n.* Pret. *Sprung*, or *Sprang*; anciently *Sprong*. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump, to fly with elastick power, to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

To SPRING, sprĭng, *v. a.* To start, to rouse game; to produce light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

SPRING, sprĭng, *s.* The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastic body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastick force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which anything is supplied; rise, beginning; cause, original.

SPRINGE, sprĭnje, *s.* (Rhymes, *Fringe.*) A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. [or rouses game.

SPRINGER, sprĭng'ûr, *s.* One who springs

SPRINGHALT, sprĭng'hâlt, *s.* A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. [source.

SPRINGHEAD, sprĭng'hĕd, *s.* Fountain;

SPRINGINESS, sprĭng'è-nĕs, *or* sprĭn'jè-nĕs, *s.* Elasticity, power of restoring itself.

SPRINGLE, sprĭng'gl, *s.* A springe, an elastick noose.

SPRINGTIDE, sprĭng'tîde, *s.* Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, sprĭng'è, *or* sprĭn'jè, *a.* Elastick, having the power of restoring itself. [fountains.

SPRINGY, sprĭng'è, *a.* Full of springs or

To SPRINKLE, sprĭng'kl, *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.

To SPRINKLE, sprĭng'kl, *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

To SPRIT, sprĭt, *v. a.* To throw out, to eject with force.

To SPRIT, sprĭt, *v. n.* To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.

SPRIT, sprĭt, *s.* Shoot, sprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprĭt'sâle, *s.* The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast.

SPRITE, sprîte, *s.* A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, sprîte'fûl-è, *ad.* Vigorously, with life and ardour.

To SPROUT, sprŏût, *v. n.* To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, sprŏût, *s.* A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, sprŏŏse, *a.* Nice, trim, neat.

To SPRUCE, sprŏŏse, *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER, sprŏŏse-bêr', *s.* Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, sprŏŏse-lĕTH'ûr, *s.* Prussian leather.

SPRUCENESS, sprŏŏse'nĕs, *s.* Neatness, without elegance. [of *Spring.*

SPRUNG, sprŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.*

SPUD, spŭd, *s.* A short knife; a weeding tool; anything short, in contempt.

SPUME, spûme, *s.* Foam, froth.

To SPUME, spûme, *v. n.* To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spû'mŭs, SPUMY, spû'mè, } *a.* Frothy, foamy.

SPUN, spŭn. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Spin.*

SPUNGE, spŭnje, *s.* More properly *Sponge.* A sponge.

To SPUNGE, spŭnje, *v. n.* To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, spŭn'jĭng hŏŭse, *s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY, spŭn'jè, *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, spŭngk, *s.* Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.

Spur, spûr, *s.* A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, anything that galls and teases; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; anything standing out, a snag.

To Spur, spûr, *v. a.* To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To Spur, spûr, *v. n.* To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

Spurgalled, spûr'gâlld, *a.* Hurt with the spur. [purgative.

Spurge, spûrje, *s.* A plant violently

Spurious, spû'rè-ŭs, *a.* Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard. [fish.

Spurling, spûr'lĭng, *s.* A small sea

To Spurn, spûrn, *v. a.* To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To Spurn, spûrn, *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

Spurn, spûrn, *s.* Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

Spurred, spûrd, *a.* Wearing spurs.

Spurrer, spûr'ûr, *s.* One who uses spurs.

Spurrier, spûr'è-ûr, *s.* One who makes spurs.

To Spurt, spûrt, *v. n.* To fly out with a quick stream.—*See To* Spirt.

Sputation, spû-tā'shŭn. *s.* The act of spitting.

To Sputter, spût'tûr, *v. n.* To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

To Sputter, spût'tûr, *v. a.* To throw out with noise. [ters.

Sputterer, spût'tûr-ûr, *s.* One that sput-

Spy, spī, *s.* One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To Spy, spī, *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

To Spy, spī, *v. n.* To search narrowly.

Spyboat, spī'bōte, *s.* A boat sent out for intelligence.

Squab, skwŏb, *a.* Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

Squab, skwŏb, *s.* A kind of sofa, or couch, a stuffed cushion. [fall.

Squab, skwŏb, *ad.* With a heavy sudden

Squabpie, skwŏb-pī, *s.* A pie made of many ingredients. [fleshy.

Squabbish, skwŏb'bĭsh, *a.* Thick, heavy,

To Squabble, skwŏb'bl, *v. n.* To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

Squabble, skwŏb'bl, *s.* A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

Squabbler, skwŏb'bl-ûr, *s.* A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

Squadron, skwâ'drŭn, *s.* A body of men drawn up in square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships. [into squadrons.

Squadroned, skwâ'drŭnd, *a.* Formed

Squalid, skwŏl'lĭd, *a.* Foul, nasty, filthy.

To Squall, skwâll, *s.* To scream out as a child or woman frighted.

Squall, skwâll, *s.* Loud scream; sudden gust of wind. [that screams.

Squaller, skwâll'ûr, *s.* Screamer, one

Squally, skwâll'lè, *a.* Windy, gusty.

Squamous, skwā'mŭs, *a.* Scaly, covered with scales.

To Squander, skwŏn'dûr, *v. a.* To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

Squanderer, skwŏn'dûr-ûr, *s.* A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

Square, skwâre, *a.* Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in Geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as four is the square root of sixteen.

Square, sqwâre, *s.* A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality; quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To Square, skwâre, *v. a.* To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.

To Square, skwâre, *v. n.* To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides. [being square.

Squareness, skwâre'nĕs, *s.* The state of

Squash, skwŏsh, *s.* Anything soft and easily crushed; a plant; anything unripe, anything soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies. [pulp.

To Squash, skwŏsh, *v. a.* To crush into

To Squat, skwŏt, *v. n.* To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

Squat, skwŏt, *a.* Cowering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

Squat, skwŏt, *s.* The posture of cowering or lying close, a sudden fall.

To Squeak, skwēke, *v. n.* To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy through fear or pain.

Squeak, skwēke, *s.* A shrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, skwēle, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, skwē'mĭsh, *a.* Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwē'mĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze, *v. a.* To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze, *v. n.* To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force a way through close bodies. [sure.

SQUEEZE, skwēēze, *s.* Compression, pres-

SQUELCH, skwĕlsh, *s.* Heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwĭb, *s.* A paper pipe filled with wildfire; any petty fellow; a lampoon.

SQUILL, skwĭl, *s.* A plant; a fish, an insect. [looking suspiciously.

SQUINT, skwĭnt, *a.* Looking obliquely,

To SQUINT, skwĭnt, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

To SQUINT, skwĭnt, *v. a.* To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINT-EYED, skwĭnt'ide, *a.* Having the sight directed obliquely; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, skwĭn'nē, *v. n.* To look asquint. Obsolete cant word.

SQUIRE, skwire, *s.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior.

SQUIRREL, skwĕr'rĭl, *s.* A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. [a quick stream.

To SQUIRT, skwŭrt, *v. a.* To throw out in

To SQUIRT, skwŭrt, *v. n.* To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwŭrt, *s.* An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream. [squirt.

SQUIRTER, skwŭrt'ŭr, *s.* One who plies a

To STAB, stăb, *v. a.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

STAB, stăb, *s.* A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, stăb'bŭr, *s.* One who stabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, stă-bĭl'lē-mĕnt, *s.* Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, stă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution. [steady, constant.

STABLE, stā'bl, *a.* Fixed, able to stand;

STABLE, stā'bl, *s.* A house for beasts.

To STABLE, stā'bl, *v. a.* To make firm; to establish; to put into a stable.

To STABLE, stā'bl, *v. n.* To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

STABLEBOY, stā'bl-bŏē, } *s.* One who at-
STABLEMAN, stā'bl-măn, } tends in the stable.

STABLENESS, stā'bl-nĕs, *s.* Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.

To STABLISH, stăb'lĭsh, *v. a.* To establish, to fix, to settle.

STACK, stăk, *s.* A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels. [in ricks.

To STACK, stăk, *v. a.* To pile up regularly

STACTE, stăkt, *s.* An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, stăt'hōld'ŭr, *s.* The former chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, stăf, *s.* Plural *Staves.* A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

STAFFTREE, stăf'trēē, *s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, stăg, *s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, stājde, *s.* A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenick entertainments; any place where anything is publickly transacted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, stājde, *v. a.* To exhibit publickly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, stājde-kōtsh', *s.* A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, stājde'plā, *s.* Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, stā'jŭr, *s.* A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner. [stag.

STAGGARD, stăg'gărd, *s.* A four-year-old

To STAGGER, stăg'gŭr, *v. n.* To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, stăg'gŭr, *v. a.* To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, stăg'gŭrz, *s.* A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, stăg'nân-sē, *s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stăg'nânt, *a.* Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, stăg'nāte, *v. n.* To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, stăg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STALACTITÆ, stăl-ăk-tī'tē, } *s.* Spars in
STALACTITES, stăl-ăk-tī'tēz, } the form of icicles. [gular.

STAID, stāde, *part. adj.* Sober, grave, re-

STAIDNESS, stād'nĕs, *s.* Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, stāne, *v. a.* To blot, to spot; to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stāne, *s.* Blot, spot, discoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stā'nŭr, *s.* One who stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stāne'lĕs, *a.* Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stāre, *s.* Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stāre'kāse, *s.* The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, stāke, *s.* A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; anything placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; anything pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, stāke, *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STAGIRITE, stăd'jē-rīte, *s.* An inhabitant of Stagira; Aristotle, so called because born at Stagira.

STALE, stāle, *a.* Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, stāle, *s.* Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used; in Shakspeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

To STALE, stāle, *v. a.* To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To STALE, stāle, *v. n.* To make water.

STALELY, stāle'lē, *ad.* Of old, of long time.

STALENESS, stāle'nĕs, *s.* Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, stăwk, *v. n.* To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, stăwk, *s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKING-HORSE, stăwk'ĭng-hŏrse, *s.* A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, stăwk'ē, *a.* Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stăll, *s.* A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where anything is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stăll, *v. a.* To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

To STALL, stăll, *v. n.* To inhabit; to dwell; to kennel.

STALL-FED, stăll'fĕd, *a.* Fed not with grass but dry feed. [mares.

STALLION, stăl'yŭn, *s.* A horse kept for

STAMINA, stăm'ĭn-ă, *s.* The first principles of anything; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flower of plants.

STAMINEOUS, stă-mĭn'ē-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of threads.

To STAMMER, stăm'mŭr, *v. n.* To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, stăm'mŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP, stămp, *v. a.* To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stămp, *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stămp, *s.* Any instrument by which a hollow or raised impression is made, a mark set on anything, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stămp'ŭr, *s.* An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, stănsh, *v. a.* To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stănsh, *v. n.* To stop.

STANCH, stănsh, *a.* Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stăn'shŭn, *s.* A prop, a support. [stopped.

STANCHLESS, stănsh'lĕs, *a.* Not to be

To STAND, stănd, *v. n.* Pret. *I Stood; I have Stood.* To be upon the feet, not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to

be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate, to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To stand by, to support; to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; To stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to secede; to be prominent or protuberant; To stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; To stand upon, to concern, to interest; to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stănd, *v. a.* To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stănd, *s.* A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop; a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which glasses are placed.

STANDARD, stăn'dărd, *s.* An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stăn'dărd-bâ-rûr, *s.* One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stănd'ûr, *s.* One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stănd'ĭng, *part. a.* Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stănd'ĭng, *s.* Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition, competition, candidateship.

STANDISH, stăn'dĭsh, *s.* A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stăng, *s.* A perch, a measure of [five yards and a half.

STANK, stăngk. The *pret.* of *Stink*.

STANNARY, stăn'nâr-è, *a.* Relating to the tin works.

STANNARY, stăn'nâr-è, *s.* A tin mine.

STANZA, stăn'zâ, *s.* A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *s.* A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *a.* Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stâ'pl, *s.* A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stâr, *s.* One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STAR-APPLE, stâr-ăp'pl, *s.* A plant.

STARBOARD, stâr'bŏrd, *s.* Is the right-hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stârtsh, *s.* A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

STARCH, stârtsh, *a.* Stiff, precise, rigid.

To STARCH, stârtsh, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stâr'tshâm-bûr, *s.* A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stârtsht, *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stârtsh'ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stârtsh'lè, *ad.* Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stârtsh'nĕs, *s.* Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stâre, *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour; To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out prominent.

STARE, stâre, *s.* Fixed look; a starling.

STARER, stâ'rûr, *s.* One who looks with fixed eyes.

STAR-FISH, stâr'fĭsh, *s.* A fish branching out into several points.

STAR-GAZER, stâr'gâ-zûr, *s.* An astronomer, an astrologer.

STAR-HAWK, stâr'hâwk, *s.* A sort of hawk.

STARK, stârk, *a.* Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stârk, *ad.* Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as, Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stârk'lè, *ad.* Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stâr'lĕs, *a.* Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lite, *s.* Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lite, *a.* Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stâr'like, *a.* Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stâr'lĭng, *s.* A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle, and articulate words. [stars.

STARPAVED, stâr'pâvd, *a.* Studded with

STARPROOF, stâr'prǒǒf, *a.* Impervious to starlight.

STARRED, stârrd, *a.* Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stär'rè. *a.* Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stär'rĭng, *a.* Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stär'shōōt, *s.* A supposed emission from a star.

To START, stärt, *v. n.* To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to wince; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out upon any pursuit.

To START, stärt, *v. a.* To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stärt, *s.* A motion of terrour, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stärt'ŭr, *s.* One who shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stärt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

STARTING-POST, stärt'ĭng-pōst, *s.* Point from which the race begins.

To STARTLE, stär'tl, *v. n.* To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, stär'tl, *v. a.* To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terrour.

STARTLE, stär'tl, *s.* Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terrour.

STARTUP, stärt'ŭp, *s.* One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stärv, *v. n.* To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

STARVE, stärv, *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, stärv'lĭng, *s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stär'wŭrt, *s.* Elecampane.

STATARY, stä'tä-rè, *a.* Fixed, settled.

STATE, stāte, *s.* Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of anything; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

To STATE, stāte, *v. a.* To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, stāte'lè-nĕs, *s.* Grandeur, majestick appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, stāte'lè, *ad.* August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, stāte'lè, *ad.* Majestically.

STATESMAN, stāts'măn, *s.* A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, stāts'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stät'tè-kăl, } *a.* Relating to the
STATICK, stät'tĭk, } science of weighing.

STATICKS, stät'tĭks, *s.* The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stä'shŭn, *s.* The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned; office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

To STATION, stä'shŭn, *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stä'shŭn-ä-rè, *a.* Fixed, not progressive.

STATIONER, stä'shŭn-ŭr, *s.* A seller of paper, pens, &c.

STATIONERY, stä'shŭn-ä-rè, *s.* Articles sold by a stationer.

STATIST, stä'tĭst, *s.* A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATISTICAL, stä-tĭs'tè-kăl, } *a.* Political.
STATISTICK, stä-tĭs'tĭk, }

STATUARY, stät'tshŭ-ä-rè, *s.* The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stät'tshŭ, *s.* An image, a solid representation of any living being.

To STATUE, stät'tshŭ, *v. a.* To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stät'tshŭre, *s.* The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stät'tshŭ-tä-bl, *a.* According to statute.

STATUTABLY, stät'tshŭ-tä-blè, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law.

STATUTE, stät'tshŭte, *s.* A law, an edict of the legislature.

To STAVE, stāve, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stāvz, *s.* The plural of *Staff*.

To STAY, stā, *v. n.* To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to rest confidently.

To STAY, stā, *v. a.* To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stâ, *s.* Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression, a stop, an obstruction, a hinderance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; a tackling.

STAYED, stâd, *part. a.* Fixed, settled: serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stâde'lè, *ad.* Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stâde'nĕs, *s.* Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stâ'ŭr, *s.* One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, stâ'lâse, *s.* A lace with which women fasten their bodice.

STAYS, stâze, *s.* (Without a singular.) Bodice, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, anything that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stĕd, *s.* Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, stĕd, *v. a.* To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stĕd'fâst, *a.* Fast in a place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stĕd'fâst-lè, *ad.* Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stĕd'fâst-nĕs, *s.* Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stĕd'ê-lè, *ad.* Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stĕd'ê-nĕs, *s.* State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stĕd'è, *a.* Firm, fixed, not tottering, not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stâke, *s.* A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.

To STEAL, stèle, *v. a.* Pret *I Stole.* Part. pass. *Stolen.* To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, stè'lŭr, *s.* One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, stè'lĭng-lè, *ad.* Slily, by invisible motion.

STEALTH, stĕl*th*, *s.* The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stĕl*th*'è, *a.* Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

STEAM, stème, *s.* The smoke or vapour of anything moist and hot.

To STEAM, stème, *v. n.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stèèd, *s.* A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stèèl, *s.* Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as, heads of steel.

To STEEL, stèèl, *v. a.* To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stèèl'lè, *a.* Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stèèl'yârd, *s.* A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEP, stèèp, *a.* Rising or descending with great inclination.

STEEP, stèèp, *s.* Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stèèp, *v. a.* To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stèè'pl, *s.* A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stèèp'lè, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stèèp'nĕs, *s.* Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stèèp'è, *a.* Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stèèr, *s.* A young bullock.

To STEER, stèèr, *v. a.* To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

To STEER, stèèr, *v. n.* To direct a course.

STEERAGE, stèèr'ĭdje, *s.* The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of anything; the stern or hinder part of a ship.

STEERER, stèèr'ŭr, STEERSMATE, stèèrz'mâte, STEERSMAN, stèèrz'mân, *s.* One who steers a ship, a pilot.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stĕg-â-nŏg'grâf-fè, *s.* The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers.

STEGNOTICK, stĕg-nŏt'tĭk, *a.* Binding, rendering costive.

STELLAR, stĕl'lâr, *a.* Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stĕl'lâte, *a.* Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stĕl lâ'shŭn, *s.* Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Having stars.

STEM, stĕm, *s.* The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEM, stĕm, *v. a.* To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, stĕnsh, *s.* A violent stink.

STENOGRAPHY, stè-nŏg'grâf-fè, *s.* Shorthand.

STENTORIAN, stĕn-tō'rè-ân, *a.* Uncommonly loud.

STENTOROPHONICK, stĕn-tō-rō-fŏn'ĭk, *a* Speaking loudly.

To STEP, stĕp, *v. n.* To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stĕp, *s.* Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space, walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

STEP, stĕp, *a.* In Composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stĕp'pĭng-stōne, *s.* Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭn, *s.* The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stĕr-rē-ŏg'grăf-fē, *s.* The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOGRAPHIC, stē-rē-ō-grăf'ĭk, *a.* Delineated on a plane.

STEREOMETRY, stĕr-rē-ŏm'mē-trē, *s.* The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

STEREOTYPE, stē'rē-ō-tīpe, *s.* The art of printing from solid plates cast from moveable types, instead of printing from the types themselves.

STERILE, stĕr'rĭl, *a.* Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, stē-rĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

To STERILIZE, stĕr'rĭl-īze, *v. a.* To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng, *a.* An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having passed the test.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng, *s.* English coin, money; standard rate.

STERN, stĕrn, *a.* Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stĕrn, *s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of anything.

STERNAGE, stĕrn'ĭdje, *s.* The steerage or stern.

STERNLY, stĕrn'lē, *ad.* In a stern manner, severely.

STERNNESS, stĕrn'nĕs, *s.* Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stĕr'nŏn, *s.* The breast bone.

STERNUTATION, stĕr-nū-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stĕr-nū'tā-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, stĕr-nū'tā-tŭr-ē, *s.* Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

To STEW, stū, *v. a.* To seethe anything in a slow moist heat.

To STEW, stū, *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stū, *s.* A bagnio, a hothouse; a brothel, a house of prostitution, a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stū'ŭrd, *s.* One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'ŭrd-shĭp, *s.* The office [of a steward

STICK, stĭk, *s.* A piece of wood small and long.

To STICK, stĭk, *v. a.* To fasten on so as that [it may adhere.

To STICK, stĭk, *v. n.* To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with anything; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed; to be puzzled; To stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, stĭk, *v. a.* To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stĭk'kē-nĕs, *s.* Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

To STICKLE, stĭk'kl, *v. n.* To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBACK, stĭk'kl-bâk, *s.* The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stĭk'klŭr, *s.* A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about anything.

STICKY, stĭk'kē, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stĭff, *a.* Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained, formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'fn, *v. a.* To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'fn, *v. n.* To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptive of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stĭff-hărt'ĕd, *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stĭff'lē, *ad.* Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stĭf'nĕkt, *a.* Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stĭf'nĕs, *s.* Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness; unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained.

To STIFLE, stī'fl, *v. a.* To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stĭg'mà, *s.* A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stĭg-măt'tĕ-kăl, STIGMATICK, stĭg-măt'tĭk, *a.* Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stĭg'mà-tize, *v. a.* To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stile, *s.* A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sundial.

STILETTO, stĭl-lĕt'tò, *s.* A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, stĭll, *v. a.* To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, stĭll, *a.* Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, stĭll, *s.* Calm, silence.

STILL, stĭll, *ad.* To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stĭll, *s.* A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

To STILL, stĭll, *v. a.* To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stĭl-là-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stĭl'là-tŭr-è, *s.* An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, a laboratory.

STILLBORN, stĭll'bôrn, *a.* Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

STILL LIFE, stĭll'life, *s.* Things that have only vegetable life.

STILLNESS, stĭll'nĕs *s.* Calm, quiet silence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stĭl'lè, *ad.* Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

To STILT, stĭlt, *v. a.* To raise on stilts.

STILTS, stĭlts, *s.* Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

STIMULANT, stĭm'mù-lănt, *a.* Stimulating.

STIMULANT, stĭm'mù-lănt, *s.* A stimulating medicine; that which excites to anything.

To STIMULATE, stĭm'mù-lâte, *v. a.* To prick, to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part excited.

STIMULATION, stĭm-mù-là'shŭn, *s.* Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stĭng, *v. a.* Pret. *I Stung* or *Stang*. Part. pass. *Stang* and *Stung*. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, stĭng, *s.* A sharp point with which some animals are armed; anything that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, stĭn'jè-lè, *ad.* Covetously.

STINGINESS, stĭn'jè-nĕs, *s.* Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, stĭng'lĕs, *a.* Having no sting.

STINGO, stĭng'gò, *s.* Old strong beer.

STINGY, stĭn'jè, *a.* Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stĭngk, *v. n.* Pret. *I Stunk* or *Stank*. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction

STINK, stĭngk, *s.* Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stĭngk'ûrd, *s.* A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stĭngk'ûr, *s.* Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stĭngk'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With a stink.

STINKPOT, stĭngk'pôt, *s.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stĭnt, *v. a.* To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stĭnt, *s.* Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stī'pĕnd, *s.* Wages, settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dè-â-rè, *or* stī-pĕn'-jè-â-rè, *a.* Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dè-â-rè, *s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment.

To STIPPLE, stĭp'pl, *v. a.* To engrave by dots, not lines.

STIPTICAL, stĭp'tè-kăl, STIPTICK, stĭp'tĭk, *a.* Having the power to stanch blood, astringent.

To STIPULATE, stĭp'pù-lâte, *v. n.* To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

STIPULATION, stĭp-ù-là'shŭn, *s.* Bargain.

To STIR, stûr, *v. a.* To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To stir up, to incite, to put into action.

To STIR, stûr, *v. n.* To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

STIR, stûr, *s.* Tumult, bustle, commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stĕrp, *s.* Race, family, generation.

Stirrer, stûr'rûr, *s.* One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning; Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

Stirrup, stûr'rŭp, *s.* An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To Stitch, stĭtsh, *v. a.* To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To Stitch, stĭtsh, *v. n.* To practise needlework.

Stitch, stĭtsh, *s.* A pass of the needle and thread through anything; a sharp sudden pain; furrows or ridges.

Stitchery, stĭtsh'ûr-ê, *s.* Needlework.

Stitchwort, stĭtsh'wûrt, *s.* Camomile.

Stithy, stĭth'ê, *s.* An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work. [the rapier.

Stoccado, stŏk-kà'dō, *s.* A thrust with

Stock, stŏk, *s.* The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of anything; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To Stock, stŏk, *v. a.* To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks. To stock up, to extirpate.

Stockdove, stŏk'dŭv, *s.* Ringdove.

Stockfish, stŏk'fĭsh, *s.* Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Stockgillyflower, stŏk-jĭl'ê-flŏŏ-ûr, *s.* A plant. [the leg.

Stocking, stŏk'ĭng, *s.* The covering of

Stockjobber, stŏk'jŏb-bûr, *s.* One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

Stockish, stŏk'ĭsh, *a.* Hard, blockish.

Stocklock, stŏk'lŏk, *s.* Lock fixed in wood.

Stocks, stŏks, *s.* Prison for the legs.

Stockstill, stŏk'stĭl, *a.* Motionless.

Stoick, stō'ĭk, *s.* A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

Stole, stōle, *s.* A long vest.

Stole, stōle. The *pret.* of *Steal.*

Stolen, stō'ln. *Part. pass.* of *Steal.*

Stolid, stŏ'lĭd, *a.* Stupid.

Stolidity, stō-lĭd'ê-tê, *s.* Stupidity, want of sense.

Stomach, stŭm'mŭk, *s.* The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, violence of temper; sullenness, resentment; pride, haughtiness.

To Stomach, stŭm'mŭk, *v. a.* To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To Stomach, stŭm'mŭk, *v. n.* To be angry

Stomached, stŭm'mŭkt, *a.* Filled with passions of resentment.

Stomacher, stŭm'mâ-tshûr, *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Stomachful, stŭm'mŭk-fûl, *a.* Sullen stubborn, perverse.

Stomachfulness, stŭm'mŭk-fûl-nĕs, *s.* Stubbornness, sullenness.

Stomachical, stō-mâk'ê kâl, } *a.* Relating
Stomachick, stō-mâk'ĭk, } to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

Stomachick, stō-mâk'ĭk, *s.* A medicine for the stomach.

Stone, stōne, *s.* Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as, Stone-still; Stone-dead; To leave no stone unturned, to do everything that can be done.

Stone, stōne, *a.* Made of stone.

To Stone, stōne, *v. a.* To pelt, to beat, or kill with stones; to harden.

Stonebreak, stōne'brāke, *s.* An herb.

Stonechatter, stōne'tshât-tûr, *s.* A bird.

Stonecrop, stōne'krŏp, *s.* A sort of herb.

Stonecutter, stōne'kŭt-tûr, *s.* One whose trade is to hew stones.

Stonefern, stōne'fêrn, *s.* A plant.

Stonefly, stōne'flī, *s.* An insect.

Stonefruit, stōne'frōōt, *s.* Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

Stonehawk, stōne'hâwk, *s.* A kind of hawk.

Stonehorse, stōne'hôrse, *s.* A horse not castrated.

Stonepit, stōne'pĭt, *s.* A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

Stonepitch, stōne'pĭtsh, *s.* Hard, inspissated pitch.

Stoneplover, stōne'plŭv-ûr, *s.* A bird.

Stonescast, stōnz'kâst, *s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown.

Stonework, stōne'wûrk, *s.* Building of stones.

Soniness, stō'nê-nĕs, *s.* The quality of having many stones.

Stony, stō'nê, *a.* Made of stone, abounding with stones; petrifick, hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

Stood, stŭd. The *pret.* of *To Stand.*

Stool, stōōl, *s.* A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

Stoolball, stōōl'bâll, *s.* A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

To Stoop, stǒǒp, *v. n.* To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferiour; to sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

Stoop, stǒǒp, *s.* Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

Stoopingly, stǒǒp'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With inclination downwards.

To Stop, stŏp, *v. a.* To hinder from progressive motion, to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of anything; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct; to encumber.

To Stop, stŏp, *v. n.* To cease to go forward.

Stop, stŏp, *s.* Cessation of progressive motion; hinderance of progress, obstruction; hinderance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Stopcock, stŏp'kŏk, *s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

Stopgap, stŏp'găp, *s.* A temporary substitute.

Stoppage, stŏp'pĭdje, *s.* The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

Stopple, stŏp'pl, *s.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

Storax, stò'răks, *s.* A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

Store, stòre, *s.* Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

Store, stòre, *a.* Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To Store, stòre, *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish; to stock against a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

Storehouse, stòre'hŏŭse, *s.* Magazine, treasury.

Storer, stò'rûr, *s.* One who lays up.

Storied, stò'rĭd, *a.* Adorned with historical pictures.

Stork, stôrk, *s.* A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

Storksbill, stôrks'bĭl, *s.* An herb.

Storm, stôrm, *s.* A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

Storm, stôrm, *v. a.* To attack by open force.

To Storm, stôrm, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

Storminess, stôrm'è-nĕs, *s.* State of being stormy.

Stormy, stôrm'è, *a.* Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

Story, stò'rè, *s.* History; account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction, a floor, a flight of rooms.

To Story, stò'rè, *v. a.* To tell in history, to relate.

Storyteller, stò'rè-tĕl-lûr, *s.* One who relates tales.

Stove, stòve, *s.* A hothouse, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To Stove, stòve, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

Stout, stŏût, *a.* Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud, strong, firm.

Stout, stŏût, *s.* A name for the strongest beer.

Stoutly, stŏût'lè, *ad.* Lustily, boldly, obstinately.

Stoutness, stŏût'nĕs, *s.* Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.

To Stow, stò, *v. a.* To lay up, to reposite in order, to lay in the proper place.

Stowage, stò'ĭdje, *s.* Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

To Straddle, străd'dl, *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To Straggle, străg'gl, *v. n.* To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

Straggler, străg'gl-ûr, *s.* A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; anything that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Straight, stràte, *a.* Not crooked, right narrow, close.

Straight, stràte, *ad.* Immediately, directly.

To Straighten, strà'tn, *v. a.* To make straight.

Straightness, stràte'nĕs, *s.* Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

Straightways, stràte'wàze, *ad.* Immediately, straight.

To Strain, stràne, *v. a.* To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

To Strain, stràne, *v. n.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression

STRAIN, stràne, *s.* An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character; turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strā'nŭr, *s.* An instrument of filtration.

STRAIT, stràte, *a.* Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful: it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, stràte, *s.* A narrow pass or frith; distress, difficulty. [ties.

To STRAIT, stràte, *v. a.* To put to difficul-

To STRAITEN, strā'tn, *v. a.* To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to extend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAITLACED, stràte'làste, *a.* Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAITLY, stràte'lè, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, stràte'nĕs, *s.* Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty, want, scarcity.

STRAND, strànd, *s.* The verge of the sea or of any water.

To STRAND, strànd, *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, stränje, *a.* Foreign, of another country, not domestick; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted. [wonder.

STRANGE, stränje, *interj.* An expression of

STRANGELY, stränje'lè, *ad.* With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, stränje'nĕs, *s.* Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strän'jŭr, *s.* A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGER, strän'jŭr, *v. a.* To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, străng'gl, *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, străng'gl-ŭr, *s.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, străng'glz, *s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, străng-gù-là'shŭn, *s.* The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, străng'gù-rè, *s.* A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, străp, *s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, străp-pà'dò, *s.* Chastisement by blows. [bulky.

STRAPPING, străp'pĭng, *a.* Vast, large,

STRATA, strà'tà, *s.* Plural of *Stratum.* Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, străt'tà-jĕm, *s.* An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice; a trick.

STRATOCRACY, strà-tŏk'rà-sè, *s.* A military government.

STRATUM, strà'tŭm, *s.* A bed, a layer.

STRAW, strâw, *s.* The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; anything proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, strâw'bĕr-rè, *s.* A plant; the fruit. [straw.

STRAWBUILT, strâw'bĭlt, *a.* Made up of

STRAWCOLOURED, strâw'kŭl-ŭrd, *a.* Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, strâw'wûrm, *s.* A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, strâw'è, *a.* Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strà, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strà, *s.* Any creature wandering beyond its limits, anything lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, strèke, *s.* A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, strèke, *v. a.* To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, strè'kè, *a.* Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, strème, *s.* A running water; the course of running water, current; anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; anything forcible and continued.

To STREAM, strème, *v. n.* To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, strè'mŭr, *s.* An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMLET, strème'lĕt, *s.* A small stream.

STREAMY, strè'mè, *a.* Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, strèèt, *s.* A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, strèèt'wâ-kŭr, *s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to hire.

STRENGTH, strĕng*th*, *s.* Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*n, *v. a.* To make strong; to confirm; to establish; to animate; to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*n, *v. n.* To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, strĕng'*th*n-ûr, *s.* That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, strĕng*th*'lĕs, *a.* Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strĕn'ù-ŭs, *a.* Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strĕn'ù-ŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPENT, strĕp'pĕnt, STREPEROUS, strĕp'pĕr-ŭs, } *a.* Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strĕs, *s.* Importance, important part, violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strĕtsh, *v. a.* To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, strĕtsh, *v. n.* To be extended, to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strĕtsh, *s.* Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strĕtsh'ûr, *s.* Anything used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet; a particular position of a brick, in bricklaying.

To STREW, strô, *v. a.* To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, strô'mĕnt, *s.* Anything scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strĭk'kn. The ancient *part.* of *Strike.*

STRICKLE, strĭk'kl, *s.* That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, strĭkt, *a.* Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, light; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, strĭkt'lĕ, *ad.* Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, strĭkt'nĕs, *s.* Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strĭk'tshûre, *s.* A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, strīde, *s.* A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, strīde, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strode*, or *Strid.* Part. pass. *Stridden.* To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, strīde, *v. a.* To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, strĭd'jù-lŭs, *a.* Making a small creaking noise.

STRIFE, strīfe, *s.* Contention, contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, strīfe'fûl, *a.* Contentious, discordant.

To STRIKE, strike, *v. a.* Pret. *I Struck*, or *Strook.* Part. pass. *Struck*, *Strucken*, *Stricken.* To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vail, as to Strike sail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; To strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow; To strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, strike, *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to: To strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, strī'kûr, *s.* One who strikes.

STRIKING, strī'kĭng, *part. a.* Affecting, surprising.

STRING, strĭng, *s.* A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a String of propositions; To have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, strĭng, *v. a.* Pret. *I Strang.* Part. pass. *Strang.* To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, strĭngd, *a.* Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, strĭng'hâlt, *s.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, strĭng'lĕs, *a.* Having no strings.

STRINGY, strĭng'ĕ, *a.* Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, strĭp, *v. a.* To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

STRIP, strĭp, *s.* A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, stripe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, stripe, *s.* A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour, a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRIPLING, strĭp'lĭng, *s.* A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

To STRIVE, strīve, *v. n.* Pret. *I Strove*, anciently, *I strived*. Part. pass. *Striven*. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another, to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, strī'vŭr, *s.* One who labours, one who contends.

STRIVING, strī'vĭng, *s.* Contest.

STROKE, strōke. Old *pret.* of *Strike*, now commonly *Struck*.

STROKE, strōke, *s.* A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, strōke, *v. a.* To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, strōle, *v. n.* To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, strōl'lŭr, *s.* A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, strŏnd, *s.* The beach, the bank. Obsolete.

STRONG, strŏng, *a.* Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting on the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for anything; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon or easily broken; forcibly written

STRONGFISTED, strŏng-fist'ĕd, *a.* Strong-handed.

STRONGLY, strŏng'lē, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, strŏng'wâ-tŭr, *s.* Distilled spirits.

STROOK, strōōk. The old *pret.* of *Strike*, used in poetry for *Struck*.

STROPHE, strŏ'fē, *s.* A stanza.

STROVE, strōve. The *pret.* of *Strive*.

To STROW, strō, *v. a.* To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, strōle, *v. n.* To range, to wander. Now written *Stroll*.

STRUCK, strŭk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Strike*.

STRUCTURE, strŭk'tshŭre, *s.* Act of building, practice of building, manner of building; form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, strŭg'gl, *v. n.* To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

STRUGGLE, strŭg'gl, *s.* Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress. [contending.

STRUGGLING, strŭg'glĭng, *s.* Striving;

STRUMA, strōō'mâ, *s.* A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, strōō'mŭs, *a.* Having swellings in the glands. [tute.

STRUMPET, strŭm'pĭt, *s.* A whore, a prosti-

STRUNG, strŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *String*.

To STRUT, strŭt, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, strŭt, *s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, stŭb, *s.* A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, stŭb, *v. a.* To force up, to extirpate. [and thick.

STUBBED, stŭb'bĕd, *a.* Truncated, short

STUBBEDNESS, stŭb'bĕd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stŭb'bl, *s.* The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, stŭb'bŭrn, *a.* Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, stŭb'bŭrn-lē, *ad.* Obstinately, contumaciously, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stŭb'bŭrn-nĕs, *s.* Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, stŭb'bē, *a.* Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, stŭb'nāle, *s.* A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stŭk'kō, *s.* A kind of fine plaster for walls. [*Stick*.

STUCK, stŭk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

STUD; stŭd, *s.* A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares. [or knots.

To STUD, stŭd, *v. a.* To adorn with studs

STUDENT, stū'dĕnt, *s.* A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, stŭd'ĭd, *a.* Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, stŭd'ė̆ ûr, *s.* One who studies.

STUDIOUS, stū'dė̆-ŭs, *or* stū'jė̆-ŭs, *a.* Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy, attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, stū'dė̆-ŭs-lė̆, *or* stū'jė̆-ŭs-lė̆, *ad.* Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stū'dė̆-ŭs-nĕs, *or* stū'jė̆-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Addiction to study.

STUDY, stŭd'ė̆, *s.* Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.

To STUDY, stŭd'ė̆, *v. n.* To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stŭd'ė̆, *v. a.* To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stŭff, *s.* Any matter or body; materials out of which anything is made; furniture, goods; that which fills anything; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; texture of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing held in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stŭff, *v. a.* To fill very full with anything; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into anything; to fill by being put into anything; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stŭff, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stŭf'fing, *s.* That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stŭl-tĭl'lō-kwĕnse, } *s.*
STULTILOQUY, stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwė̆, } *s.*
Foolish talk. [void of understanding.

To STULTIFY, stŭl'tė̆-fī, *v. a.* To prove

STUM, stŭm, *s.* Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stŭm, *v. a.* To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stŭm'bl, *v. n.* To trip in walking; to stop, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders, to strike against by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stŭm'bl, *v. a.* To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make to boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stŭm'bl, *s.* A trip in walking; a blunder; a failure. [bles.

STUMBLER, stŭm'bl-ûr, *s.* One that stum-

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stŭm'bling-blŏk, } *s.*
STUMBLINGSTONE, stŭm'bling-stōne, }
Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stŭmp, *s.* The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

To STUMP, stŭmp, *v. n.* To walk about heavily, like a clown. [stiff.

STUMPY, stŭmp'ė̆, *a.* Full of stumps, hard,

To STUN, stŭn, *v. a.* To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, stŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Sting.*

STUNK, stŭngk. The *pret.* of *Stink.*

To STUNT, stŭnt, *v. a.* To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stūpe, *s.* Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, applied to a hurt or sore; a stupid person.

To STUPE, stūpe, *v. a.* To foment, to dress with stupes.

STUPEFACTION, stū-pė̆-fāk'shŭn, *s.* Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stū-pė̆-fāk'tĭv, *a.* Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.

STUPENDOUS, stū-pĕn'dŭs, *a.* Wonderful amazing, astonishing.

STUPID, stū'pĭd, *a.* Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stū-pĭd'ė̆-tė̆, *s.* Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stū'pĭd-lė̆, *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stū'pė̆-fī-ûr, *s.* That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY, stū'pė̆-fī, *v. a.* To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stū'pûr, *s.* Suspension, or diminution of sensibility.

To STUPRATE, stū'prāte, *v. a.* To ravish, to violate. [tion.

STUPRATION, stū-prā'shŭn, *s.* Rape, violaSTURDILY, stŭr'dė̆-lė̆, *ad.* Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stŭr'dė̆-nĕs, *s.* Stoutness, hardiness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stŭr'dė̆, *a.* Hardy, stout; brutal; obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stŭr'jŭn, *s.* A seafish.

STURK, stŭrk, *s.* A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stŭt'tûr, *v. n.* To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stŭt'tûr, *s.* A stammer.

STUTTERER, stŭt'tûr-ûr, *s.* A stammerer.

STY, stī, *s.* A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, stī, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stĭd'jė̆-ăn, *a.* Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stīle, *s.* Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; anything with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. [name.

To STYLE, stīle, *v. a.* To call, to term, to

STYPTICITY, stĭp-tĭs'ê-tè, *s.* The power of stanching blood.

STYPTICK, stĭp'tĭk, *a.* The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

SUASIVE, swā'sĭv, *a.* Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swā'sŭr-è, *a.* Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVITY, swăv'ê-tè, *s.* Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sŭb. In composition, signifies a subordinate degree. [degree.

SUBACID, sŭb-ăs'sĭd, *a.* Sour in a small

SUBACRID, sŭb-ăk'krĭd, *a.* Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To SUBACT, sŭb-ăkt', *v. a.* To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, sŭb-ăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'ăl-tĕrn, *a.* Inferior, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'ăl-tĕrn, *s.* An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army to all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sŭb-ăs-strĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, sŭb-bē'dl, *s.* An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sŭb-sê-lĕs'tshăl, *a.* Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sŭb-tshăn'tŭr, *s.* The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sŭb-klā'vê-ăn, *a.* Under the armpit or shoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sŭb-kŏn-stĕl-lā'shŭn, A subordinate or secondary constellation. [in an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRARY, sŭb-kŏn'trā-rè, *a.* Contrary,

SUBCONTRACTED, sŭb-kŏn-trăk'tĕd, *part. a.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sŭb-kū-tā'nê-ŭs, *a.* Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sŭb-dē'kn, *s.* In the Roman Church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, sŭb-dēne', *s.* The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'kŭ-pl, *a.* Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sŭb-dê-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, sŭb-dê-vĕr'sê-fī, *v. a.* To diversify again what is already diversified.

To SUBDIVIDE, sŭb-dê-vīde', *v. a.* To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sŭb-dê-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division. [sly.

SUBDOLOUS, sŭb'dō-lŭs, *a.* Cunning, subtle,

SUBDUAL, sŭb-dū'ăl, *s.* Act of subduing.

To SUBDUCE, sŭb-dūse', } *v. a.* To with-
To SUBDUCT, sŭb-dŭkt', } draw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sŭb-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To SUBDUE, sŭb-dū', *v. a.* To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.

SUBDUER, sŭb-dū'ŭr, *s.* Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sŭb-dū'mĕnt, *s.* Conquest Not used.

SUBDUPLE, sŭb'dū-pl, } *a.* Con-
SUBDUPLICATE, sŭb-dū'plê-kāte, } taining one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sŭb-jā'sĕnt, *a.* Lying under.

To SUBJECT, sŭb-jĕkt', *v. a.* To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECTED, sŭb-jĕk'tĕd, *part. adj.* Put under; reduced to submission; exposed, made liable to.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt, *a.* Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt, *s.* One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which anything inheres or exists: in Grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called, by grammarians, the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sŭb-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sŭb-jĕk'tĭv, *a.* Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, sŭb-ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, sŭb-jŏĭn', *v. a.* To add at the end, to add afterwards. [hasty.

SUBITANEOUS, sŭb-ê-tā'nê-ŭs, *a.* Sudden,

To SUBJUGATE, sŭb'jŭ-gāte, *v. a.* To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sŭb-jŭ-gā'shŭn, *s.* The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sŭb-jŭngk'shŭn, *s.* The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sŭb-jŭngk'tĭv, *a.* Subjoined to something else.

Sublapsarian, sŭb-lăp-sâ'rè-ăn, *s.* One who holds that the Divine Being, in the choice which he made of his people, considered them as fallen.

Sublapsary, sŭb-lăp'sâ-rè, *a.* Done after the fall of man. [taking away.

Sublation, sŭb-lâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of

Sublevation, sŭb-lè-vâ'shŭn, *s.* The act of raising on high.

Sublimable, sŭb-lī'mâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be sublimed.

Sublimableness, sŭb-lī'mâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of admitting sublimation.

Sublimate, sŭb'lè-mât, *s.* Anything raised by fire in the retort; oxymuriate of mercury.

To **Sublimate**, sŭb'lè-mâte, *v. a.* To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

Sublimation, sŭb-lè-mâ'shŭn, *s.* A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

Sublime, sŭb-blīme', *a.* High in place, exalted, aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud. [style.

Sublime, sŭb-blīme', *s.* The grand or lofty

To **Sublime**, sŭb-blīme', *v. a.* To raise by a chymical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To **Sublime**, sŭb-blīme', *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimely, sŭb-blīme'lè, *ad.* Loftily, grandly.

Sublimity, sŭb-blĭm'ĕ-tè, *s.* Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment. [under the tongue.

Sublingual, sŭb-lĭng'gwăl, *a.* Placed

Sublunar, sŭb-lū'nâr, } *a.* Situated

Sublunary, sŭb'lŭ-nâr-è, } beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

Submarine, sŭb-mâ-rēēn', *a.* Lying or acting under the sea.

To **Submerge**, sŭb-mĕrje', *v. a.* To drown, to put under water.

Submersion, sŭb-mĕr'shŭn, *s.* The act of drowning, state of being drowned; the act of putting under water.

To **Subminister**, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-tŭr, }

To **Subministrate**, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-tràte, } *v.a.* To supply, to afford.

To **Subminister**, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-tŭr, *v. n.* To subserve. [obsequious.

Submiss, sŭb-mĭs', *a.* Humble, submissive.

Submission, sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of errour, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

Submissive, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv, *a.* Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

Submis-ively, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv-lè, *ad.* Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

Submissiveness, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* Humility, confession of fault or inferiority.

Submissly, sŭb-mĭs'lè, *ad.* Humbly with submission.

To **Submit**, sŭb-mĭt', *v. a.* To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

To **Submit**, sŭb-mit', *v. n.* To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

Submultiple, sŭb-mŭl'tè-pl, *s.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus three is a Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

Suboctave, sŭb ŏk'tâve, } *a.* Contain-

Suboctuple, sŭb-ŏk'tŭ-pl, } ing one part of eight.

Subordinacy, sŭb-ôr'dè-nâ-sè, } *s.* The

Subordinancy, sŭb-ôr'dè-năn-sè, } state of being subject; series of subordination.

Subordinate, sŭb-ôr'dè-nât, *a.* Inferiour in order; descending in a regular series.

Subordinately, sŭb-ôr'dè-nât-lè, *ad.* In a series regularly descending.

Subordination, sŭb-ôr-dè-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending.

To **Suborn**, sŭb-ôrn', *v. a.* To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

Subornation, sŭb-ôr-nâ'shŭn, *s.* The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Suborner, sŭb-ôr'nŭr, *s.* One that procures a bad action to be done.

Subpœna, sŭb-pè'nâ, *s.* A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty. [with a subpœna.

To **Subpœna**, sŭb-pè-nâ, *v. a.* To serve

Subquadruple, sŭb-kwŏd'drú-pl, *a.* Containing one part of four.

Subquintuple, sŭb-kwĭn'tŭ-pl, *a.* Containing one part of five. [vicegerent.

Subrector, sŭb-rĕk'tŭr, *s.* The rector's

Subreption, sŭb-rĕp'shŭn, *s.* The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

Subreptitious, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Fraudulently obtained.

To **Subscribe**, sŭb skribe', *v. a.* To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not used in this last sense.

Subscriber, sŭb-skrī'bŭr, *s.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

Subscription, sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* Anything underwritten, consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'kū-tĭv, *a.* Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'tŭ-pl, *a.* Containing one of seven parts.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'sē-kwēnse, *s.* The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt, *a.* Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt-lē, *ad.* Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, sŭb-sĕrv', *v. a.* To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕnse, } *s.*
SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕn-sē, } Instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕnt, *a.* Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'tū-pl, *a.* Containing one part of six.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-side', *v. n.* To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sī'dĕnse, } *s.* The act
SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sī'dĕn-sē, } of sinking, tendency downwards.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sĭd'ē-ā-rē, *or* sŭb-sĭd'jē-ā-rē, *a.* Assistant, brought in aid.

To SUBSIDIZE, sŭb'sē-dize, *v. a.* To give money to receive aid or assistance.

SUBSIDY, sŭb'sē-dē, *s.* Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sine', *v. a.* To sign under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭst', *v. n.* To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnce, *s.* Real being; competence, means of support.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnt, *a.* Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'stânse, *s.* Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-stân'shăl, *a.* Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-stân'shălz, *s.* (Without singular.) Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-stân-shē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Real existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-stân'shăl-ē, *ad.* In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-stân'shăl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of lasting.

To SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-stân'shē-āte, *v. a* To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'stăn-tĭv, *s.* A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stē-tūte, *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stē-tūte, *s.* One put to act in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb-stē-tū'shŭn, *s.* The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRACT, sŭb-străkt', *v. a.* To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.—*See* SUBTRACT.

SUBSTRACTION, sŭb-străk'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a less number out of a greater of the like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRATUM, sŭb-strā'tŭm, *s.* A layer of earth, or other substance, lying under another.

SUBSTRUCTION, sŭb-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* Under-building.

SUBSTYLAR, sŭb-stī'lăr, *a.* Substylar line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, sŭb-sŭl'tĭv, } *a.* Bounding,
SUBSULTORY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē, } moving by starts.

SUBSULTORILY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē-lē, *ad.* In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, sŭb-tân'jĕnt, *s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, sŭb-tĕnd', *v. a.* To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, sŭb-tĕnse', *s.* The chord of an arch, that which is extended under anything.

SUBTERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr'flŭ-ĕnt, } *a.* Run-
SUBTERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr'flŭ-ŭs, } ning under.

SUBTERFUGE, sŭb'tĕr-fūdje, *s.* A shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăl,
SUBTERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn,
SUBTERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs. } *a.* Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The last two words only are in use.

SUBTERRANITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn'ē tē, *s.* A place underground. Not in use.

SUBTILE, sŭb'tĭl, *a.* Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdolous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.

SUBTILELY, sŭb'tĭl-lē, *ad.* Finely, not grossly, artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, sŭb'tĭl-nĕs, *s.* Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, sŭb-tĭl'yāte, *v. a.* To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, sŭb-tĭl-yā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, sŭb'tĭl-tē, *s.* Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, sŭb-tĭl-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* Subtilization is making anything so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, sŭb'tĭl-ize, *v. a.* To make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into useless niceties.

SUBTLE, sůt'tl, *a.* Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sůt'tl-tē, *s.* Artfulness, cunning.

SUBTLY, sůt'lē, *ad.* Slyly, artfully, cunningly, nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, sŭb-trăkt', *v. a.*—*See* SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRACTION, sŭb-trăk'shŭn, *s.*—*See* SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd', *s.* The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sŭb-vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Overthrow; ruin, destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sŭb-vĕr'sĭv, *a.* Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, sŭb-vĕrt', *v. a.* To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sŭb-vĕrt'ŭr, *s.* Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, sŭb'ŭrb, *s.* Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the outpart.

SUBURBAN, sŭb-ŭrb'ăn, *a.* Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, sŭb-wŭrk'ŭr, *s.* Underworker, subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭm, *s.* That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd', *v. n.* To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd', *v. a.* To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sŭk-sēēd'ŭr, *s.* One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sĕs', *s.* The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl, *a.* Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn, *s.* Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv, *a.* Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-lē, *ad.* In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sĕs'lĕs, *a.* Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sŭk'sĕs-sŭr, *or* sŭk-sĕs'ŭr, *s.* One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

SUCCINCT, sŭk-sĭngkt', *a.* Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sŭk sĭngkt'lē, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

SUCCORY, sŭk'kŭr-ē, *s.* A plant.

To SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr, *v. a.* To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr, *s.* Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sŭk'kŭr-ŭr, *s.* Helper, assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'kŭr-lĕs, *a.* Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sŭk'kŭ-lĕn-sē, *s.* Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sŭk'kŭ lĕnt, *a.* Juicy, moist.

To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb', *v. a.* To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of shaking; in Physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sŭtsh, *pron.* Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To SUCK, sŭk. *v. a.* To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sŭk, *v. n.* To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe. [given by females.

SUCK, sŭk, *s.* The act of sucking; milk

SUCKER, sŭk'kŭr, *s.* Anything that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which anything is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

SUCKET, sŭk'kĭt, *s.* A sweetmeat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'kĭng-bŏt-tl, *s.* A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. [breast.

To SUCKLE, sŭk'kl, *v. a.* To nurse at the

SUCKLING, sŭk'lĭng, *s.* A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of sucking.

SUDATION, sū-dā'shŭn, *s.* Sweat.

SUDATORY, sū'dā-tŭr-ē, *s.* Hot-house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sŭd'dĭn, *a.* Happening without previous notice, coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEX, sŭd'dĭn, *s.* Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a Sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sŭd'dĭn-lè, *ad.* In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sŭd'dĭn-nĕs, *s.* State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dō-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dō-rĭf'fĭk, *s.* A medicine provoking sweat. [sweat.

SUDOROUS, sū'dō-rŭs, *a.* Consisting of

SUDS, sŭdz, *s.* A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sū, *v. a.* To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure. [tion.

To SUE, sū, *v. n.* To beg, to entreat, to peti-

SUET, sū'ĭt, *s.* A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, sū'ĭt-è, *a.* Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr, *v. a.* To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr, *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sŭf'fŭr-â-bl, *a.* Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sŭf'fŭr-â-blè, *ad.* Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sŭf'fŭr-ânse, *s.* Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation: toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sŭf'fŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sŭf'fŭr-ĭng, *s.* Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze', *v. n.* To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze', *v. a.* To afford, to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕn-sè, *s.* State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want: it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sŭf-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sŭf-fish'ĕnt-lè, *ad.* To a sufficient degree, enough.

SUFFLATION, sŭf-flā'shŭn, *s.* The act of blowing up.

To SUFFOCATE, sŭf'fō-kāte, *v. a.* To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sŭf-fō-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of choking, the state of being choked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv, *a.* Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN, sŭf'frā-gŭn, *s.* A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sŭf'frā-gāte, *v. n.* To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sŭf'frĭdje, *s.* Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sŭf-frăd'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sŭf-fū-mè-gā'shŭn, *s.* Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sŭf-fūze', *v. a.* To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sŭf fu'zhŭn, *s.* The act of overspreading with anything; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr, *s.* The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juices; anything proverbially sweet; a chymical dry crystallization.

To SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr, *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, shŭg'ŭr-è, *a.* Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To SUGGEST, sŭg-jĕst', *or* sŭd-jĕst', *v. a.* To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUGGESTION, sŭg-jĕs'tshŭn, *s.* Private hint, intimation, insinuation secret notification.

SUICIDE, sū'è-sīde, *s.* Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's-self.

SUIT, sūte, *s.* A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in Law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

SUIT, sūte, *v. a.* To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, sūte, *v. n.* To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sū'tâ-bl, *a.* Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sū'tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, sū'tâ-blè, *ad.* Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, swēte, *s. French.* Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } sū'tŭr, *s.* One who sues, a peti-
SUITOR, } tioner, a supplicant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, sū'trĕs, *s.* A female supplicant.

SUICATED, sŭl'kā-tĕd, *a.* Furrowed.

To SULK, sŭlk, *v. n.* To be silently sullen.

SULKY, sŭl'kè, *a.* Silently sullen; sour, morose, obstinate.

SULKINESS, sŭl'kè-nĕs, *s.* Silent sullenness, moroseness, obstinacy.

SULLEN, sŭl'lĭn, *a.* Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sŭl'lĭn-lè, *ad.* Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sŭl'lĭn-nĕs, *s.* Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sŭl'lĭnz, *s.* Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

To SULLY, sŭl'lè, *v. a.* To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, sŭl'lè, *s.* Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sŭl'fûr, *s.* Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fû'rè-ŭs, } *a.* Made of
SULPHUROUS, sŭl'fûr-ŭs, } brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fû'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sŭl'fûr-wûrt, *s.* The same with *Hogsfennel*. [phur.

SULPHURY, sŭl'fûr-è, *a.* Partaking of sul-

SULTAN, sŭl'tăn, *s.* The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sŭl-tà'nà, } *s.* The queen of
SULTANESS, sŭl'tà-nĕs, } an eastern emperor. [being sultry.

SULTRINESS, sŭl'trè-nĕs, *s.* The state of

SULTRY, sŭl'trè, *a.* Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sŭm, *s.* The whole of anything, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, sŭm, *v. a.* To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sŭm'lĕs, *a.* Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sŭm'mâ-rè-lè, *ad.* Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, sŭm'mâ-rè, *a.* Short, brief, compendious. [abridgment.

SUMMARY, sŭm'mâ-rè, *s.* Compendium,

SUMMER, sŭm'mûr, *s.* The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm'mûr-hŏŭse, *s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } sŭm'mûr-sĕt, *s.* A high
SUMMERSET, } leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, sŭm'mĭt, *s.* The top, the utmost height.

SUMMITY, sŭm'mĕ-tè, *s.* The height or top; perfection.

To SUMMON, sŭm'mŭn, *v. a.* To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite, to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, sŭm'mŭn-ûr, *s.* One who cites.

SUMMONS, sŭm'mŭnz, *s.* A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sŭm'tûr, *s.* A horse that carries clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sŭm'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sŭm'tshŭ-â-rè, *a.* Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, sŭm-tshŭ-ŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, sŭm'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Costly, expensive, splendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭm'tshŭ-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭm'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sŭn, *s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; anything eminently splendid; Under the sun, in this world, a proverbial expression.

To SUN, sŭn, *v. a.* To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sŭn'bème, *s.* Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sŭn'bète, *part. a.* Shone upon by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, sŭn'brite, *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sŭn'bûrn-ĭng, *s.* The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sŭn-bûrnt, *part. a.* Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sŭn'klăd, *part. a.* Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sŭn'dè, *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To SUNDER, sŭn'dûr, *v. a.* To part, to separate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sŭn-dĭ'ăl, *s.* A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sŭn'drè, *a.* Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sŭn'flŏŭ-ûr, *s.* A plant.

SUNG, sŭng. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Sing*. [*Sink*.

SUNK, sŭngk. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of

SUNLESS, sŭn'lĕs, *a.* Wanting sun, wanting warmth. [sun.

SUNLIKE, sŭn'like, *a.* Resembling the

SUNNY, sŭn'nè, *a.* Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sŭn'rize, } *s.* Morning, the
SUNRISING, sŭn'rĭz-ĭng, } appearance of the sun. [ning.

SUNSET, sŭn'sĕt, *s.* Close of the day, eve-

SUNSHINE, sŭn'shine, *s.* Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn'shi-nè, *a.* Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sŭp, *v. a.* To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp, *v. n.* To eat the evening meal. [of liquor.

SUP, sŭp, *s.* A small draught, a mouthful

SUPERABLE, sŭ'pĕr-â-bl, *a.* Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, sū'pĕr-ā bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, sū-pĕr-ā-bŏŭnd', *v. n.* To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sū-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dānse, *s.* More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dānt, *a.* Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sū-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dānt-lē, *ad.* More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sū-pĕr-ād', *v. a.* To add over and above, to join to anything so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sū-pĕr-ā-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, sū-pĕr-ād-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sū-pĕr-ăn'nū-āte, *v. a.* To impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERANNUATION, sū-pĕr-ăn-nū-ā'shŭn, *s.* The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sū-pĕrb', *a.* Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sū-pĕr-kär'gō, *s.* An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sū-pĕr-sē-lĕs'tshāl, *a.* Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs, *a.* Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-lē, *ad.* Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously. [Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-nĕs, *s.*

SUPERCONCEPTION, sū-pĕr-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sū-pĕr-kŏn-sē-kwĕnse, *s.* Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-krĕs'sĕnse, *s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnse, } *s.*
SUPEREMINENCY, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕn-sē, }
Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnt, *a.* Eminent in a high degree.

To SUPEREROGATE, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gāte, *v. n.* To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sū-pĕr-ĕr-rō-gā'shŭn, *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gā-tŭr-ē, *a.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. [above the ordinary rate.

SUPEREXALT, sū-pĕr-ĕgzălt', *v. a.* To exalt

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-pĕr-ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt, *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'sĕnse, *s.* Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sū-pĕr-fē'tāte, *v. n.* To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sū-pĕr-fē-tā'shŭn, *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sū'pĕr-fĭs, *s.* Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl, *a.* Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh-ē-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-ē, *ad.* On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs, *s.* Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ēz, *s.* Outside, surface, superfice. [fine.

SUPERFINE, sū-pĕr-fīne', *a.* Eminently

SUPERFLUITANCE, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tānse, *s.* The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tānt, *a.* Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tē, *s.* More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity. [more than enough, unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs, *a.* Exuberant,

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sū'pĕr-flŭks, *s.* That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sū-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn, *s.* Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt, *s.* Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūse', *v. a.* To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-stē-tū'shŭn, *s.* In Law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd', *v. a.* To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕnse, }
SUPERINTENDENCY, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕn-sē, }
s. Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕn'dĕnt, *s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-rē-ŏr'ē-tē, *s.* Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'rē-ŭr, *a.* Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or

preferred to another; upper, higher locally, free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sŭ-pē'rē-ŭr, *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sŭ-pĕr'lă-tĭv, *a.* Implying or expressing the highest degree, rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sŭ-pĕr'lă-tĭv-lē, *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sŭ-pĕr'lă-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sū-pĕr-lū'năr, *a.* Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, sū-pĕr'năl, *a.* Having a higher position, locally above us, relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, sū-pĕr-nā'tănt, *a.* Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, sū-pĕr-nā-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of swimming on the top of anything.

SUPERNATURAL, sū-pĕr-năt'tshū-răl, *a.* Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sū-pĕr-năt'tshū-răl-lē, *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, sū-pĕr-nū'mĕr-ăr-ē, *a.* Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round, number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, sū-pĕr-pŏn'dĕr-āte, *v. a.* To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, sū-pĕr-prō-pōr'shŭn, *s.* Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, sū-pĕr-pŭr-gā'shŭn, *s.* More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sū-pĕr-rē-flĕk'shŭn, *s.* Reflection of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIENCY, sū-pĕr-sāl'yĕn-sē, *s.* The act of leaping upon anything.

To SUPERSCRIBE, sū-pĕr-skrībe', *v. a.* To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRIPTION, sū-pĕr-skrip'shŭn, *s.* The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, sū-pĕr-sēde', *v. a.* To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, sū-pĕr-sē'dē-ăs, *s.* In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sū-pĕr-sĕr'vē-sā-bl, *a.* Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over nicety, exactness, too scrupulous. [One addicted to superstition.

SUPERSTITIONIST, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn-ĭst, *s.*

SUPERSTITIOUS, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sū-pĕr-strāne', *v. a.* To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, sū-pĕr-strŭkt', *v. a.* To build upon anything.

SUPERSTRUCTION, sū-pĕr-strŭk'shŭn, *s.* An edifice raised on anything.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'tĭv, *a* Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'tshūre, *s.* That which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sū-pĕr-sŭb-stăn'shăl, *a.* More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE, sū-pĕr-vēne', *v. n.* To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, sū-pĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt, *a.* Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, sū-pĕr-vĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of supervening.

To SUPERVISE, sū-pĕr-vīze', *v. a.* To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISION, sū-pĕr-vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Act of supervising.

SUPERVISOR, sū-pĕr-vī'zŭr, *s.* An overseer, an inspector.

To SUPERVIVE, sū-pĕr-vīve', *v. n.* To outlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, sū-pē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, sū-pīne', *a.* Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, sū'pine, *s.* In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sū-pīne'lē, *ad.* With the face upwards; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, sū-pīne'nĕs, *s.* Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, sū-pĭn'ē-tē, *s.* Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sŭp-pē-dā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, sŭp'pŭr, *s.* The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, sŭp'pŭr-lĕs, *a.* Wanting supper, fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, sŭp-plănt', *v. a.* To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out; to displace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, sŭp-plănt'ŭr, *s.* One who supplants, one who displaces.

SUPPLE, sŭp'pl, *a.* Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that makes supple.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl, *v. a.* To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant. [grow pliant.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl, *v. n.* To grow soft, to

SUPPLEMENT, sŭp'plē-mĕnt, *s.* Addition to anything by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'âl, } *a.*
SUPPLEMENTARY, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'ă-rē, } *a.* Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, sŭp'pl-nĕs, *s.* Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, sŭp'plē-tŭr-ē, *s.* That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plē-ânt, *a.* Entreating, beseeching, precatory. [titioner.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plē-ânt, *s.* An humble pe-

SUPPLICANT, sŭp'plē-kânt, *s.* One who entreats or implores with great submission.

SUPPLICANT, sŭp'plē-kânt, *a.* In a supplicating tone.

To SUPPLICATE, sŭp'plē-kāte, *v. a.* To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, sŭp-plē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, sŭp-plī', *v. a.* To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, sŭp-plī', *s.* Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, sŭp-pōrt', *v. a.* To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure anything painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, sŭp-pōrt', *s.* Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessaries of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl, *a.* Tolerable; to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sŭp-pōrt'ânse, *s.* Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, sŭp-pōrt'ŭr, *s.* One who supports; prop, that by which anything is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sŭp-pō'zā-bl, *a.* That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, sŭp-pō'zâl, *s.* Position without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze', *v. a.* To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination, to require as previous.

SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze', *s.* Supposition, position without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, sŭp-pō'zŭr, *s.* One who supposes.

SUPPOSITION, sŭp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-ē-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-ē-tĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz'zē-tĭv-lē, *ad.* Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sŭp-pŏz'zē-tŭr-ē, *s.* A kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS, sŭp-prĕs', *v. a.* To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, sŭp-prĕsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sŭp-prĕs'sŭr, *s.* One who suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte, *v. a.* To generate pus or matter. [to pus.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte, *v. n.* To grow

SUPPURATION, sŭp-pū-rā'shŭn, *s.* The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus: the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv, *a.* Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sŭp-pū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, sŭp-pūte', *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sū-prā-lăp-sā'rē-ân, *s.* One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass, or without any respect to the fall.

SUPRALAPSARY, sū-prā-lăp'sā-rē, *a.* Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, sū-prā-vŭl'gŭr, *a.* Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, sū-prĕm'ă-sē, *s.* Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.

SUPREME, sū-prēme', *a.* Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

SUPREMELY, sū-prēme'lē, *ad.* In the highest degree.

SURADDITION, sŭr-ăd-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Something added to the name. [leg.

SURAL, sū'rāl, *a.* Being in the calf of the

SURANCE, shū'rânse, *s.* Warrant, security.

To SURBATE, sŭr-bāte', *v. a.* To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse', *v. n.* To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse', *v. a.* To stop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse', *s.* Cessation, stop.

Surcharge, sûr-tshârje', *s.* Overburden, more than can be well borne.

To **Surcharge**, sûr-tshârje', *v. a.* To overload, to overburden.

Surcharger, sûr-tshâr'jûr, *s.* One who overburdens.

Surcingle, sûr'sing-gl, *s.* A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse, the girdle of a cassock.

Surcle, sûrk'kl, *s.* A shoot, a twig, a sucker.

Surcoat, sûr'kôte, *s.* A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

Surd, sûrd, *a.* Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear, not expressed by any term.

Sure, shûre, *a.* Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain; past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be sure, certainly.

Sure, shûre, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.

Surefooted, shûre-fût'ĕd, *a.* Treading firmly, not stumbling.

Surely, shûre'lè, *ad.* Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

Sureness, shûre'nĕs, *s.* Certainty.

Sureship, shûre'tè-ship, *s.* The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

Surety, shûre'tè, *s.* Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

Surf, sûrf, *s.* The swell of the sea that beats against the shore or a rock.

Surface, sûr'fâs, *s.* Superficies, outside.

To **Surfeit**, sûr'fit, *v. a.* To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To **Surfeit**, sûr'fit, *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

Surfeit, sûr'fit, *s.* Sickness or satiety caused by over fulness.

Surfeiter, sûr'fit-ûr, *s.* One who riots, a glutton.

Surfeiting, sûr'fit-ing, *s.* Eating or drinking till sickness ensues.

Surfeitwater, sûr'fit-wâ-tûr, *s.* Water that cures surfeits.

Surge, sûrje, *s.* A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water. [high.

To **Surge**, sûrje, *v. n.* To swell, to rise

Surgeon, sûr'jûn, *s.* One who cures by manual operations.

Surgeonry, sûr'jûn-rè, } *s.* The act of
Surgery, sûr'jûr-è, } curing by manual operations.

Surgy, sûr'jè, *a.* Rising in billows.

Surlily, sûr'lè-lè, *ad.* In a surly manner.

Surliness, sûr'lè-nĕs, *s.* Gloomy moroseness, sour anger. [uncivil, sour.

Surly, sûr'lè, *a.* Gloomy, morose, rough,

To **Surmise**, sûr-mize', *v. a.* To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Surmisal, sûr-mi'zâl, } *s.* Imperfect no-
Surmise, sûr-mize', } tion, suspicion.

To **Surmount**, sûr-môûnt', *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

Surmountable, sûr-môûnt'â-bl, *a.* Conquerable, superable.

Surname, sûr'nâme, *s.* The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To **Surname**, sûr-nâme', *v. a.* To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To **Surpass**, sûr-pâs', *v. a.* To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

Surpassing, sûr-pâs'sing, *part. a.* Excellent in a high degree.

Surplice, sûr'plis, *s.* The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

Surpliced, sûr'plist', *a.* Wearing a surplice.

Surplus, sûr'plûs, } *s.* A superflu-
Surplusage, sûr'plûs-ĭdje, } mentary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

Surprisal, sûr-pri'zâl, } *s.* The act of
Surprise, sûr-prize', } taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To **Surprise**, sûr-prize', *v. a.* To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Surprising, sûr-pri'zing, *part.* Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

Surprisingly, sûr-pri'zing-lè, *ad.* To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To **Surrender**, sûr-rĕn'dûr, *v. a.* To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To **Surrender**, sûr-rĕn'dûr, *v. n.* To yield, to give one's self up.

Surrender, sûr-rĕn'dûr, } *s.* The act of
Surrendry, sûr-rĕn'drè, } yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

Surreption, sûr-rĕp'shûn, *s.* Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

Surreptitious, sûr-rĕp-tish'ûs, *a.* Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

Surreptitiously, sûr-rĕp-tish'ûs-lè, *ad.* By stealth, fraudulently.

To **Surrogate**, sûr'rò-gâte, *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

Surrogate, sûr'rò-gâte, *s.* A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To **Surround**, sûr-rôûnd', *v. a.* To environ, to encompass, to inclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, sŭr-sŏl'ĭd, *s.* In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sŭr-tōō', *s.* A large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVENE, sŭr-vēne', *v. a.* To supervene; to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sŭr-vā', *v. a.* To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sŭr-vā', *or* sŭr'vā, } *s.* View,
SURVEYAL, sŭr-vā'ăl, } prospect.

SURVEYOR, sŭr-vā'ŭr, *s.* An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sŭr-vā'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vīve', *v. n.* To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vīve', *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVIVER, } sŭr-vī'vŭr, *s.* One who out-
SURVIVOR, } lives another.

SURVIVORSHIP, sŭr-vī'vŭr-shĭp, *s.* The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sŭs-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Quality of admitting, tendency to admit. [admitting.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sŭs-sĕp'tē-bl, *a.* Capable of

SUSCEPTION, sŭs-sĕp'shŭn, *s.* Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sŭs-sĕp'tĭv, *a.* Capable to admit. [tion, admission.

SUSCIPIENCY, sŭs-sĭp'pē-ĕn-sē, *s.* Recep-

SUSCIPIENT, sŭs-sĭp'pē-ĕnt, *s* One who takes, one who admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, sŭs'sē-tāte, *v. n.* To rouse, to excite.

SUSCITATION, sŭs-sē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt', *v. a.* To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy, what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt', *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt', *part. a.* Doubtful.

SUSPECTABLE, sŭs-pĕkt'ā-bl. That may be suspected. [pect.

SUSPECTFUL, sŭs-pĕkt'fŭl, *a.* Apt to sus-

To SUSPEND, sŭs-pĕnd', *v. a.* To hang, to make to hang by anything; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sŭs-pĕnse', *s.* Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment, privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, sŭs-pĕnse', *a.* Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sŭs-pĕn'shŭn, *s.* Act of making to hang on anything; act of making to depend on anything; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSIVE, sŭs-pĕn'sĭv, *a.* Doubtful.

SUSPENSORY, sŭs-pĕn'sŭr-ē, *a.* Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

SUSPICION, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Tending to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, sŭs-spē-rā'shŭn, *s.* Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, sŭs-pīre', *v. a.* To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakspeare to mean only to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, sŭs-tāne', *v. a.* To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, sŭs-tā'nā-bl, *a.* That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER, sŭs-tā'nŭr, *s.* One who props, one who supports; one who suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sŭs'tē-nănse, *s.* Support, maintenance; necessaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sŭs-tĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Support, preservation from falling; maintenance; support of life; use of victuals.

SUSURRATION, sŭ-sŭr-rā'shŭn, *s.* Whisper, soft murmur. [sions.

SUTLER, sŭt'lŭr, *s.* A man that sells provi-

SUTURE, sū'tshūre, *s.* A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swŏb, *s.* A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swŏb, *v. a.* To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swŏb'bŭr, *s.* A sweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swŏd'dl, *v. a.* To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swŏd'dl, *s.* Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swŏd'lĭng-bănd,
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swŏd'lĭng-klŏŭt,
SWADDLINGCLOTH, swŏd'lĭng-clŏth, } *s.*
Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, swăg, *v. n.* To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

SWAGBELLIED, swăg'bĕl-lĭd, *a.* Having a large belly.

To Swagger, swăg'gŭr, *v. n.* To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

Swaggerer, swăg'gŭr-ŭr, *s.* A blusterer; a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

Swaggy, swăg'gē, *a.* Dependent by its weight.

Swain, swāne, *s.* A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry, a pastoral youth.

To Swale, swāle, } *v. n.* To waste or blaze
To Swile, swīle, } away; to melt.

Swallow, swŏl'lō, *s.* A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

To Swallow, swŏl'lō, *v. a.* To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to ingulf; to devour, to destroy; to engross, to engage completely.

Swallow, swŏl'lō, *s.* The throat, voracity.

Swam, swăm. The *pret.* of *Swim.*

Swamp, swŏmp, *s.* A marsh, a bog, a fen.

To Swamp, swŏmp, *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.

Swampy, swŏm'pē, *a.* Boggy, fenny.

Swan, swŏn, *s.* A large waterfowl.

Swanskin, swŏn'skĭn, *s.* A kind of soft flannel.

Swap, swŏp, *ad.* Hastily, with hasty violence, as, he did it Swap.

Sward, swārd, *s.* The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

Sware, swāre. The *pret.* of *Swear.*

Swarm, swārm, *s.* A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To Swarm, swārm, *v. n.* To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be overrun, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

Swart, swārt, } *a.* Black, darkly brown,
Swarth, swārth, } tawny. In Milton, gloomy, malignant.

Swarthily, swār'*thē*-lē, *ad.* Black, duskily, tawnily.

Swarthiness, swār'*thē*-nĕs, *s.* Darkness of complexion, tawniness.

Swarthy, swār'*thē*, *a.* Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny.

To Swash, swŏsh, *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise.

Swash-buckler, swŏsh-bŭk'lĕr, *s.* A furious combatant.

Swasher, swŏsh'ŭr, *s.* One who makes a show of valour or force.

To Swathe, swāthe, *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands or rollers.

To Sway, swā, *v. a.* To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To Sway, swā, *v. n.* To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

Sway, swā, *s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk or power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To Swear, swāre, *v. n.* Pret. *Swore*, or *Sware*. Part. pass. *Sworn*. To obtest some superiour power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

To Swear, swāre, *v. a.* To put to an oath, to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

Swearer, swā'rŭr, *s.* A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

Swearing, swāre'ĭng, *s.* Uttering profane oaths.

Sweat, swĕt, *s.* The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To Sweat, swĕt, *v. n.* Pret. *Swet*, *Sweated*. Part. pass. *Sweaten*. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To Sweat, swĕt, *v. a.* To emit as sweat.

Sweater, swĕt'ŭr, *s.* One who sweats.

Sweatiness, swĕt'tē-nĕs, *s.* State of being sweaty.

Sweaty, swĕt'tē, *a.* Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To Sweep, swēēp, *v. a.* To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To Sweep, swēēp, *v. n.* To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

Sweep, swēēp, *s.* The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Sweepings, swēēp'ĭngz, *s.* That which is swept away.

Sweepnet, swēēp'nĕt, *s.* A net that takes in a great compass.

Sweepstake, swēēp'stāke, *s.* A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

Swelpy, swēēp'ē, *a.* Passing with great speed and violence.

Sweet, swēēt, *a.* Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as that meat is Sweet.

Sweet, swēēt, *s.* Sweetness, something pleasing, a word of endearment; a perfume.

Sweetbread, swēēt'brĕd, *s.* The pan creas of the calf.

Sweetbriar, swēēt-brī'ŭr, *s.* A fragrant shrub.

Sweetbroom, swēēt'brōōm, *s.* An herb.

To SWEETEN, swēt'tn, *v. a.* To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swēt'tn-ŭr, *s.* One who palliates, one who represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swēt'hârt, *s.* A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, swēt'ĭng, *s.* A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swēt'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swēt'lē, *ad.* In a sweet manner, with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, swēt'mēte, *s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, swēt'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swēt-wĭl'yŭm, *s.* A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swēt-wĭl'lō, *s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, swĕll, *v. n.* Part. pass. *Swollen.* To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumefy by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance; to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, swĕll, *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

To SWELL, swĕll, *s.* Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, swĕl'lĭng, *s.* Morbid tumour; protuberance; prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tŭr, *v. n.* To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tŭr, *v. a.* To parch or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swĕl'trē, *a.* Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swĕpt. The *part.* and *pret.* of *Sweep.*

To SWERVE, swĕrv, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swĭft, *a.* Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, swĭft, *s.* A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swĭft'lē, *ad.* Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swĭft'nĕs, *s.* Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swĭg, *v. n.* To drink by large draughts.

SWIG, swĭg, *s.* A large draught.

To SWILL, swĭll, *v. a.* To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench, to inebriate.

SWILL, swĭll, *s.* Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swĭl'lŭr, *s.* A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swĭm, *v. n.* Pret. *Swam, Swom,* or *Swum.* To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water, by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy; to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality; to flow.

To SWIM, swĭm, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swĭm, *s.* The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swĭm'mŭr, *s.* One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swĭm'mĭng-lē, *ad.* Smoothly, without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, swĭn'dl, *v. a.* To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

SWINDLER, swĭnd'lŭr, *s.* One who swindles.

SWINE, swīne, *s.* A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swīne'brĕd, *s.* A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swīne'hĕrd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, swīne'pīpe, *s.* A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING, swĭng, *v. n.* To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, swĭng, *v. a.* Pret. *Swang, Swung.* To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air, to wave loosely.

SWING, swĭng, *s.* Motion of anything hanging loosely; a line on which anything hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swĭnje, *v. a.* To whip, to bastinade, to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swĭnje-bŭk'lŭr, *s.* A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swĭng'ŭr, *s.* He who swings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swĭn'jĭng, *a.* Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swĭn'jĭng-lē, *ad.* Vastly, greatly.

SWINISH, swī'nĭsh, *a.* Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

To SWINK, swĭngk, *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

SWITCH, swĭtsh, *s.* A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swĭtsh, *v. a.* To lash, to jerk.

SWIVEL, swĭv'vl, *s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon.

SWOBBER, swŏb'bŭr, *s.* A sweeper of the deck. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.—*See* SWABBER.

SWOLLEN, } swōln. The *part. pass.* of
SWOLN, } *Swell.*

SWOM, swŏm. The *pret.* of *Swim.* Not in use, *Swam* supplying its place.

To SWOON, swōōn, *v. n.* To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

SWOON, swōōn, *s.* A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

SWOONING, swōōn'ĭng, *s.* The act of fainting.

To SWOOP, swōōp, *v. a.* To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, swōōp, *s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon its quarry.

To SWOP, swŏp, *v. a.* To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWOP, swŏp, *s.* An exchange.

SWORD, sōrd, *s.* A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand, destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, sōrd'ĕd, *a.* Girt with a sword.

SWORDER, sōrd'ŭr, *s.* A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.

SWORDFISH, sōrd'fĭsh, *s.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from its head.

SWORDGRASS, sōrd'grăs, *s.* A kind of sedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, sōrd'nŏt, *s.* Riband tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORDLAW, sōrd'lâw, *s.* Violence.

SWORDMAN, sōrd'măn, *s.* Soldier, fighting man. [fencer.

SWORDPLAYER, sōrd'plâ-ŭr, *s.* Gladiator,

SWORE, swōre. The *pret.* of *Swear.*

SWORN, swōrn. The *part. pass.* of *Swear.*

SWUM, swŭm. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Swim.* [*Swing.*

SWUNG, swŭng. *Pret.* and *part pass.* of

SYBARITE, sĭb'â-rīte, *s.* An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom is said to have been unable to sleep all night, because the bed of roses on which he lay had one of its leaves doubled under him.

SYCAMORE, sĭk'â-mōre, *s.* A tree.

SYCOPHANT, sĭk'ô-fănt, *s.* A flatterer, a parasite. [ing, parasitical.

SYCOPHANTICK, sĭk-ô-făn'tĭk, *a.* Flatter-

SYLLABICAL, sĭl-lăb'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sĭl-lăb'ĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* In a syllabical manner. [lables.

SYLLABICK, sĭl-lăb'ĭk, *a.* Relating to syl-

SYLLABLE, sĭl'lâ-bl, *a.* As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; anything proverbially concise.

To SYLLABLE, sĭl'lâ-bl, *v. a.* To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sĭl'lâ-bŭb, *s.* Milk and wine, &c. Rightly *Sillabub*, which see.

SYLLABUS, sĭl'lâ-bŭs, *s.* An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM, sĭl'lô-jĭzm, *s.* An argument composed of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sĭl-lô-jĭs'tĕ-kăl, } *a.* Re-
SYLLOGISTICK, sĭl-lô-jĭs'tĭk. } lating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sĭl-lô-jĭs'tĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* In the form of a syllogism. [by syllogism.

To SYLLOGIZE, sĭl'lô-jīze, *v. n.* To reason

SYLPH, sĭlf, } *s.* A fabled being of
SYLPHID, sĭl'fĭd, } the air.

SYLVAN, sĭl'vân, *a.* Woody; shady.

SYLVAN, sĭl'vân, *s.* A wood god, a satyr.

SYMBOL, sĭm'bŭl, *s.* An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representative of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Representative, typical, expressing by signs.

SYMBOLICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* Typically, by representation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sĭm-bŏl-lĕ-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bô-lize, *v. n.* To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bô-lize, *v. a.* To make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'trĕ-kăl, *a.* Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sĭm'mĕ-trĭst, *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion.

To SYMMETRIZE, sĭm'mĕ-trize, *v. a.* To bring to symmetry.

SYMMETRY, sĭm'mĕ-trĕ, *s.* Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sĭm-pâ-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl, } *a.*
SYMPATHETICK, sĭm-pâ-*th*ĕt'tĭk, } Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sĭm-pâ-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, sĭm'pâ-*th*ize, *v. n.* To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sĭm'pâ-*th*ĕ, *s.* Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sĭm-fō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Harmonious, agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'fô-nĕ, *s.* Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sĭm-pô'zhē-ăk, *a.* Relating to merrymaking.

SYMPTOM, sĭm'tŭm, *s.* Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sĭm-tô-măt'tĕ-kăl, } *a.*
SYMPTOMATICK, sĭm-tô-măt'tĭk, } Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sĭm-tô-măt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ, *ad.* In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sĭn'â-gŏg, *s.* An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Synalepha, sĭn-ā-lē'fā, *s.* A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

Synchronical, sĭn-krŏn'ē-kāl, *a.* Happening together at the same time.

Synchronism, sĭng'krō-nĭzm, *s.* Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

Synchronous, sĭng'krō-nŭs, *a.* Happening at the same time.

Syncope, sĭng'kō-pē, *s.* Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

Syncopist, sĭng'kō-pĭst, *s.* Contractor of words.

Syncratism, sĭng'krā-tĭzm, *s.* A junction of two against a third power.

Syndrome, sĭn'drō-mē, *s.* Concurrent action, concurrence.

Synecdoche, sē-nĕk'dō-kē, *s.* A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Synecphonesis, sĭn-ĕk-fō-nē'sĭs, *s.* A contraction of two syllables.

Synod, sĭn'nŭd, *s.* An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; a conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Synodal, sĭn'nō-dāl, Synodical, sē-nŏd'ē-kāl, Synodick, sē-nŏd'ĭk, *a.* Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

Synodically, sē-nŏd'ē-kāl-ē, *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

Synonyma, sē-nōn'nē-mā, *s.* Names which signify the same thing.

Synonyme, sĭn'ō-nīm, *s.* A word of the same meaning as some other word.

To Synonymise, sē-nōn'nē-mīze, *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words.

Synonymous, sē-nōn'nē-mŭs, *a.* Expressing the same thing by different words.

Synonymy, sē-nōn'nē-mē, *s.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

Synopsis, sē-nōp'sĭs, *s.* A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

Synoptical, sē-nōp'tē-kāl, *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

Syntactical, sĭn-tăk'tē-kāl, *a.* Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

Syntax, sĭn'tăks, Syntaxis, sĭn-tăks'ĭs, *s.* A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

Synthesis, sĭn'*th*ē-sĭs, *s.* The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

Synthetick, sĭn-*th*ĕt'tĭk, *a.* Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

Syphon, sī'fŭn, *s.* A bent tube, a pipe.

Syringe, sĭr'inje, *s.* A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To Syringe, sĭr'inje, *v. a.* To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

Syringotomy, sĭr-ĭng-gŏt'tō-mē, *s.* The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

Syrtis, sĕr'tĭs, *s.* A quicksand, a bog.

System, sĭs'tĕm, *s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or cooperation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

Systematical, sĭs-tē-măt'tē-kāl, *a.* Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

Systematically, sĭs-tē-măt'tē-kāl-ē, *ad.* In form of a system.

To Systematize, sĭs'tĕm-ā-tīze, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.

Systole, sĭs'tō-lē, *s.* In anatomy, the contraction of the heart: in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

Tabby, tăb'bē, *s.* A kind of waved silk, a contemptuous name for an old maid.

Tabby, tăb'bē, *a.* Brinded, brindled.

Tabefaction, tăb-ē-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of wasting away.

To Tabefy, tăb'ē-fī, *v. n.* To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

Tabernacle, tăb'ĕr-nă-kl, *s.* A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

Tabid, tăb'ĭd, *a.* Wasted by disease, consumptive.

Tabidness, tăb'ĭd-nĕs, *s.* Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

Tablature, tăb'lă-tūre, *s.* Painting on walls or ceilings.

Table, tā'bl, *s.* Any flat or level surface, a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as, he keeps a good Table; a table, a surface on which anything is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To Table, tā'bl, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

Table-beer, tā-bl-bēēr', *s.* Beer used at victuals, small beer.

Table-book, tā'bl-bŏŏk, *s.* A book on which anything is graved or written without ink.

Table-cloth, tā'bl-klŏ*th*, *s.* Linen spread on a table.

Tabler, tā'bl-ŭr, *s.* One who boards.

Tabletalk, tā'bl-tâwk, *s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tăb'lĕt, *s.* A small level surface; a surface written or painted.

TABOUR, tā'bûr, *s.* A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. [the tabour.

TABOURER, tā'bûr-ûr, *s.* One who beats

TABOURET, tăb'ûr-ĕt, *s.* A small drum or tabour. [small drum.

TABOURINE, tăb'ûr-ēēn, *s.* A tabour, a

TARRET, tăb'rĕt, *s.* A tabour.

TABULAR, tăb'û-lăr, *s.* Set down in the form of tables or synopses, formed in laminæ; set in squares.

To TABULATE, tăb'û-lāte, *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses. [surface.

TABULATED, tăb'û-lā-tĕd, *a.* Having a flat

TACHE, tătsh, *s.* Anything taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tăs'ĭt, *a.* Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tăs'ĭt-lè, *ad.* Silently, without oral expression. [little.

TACITURN, tăs'ĕ-tûrn, *a.* Silent; uttering

TACITURNITY, tăs-ĕ-tûr'nĕ-tè, *s.* Habitual silence.

To TACK, tăk, *v. a.* To fasten to anything; to join, to write, to stitch together.

To TACK, tăk, *v. n.* To turn a ship.

TACK, tăk, *s.* A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, tăk'kl, *s.* Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, tăk'kld, *a.* Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tăk'lĭng, *s.* Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACT, tăkt, *s.* Touch; nice perception or discernment.

TACTICAL, tăk'tĕ-kăl, } *a.* Relating to the

TACTICK, tăk'tĭk, } art of ranging a battle.

TACTICIAN, tăk-tĭsh'ŭn, *s.* One skilled in tactics.

TACTICKS, tăk'tĭks, *s.* The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tăk'tĭl, *a.* Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tăk-tĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tăk'shŭn, *s.* The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tăd'pōle, *s.* A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail. [*Taken.*

TA'EN, tāne. The poetical contraction of

TAFFETA, tăf'fĕ-tă, *s.* A thin silk.

TAFFEREL, tăf'rĕl, *s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship.

TAG, tăg, *s.* A point of metal put to the end of a string; anything paltry and mean.

TAG-RAG, tăg'răg, *s.* Composed of *tag* and *rag*, people of the lowest degree.

To TAG, tăg, *v. a.* To fit anything with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to tack.

TAGTAIL, tăg'tāle, *s.* A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tāle, *s.* That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; anything hanging long, a catkin; the hinder part of anything; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tāld, *a.* Furnished with a tail.

TAILLE, tāle, *s.* A limited estate, an entail. [to make clothes.

TAILOR, tā'lŭr, *s.* One whose business is

To TAILOR, tā'lŭr, *v. n.* To perform the business of a tailor.

To TAINT, tānt, *v. n.* To imbue or impregnate with anything; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of *Attaint.*

To TAINT, tānt, *v. n.* To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tānt, *s.* A tincture, a stain; a species of small red spider, infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish. [tion.

TAINTLESS, tānt'lĕs, *a.* Free from infec-

TAINTURE, tāne'tshŭre, *s.* Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, tāke, *v. a.* Pret. *Took.* Part. pass. *Taken*, sometimes *Took.* To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize, to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit anything bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To take course, to have recourse to measures; To take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To take heed to, to attend; To take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To take oath, to swear; To take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove;

to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow, to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To take order with, to check, to take course with; To take out, to remove from within any place; To take part, to share; To take place, to prevail, to have effect; To take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; To take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority; to catch, to fix; To take in, to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To take in hand, to undertake.

To TAKE, tāke, *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; To take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To take in with, to resort to; To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To take to, to apply to, to be fond of, to betake to, to have recourse; To take up, to stop; to reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To take with, to please.

TAKEN, tā'kn. The *part. pass.* of *Take.*

TAKER, tā'kŭr, *s.* He who takes.

TAKING, tā'kĭng, *s.* Seizure, distress of mind.

TAKINGNESS, tā'kĭng-nĕs, *s.* The quality of pleasing.

TALE, tāle, *s.* A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of anything secret.

TALEBEARER, tāle'bā-rŭr, *s.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tāle'bā-rĭng, *s.* The act of informing.

TALENT, tăl'ĕnt, *s.* A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tăl'ĭz-măn, *s.* A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tăl'ĭz-măn-ĭk, *a.* Magical.

To TALK, tâwk, *v. n.* To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tâwk, *s.* Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, *or* TALC, tâlk, *s.* Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic.

TALKATIVE, tâwk'ā-tĭv, *a.* Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tâwk'ā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tâwk'ŭr, *s.* One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKING, tâwk'ĭng, *s.* Oral conversation.

TALKY, tâl'kè, *a.* Consisting of talk.

TALL, tâll, *a.* High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tăl'lĭdje, *s.* Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tăl'lō, *s.* The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tăl'lō-tshând-lŭr, *s.* One who makes tallow candles.

TALLOWFACED, tăl'lō-fāsd, *a.* Having a pale sickly complexion.

TALLOWY, tăl'lō-è, *a.* Greasy.

TALLY, tăl'lè, *s.* A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; anything made to suit another.

To TALLY, tăl'lè, *v. a.* To fit, to suit, to cut out for anything.

To TALLY, tăl'lè, *v. n.* To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, } tăl'mŭd, *s.* The book con-
THALMUD, } taining the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tăl'nĕs, *s.* Height of stature, procerity.

TALON, tăl'ŭn, *s.* The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tăm'mă-rĭnd, *s.* A tree; the fruit.

TAMARISK, tăm'mă-rĭsk, *s.* A tree.

TAMBARINE, tăm-bă-rēēn', *s.* A tabour, a small drum.

TAME, tāme, *a.* Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, tāme, *v. n.* To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tā'mă-bl, *a.* Susceptive of taming.

TAMELESS, tāme'lĕs, *a.* Wild, untamed.

TAMELY, tāme'lè, *ad.* Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tāme'nĕs, *s.* The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tā'mŭr, *s.* Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, tăm'pŭr, *v. n.* To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, tăn, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, tăng, *s.* A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tone.

To TANG, tăng, *v. n.* To ring with.

TANGENT, tăn'jĕnt, *s.* Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tăn-jĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ, *s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch

TANGIBLE, tăn'jĕ-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tăng'gl, *v. a.* To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

To TANGLE, tăng'gl, *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE, tăng'gl, *s.* A knot of things mingled one in another.

TANK, tăngk, *s.* A large cistern or basin. Ship tanks are made of sheet iron.

TANKARD, tăngk'ûrd, *s.* A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tăn'nûr, *s.* One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tăn'zĕ, *s.* A plant.

TANTALISM, tăn'tâ-lĭzm, *s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tăn'tâ-lize, *v. a.* To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. [tantalizes.

TANTALIZER, tăn'tâ-lī-zŭr, *s.* One who

TANTLING, tănt'lĭng, *s.* One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete. [valent.

TANTAMOUNT, tănt'â-mŏŭnt, *a.* Equi-

To TAP, tăp, *v. a.* To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, tăp, *s.* A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tape, *s.* A narrow fillet.

TAPER, tā'pŭr, *s.* A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tā'pŭr, *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tā'pŭr, *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller. [ing taper.

TAPERNESS, tā'pŭr-nĕs, *s.* The state of be-

TAPESTRY, tăps'trĕ, *or* tăp'ĕs-trĕ, *s.* Cloth woven in regular figures.

To TAPESTRY, tăps'trĕ, *or* tăp'ĕs-trĕ, *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAPROOT, tăp'rōōt, *s.* The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, tăp'stŭr, *s.* One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

TAR, tăr, *s.* Liquid pitch.

TAR, tăr, *s.* A sailor, a ludicrous term for a seaman.

To TAR, tăr, *v. a.* To smear over with tar; to tease, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tă-răn'tshŭ-lâ, *s.* An insect whose bite is cured only by musick.

TARDATION, tăr-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of hindering or delaying. [gishly.

TARDILY, tăr'dĕ-lĕ, *ad.* Slowly, slug-

TARDINESS, tăr'dĕ-nĕs, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, tăr'dĕ-tĕ, *s* Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, tăr'dĕ, *a.* Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious. [der.

To TARDY, tăr'dĕ, *v. a.* To delay, to hin-

TARE, târe, *s.* A weed that grows among corn; a vetch.

TARE, târe, *s.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of anything containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe. *Pret.* of *Tear.* [*Target.*

TARGE, tărje, *s.* A poetical word for

TARGET, tăr'gĕt, *s.* A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, tăr'ĭf, *s.* A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tăr'nĭsh, *v. n.* To sully, to soil, to make not bright. [ness.

To TARNISH, tăr'nish, *v. n.* To lose bright-

TARPAWLING, tăr-pâ'lĭng, *s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor, in contempt. [herbdragon.

TARRAGON, tăr'râ-gŏn, *s.* A plant called

TARRIANCE, tăr'rĕ-ânse, *s.* Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, tăr'rĕ-ŭr, *s.* A sort of small dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written and pronounced *Terrier*, which see. One that tarries or stays.

TARRY, tăr'rĕ, *a.* Besmeared with tar; resembling tar.

To TARRY, tăr'rĕ, *v. n.* To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tăr'sĭl, *s.* A kind of hawk.

TART, tărt, *a.* Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, tărt, *s.* A small pie of fruit.

TARTAN, tăr'tăn, *s.* A Mediterranean vessel with one mast and a three-cornered sail; a peculiar Scotch dress.

TARTAR, tăr'tăr, *s.* Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks like a hard stone; a native of Tartary.

TARTAREAN, tăr-tā'rĕ-ăn, *a.* Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, tăr-tā'rĕ-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of tartar; hellish.

To TARTARIZE, tăr'tăr-ize, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tăr'tăr-ŭs, *a.* Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTISH, tărt'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, tărt'lĕ, *ad.* Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, tărt'nĕs, *s.* Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tăsk, *s.* Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tăsk, *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tâsk'ûr, } *s.* One who
TASKMASTER, tâsk'mâs-tûr, } imposes tasks.

TASSEL, tâs'sĕl, *s.* An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tâs'sĕld, *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tâst'â-bl, *a.* That may be tasted, savoury.

To TASTE, tâste, *v. a.* To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of; to relish intellectually, to approve.

To TASTE, tâste, *v. n.* To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of anything; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, tâste, *s.* The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tâst'ĕd, *a.* Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tâst'ûr, *s.* One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tâst'fûl, *a.* High relished, savoury.

TASTELESS, tâst'lĕs, *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tâst'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

TASTY, tâs'tè, *a.* Expressed or done so as to display intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tât'tûr, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tât'tûr, *s.* A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tât-tûr-dè-mâl'yŭn, *s.* A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tât'tl, *v. n.* To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tât'tl, *s.* Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tât'tl-ûr, *s.* An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tât-tōō', *s.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tâv'ûrn, *s.* A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tâv'ûrn-kèèp-ûr, } *s.* One
TAVERNMAN, tâv'ûrn măn, } who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tâwt. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *To* TAUNT, tânt, *or* tâwnt, *v. a.* To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule. [*Teach.*

TAUNT, tânt, *s.* Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tânt'ûr, *s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tânt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tâw-tō-lŏd'jè-kâl, *a.* Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tâw-tŏl'lō-jĭst, *s.* One who repeats the same thing over and over.

To TAUTOLOGIZE, tâw-tŏl'lō-jize, *v. n.* To repeat the same thing.

TAUTOLOGY, tâw-tŏl'lō-jè, *s.* Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, tâw-tŏf'ō-nè, *s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

To TAW, tâw, *v. a.* To dress white leather, commonly called Alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tâw, *s.* A marble to play with.

TAWDRILY, tâw'drè-lè, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, tâw'drè-nĕs, *s.* Tinsel finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, tâw'drè, *a.* Meanly showy, splendid without cost.

TAWNY, tâw'nè, *a.* Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tâks, *s.* An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tâks, *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tâks'â-bl, *a.* That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tâks-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tâks'ûr, *s.* He who taxes.

TEA, tē, *s.* A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has long been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tētsh, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Taught*, sometimes *Teached*, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tētsh, *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tētsh'â-bl, *a.* Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tētsh'â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tētsh'ûr, *s.* One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, tēde, *s.* A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

TEAGUE, tēēg, *s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tēle, *s.* A wild fowl.

TEAM, tēme, *s.* A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

Tear, tère, *s.* The water which violent passion forces from the eyes, any moisture trickling in drops.

Tear, târe, *s.* A rent, a fissure.

To **Tear**, târe, *v. a.* Pret. *Tore*, anciently *Tare*; part. pass. *Torn.* To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to scatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To **Tear**, târe, *v. n.* To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

Tearer, tâ'rûr, *s.* He who rends or tears.

Tearfalling, tère'fâl-ling, *a.* Tender, shedding tears.

Tearful, tère'fûl, *a.* Weeping, full of tears.

Tearless, tère'lès, *a.* Without tears.

To **Tease**, tèze, *v. a.* To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

Teaser, tè'zûr, *s.* Anything that torments by incessant importunity.

Teat, tète, *s.* The dug of a beast.

Technical, tèk'nè-kâl, *a.* Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

Technically, tèk'nè-kâl-lè, *ad.* In a technical manner.

Technology, tèk-nôl'lô-jè, *s.* A description or discourse upon arts.

Techy, tètsh'è, *a.* Peevish, fretful, irritable. [building.

Tectonick, tèk-tôn'îk, *a.* Pertaining to

To **Ted**, tèd, *v. a.* To lay grass newly mown in rows.

Tedder, tèd'dûr, *s.* A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide, anything by which one is restrained. *See* Tether.

Te deum, tè-dè'ûm, *s.* A hymn of the Church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.

Tedious, tè'dè-ûs, *or* tè'jè-ûs, *a.* Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

Tediously, tè'dè-ûs-lè, *or* tè'jè-ûs-lè, *ad.* In such a manner as to weary.

Tediousness, tè'dè-ûs-nès, *or* tè'jè-ûs-nès, *s.* Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To **Teem**, tèèm, *v. n.* To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To **Teem**, tèèm, *v. a.* To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

Teemer, tèèm'ûr, *s.* One that brings young.

Teemful, tèèm'fûl, *a.* Pregnant, prolifick.

Teemless, tèèm'lès, *a.* Unfruitful, not prolifick.

Teen, tèèn, *s.* Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

Teens, tèènz, *s.* The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as, Thirteen, Fourteen.

Teeth, tèèth. The plural of *Tooth.*

Tegument, tèg'û-mènt, *s.* Cover, the outward part. [tree.

Teil-tree, tèle'trèè, *s.* Linden or lime

Teint, tint, *s.* Colour, touch of the pencil

Telegraph, tèl'è-gràf, *s.* An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

Telescope, tèl'lè-skòpe, *s.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Telescopical, tèl'lè-skop'è-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To **Tell**, tèll, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Told.* To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses. [to make report.

To **Tell**, tèll, *v. n.* To give an account,

Teller, tèl'lûr, *s.* One who tells or relates, one who numbers, a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

Tell-tale, tèl'tâle, *s.* One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

Temerarious, tèm-êr-â'tè-ûs, *a.* Rash, heady, careless, heedless.

Temerariously, tèm êr-â'rè-ûs-lè, *ad.* Rashly; without heed.

Temerity, tè-mèr'è-tè, *s.* Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To **Temper**, tèm'pûr, *v. a.* To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle, to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

Temper, tèm'pûr, *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

Temperament, tèm'pèr-â-mènt, *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

Temperamental, tèm-pèr-â-mènt'âl, *a.* Constitutional.

Temperance, tèm'pèr-ânse, *s.* Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

Temperate, tèm'pèr-âte, *a.* Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

Temperately, tèm'pèr-âte-lè, *ad.* Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

Temperateness, tèm'pèr-âte-nès, *s.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATIVE, tĕm'pĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* Having power to temper.

TEMPERATURE, tĕm'pĕr-â-tûre, *s.* Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tĕm'pûrd, *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕst, *s.* The utmost violence of the winds; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕst, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'pĕst-bē-tn, *a.* Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tĕm'pĕst-tŏst, *a.* Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'ē-tē, *s.* Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tĕm-pĕs'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, tĕm-pĕs'tshŭ-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, tĕm-pĕs'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR, tĕm'plâr, *s.* A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tĕm'pl, *s.* A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tĕm'pō-râl, *a.* Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tĕm-pō-râl'ē-tē, } *s.* Secu-
TEMPORALS, tĕm'pō-râlz, } lar possessions, not ecclesiastick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tĕm'pō-râl-è, *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tĕm'pō-râl-tē, *s.* The laity, secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tĕm-pō-rā'nē-ŭs, *a.* Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tĕm'pō-râ-rè-nĕs, *s.* The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tĕm'pō-râ-rè, *a.* Lasting only for a limited time.

TEMPORIZATION, tĕm-pō-rī-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of complying with times and occasions.

To TEMPORIZE, tĕm'pō-rīze, *v. n.* To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tĕm'pō-rī-zŭr, *s.* One who complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tĕmt, *v. a.* To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tĕm'tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to temptation: obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tĕm'tŭr, *s.* One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tĕm-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMPTATIONLESS, tĕmt-tā'shŭn-lĕs, *a.* Having no motive.

TEMPTINGLY, tĕmt'ĭng-lè, *ad.* So as to tempt or entice.

TEMPTRESS, tĕmt'rĕs, *s.* She that tempts or entices.

TEMULENT, tĕm'ù-lĕnt, *a.* Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

TEN, tĕn, *a.* The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tĕn'â-bl, *a.* Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

TENACIOUS, tē-nā'shŭs, *a.* Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

TENANCY, tĕn'ân-sè, *s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tĕn'ânt, *s.* One who holds of another, one who on certain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.—*See* TENABLE.

To TENANT, tĕn'ânt, *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tĕn'ânt-â-bl, *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tĕn'ânt-lĕs, *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, tĕnsh, *s.* A pond fish.

To TEND, tĕnd, *v. a.* To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender, to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tĕnd, *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

TENDANCE, tĕn'dânse, *s.* Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tĕn'dĕnse, } *s.* Direction or
TENDENCY, tĕn'dĕn-sè, } course towards any place or object, direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tĕn'dŭr, *a.* Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate; emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to give pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tĕn'dŭr, *v. a.* To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tĕn'dŭr, *s.* Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not used

TENDER-HEARTED, tĕn-dŭr härt'ĕd, *a.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tĕn'dŭr-ling, *s.* The first horns of a deer, a fondling.

TENDERLY, tĕn'dŭr-lè, *ad.* In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tĕn'dŭr nĕs, *s.* The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression, state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tĕn'dĕ-nŭs, *a.* Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tĕn'dŭn, *s.* A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tĕn'drĭl, *s.* The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRIOSE, tĕ-nē-brè-kōse', TENEBROUS, tĕ-nē'brŭs, TENEBROUS, tĕ-nē'brŭs, } *a.* Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tĕn-ĕ-brŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tĕn'ĕ mĕnt, *s.* Anything held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tĕ-nĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tĕ-nĕz'mŭs, *s.* A desire to go to stool without a real want.

TENET, tĕn'nĭt, *s.* It is sometimes written *Tenent*; position, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tĕn'nĭs, *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, *or* TENOR, tĕn'nŭr, *s.* Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift, a sound in musick.

TENSE, tĕnse, *a.* Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tĕnse, *s.* A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tĕnse'nĕs, *s.* Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tĕn'sĕ-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tĕn'sĭl, *a.* Capable of extension.

TENSION, tĕn'shŭn, *s.* The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tĕn'shŭre, *s.* The act of stretching or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tĕnt, *s.* A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Andalusia in Spain.

To TENT, tĕnt, *v. n.* To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, tĕnt, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tĕn-tā'shŭn, *s.* Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tĕn'tă-tĭve, *a.* Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Covered with tents.

TENTER, tĕn'tŭr, *s.* A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tĕn'tŭr, *v. a.* To stretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tĕn'tŭr, *v. n.* To admit extension.

TENTH, tĕn*th*, *a.* First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tĕn*th*, *s.* The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tĕn*th*'lè, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tĕnt'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

TENUITY, tĕ-nū'ĕ-tè, *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tĕn'nū-ŭs, *a.* Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tĕ'nŭre, *s.* Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tĕp-ĕ-făk'shŭn, *s.* The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tĕp'ĭd, *a.* Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tĕ-pid'ĕ-tè, *s.* Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, tĕ'pŏr, *s.* Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tĕrse, *s.* Properly *Tierce*. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tĕr-rĕ-bĭn'*th*ĕ-nāte, TEREBINTHINE, tĕr-rĕ bĭn'*th*ĭn, } *a.* Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, tĕr'rĕ-brāte, *v. a.* To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tĕr-rĕ-brā'shŭn, *s.* The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tĕr-jĕm'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Threefold.

To TERGIVERSATE, tĕr-jè-vĕr'sāte, *v. a.* To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions.

TERGIVERSATION, tĕr-jè-vĕr-sā'shŭn, *s.* Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

TERM, tĕrm, *s.* Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed, words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which anything lasts: in law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are open.

To TERM, tĕrm, *v. a.* To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tĕr'mă-găn-sè, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'mă-gănt, *a.* Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'mă-gănt, *s.* A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tĕr'mĭ-nă-bl, *a.* Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'mĭ'nāte, *v. a.* To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'mĕ-nāte, *v. n.* To be limited, to end, to have an end; to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tĕr-mĕ-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTHUS, tĕr-mĭn'*th*ŭs, *s.* A tumour.
TERMLESS, tĕrm'lĕs, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.
TERMLY, tĕrm'lè, *ad.* Term by term.
TERNARY, tĕr'nâ-rè, } *s.* The number three.
TERNION, tĕr'nè-ŭn, }
TERRACE, tĕr'rås, *s.* A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.
TERRAQUEOUS, tĕr-rà'kwè-ŭs, *a.* Composed of land and water.
TERRENE, tĕr-rène', *a.* Earthly, terrestrial.
TERREOUS, tĕr'rè-ŭs, *a.* Earthly, consisting of earth.
TERRESTRIAL, tĕr-rĕs'trè-âl, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.
TERRESTRIALLY, tĕr-rĕs'trè-âl-lè, *ad.* After an earthly manner.
To TERRESTRIFY, tĕr-rĕs'trè-fì, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of earth.
TERRESTRIOUS, tĕr-rĕs'trè-ŭs, *a.* Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.
TERRIBLE, tĕr'rè-bl, *a.* Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend, a colloquial hyperbole.
TERRIBLENESS, tĕr-rè-bl-nĕs, *s.* Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.
TERRIBLY, tĕr'rè-blè, *ad.* Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear, violently, very much.
TERRIER, tĕr'rè-ŭr, *s.* A dog that follows his game under ground. *See* TARRIER.
TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf'fĭk, *a.* Dreadful, causing terrour.
To TERRIFY, tĕr'rè-fì, *v. a.* To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.
TERRITORIAL, tĕr-rè-tò'rè-âl, *a.* Belonging to a territory.
TERRITORY, tĕr'rè-tŭr-è, *s.* Land, country, dominion, district.
TERROR, tĕr'rŭr, *s.* Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.
TERSE, tĕrse, *a.* Smooth; cleanly written, neat.
TERSELY, tĕrs'lè, *ad.* Neatly.
TERSENESS, tĕrs'nĕs, *s.* Smoothness or neatness of style.
TERTIAN, tĕr'shŭn, *s.* Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.
TESSELATED, tĕs'sĕl-là-tĕd, *a.* Variegated by squares.
TEST, tĕst, *s.* The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which anything is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative, characteristick.
TESTACEOUS, tĕs-tà'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.
TESTAMENT, tĕs'tâ-mĕnt, *s.* A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.
TESTAMENTARY, tĕs-tâ-mĕn'tâ-rè, *a.* Given by will, contained in wills.
TESTAMENTATION, tĕs-tâ-mĕn-tâ'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of giving by will.
TESTATE, tĕs'tâte, *a.* Having made a will.
TESTATOR, tĕs-tà'tŭr, *s.* One who leaves a will. [leaves a will.
TESTATRIX, tĕs-tà'trĭks, *s.* A woman who
TESTED, tĕst'ĕd, *a.* Tried by a test.
TESTER, tĕst'ŭr, *s.* A sixpence; the cover of a bed [animals.
TESTICLE, tĕs'tè-kl, *s.* An organ of seed in
TESTIFICATION, tĕs-tè-fè-kà'shŭn, *s.* The act of witnessing. [witnesses.
TESTIFICATOR, tĕs-tè-fè-kà'tŭr, *s.* One who
TESTIFIER, tĕs'tè-fì-ŭr, *s.* One who testifies.
To TESTIFY, tĕs'tè-fì, *v. n.* To witness, to prove, to give evidence.
To TESTIFY, tĕs'tè-fì, *v. a.* To witness, to give evidence of any point.
TESTILY, tĕs'tè-lè, *ad.* Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.
TESTIMONIAL, tĕs-tè-mò'nè-âl, *s.* A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.
TESTIMONY, tĕs'tè-mŭn-è, *s.* Evidence given, proof; public evidences; open attestation, profession.
TESTINESS, tĕs'tè-nĕs, *s.* Moroseness.
TESTY, tĕs'tè, *a.* Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.
TETCHY, tĕtsh'è, *a.* Froward, peevish.
TETE, tâte, *s.* A wig worn by ladies.
TETE-A-TETE, tâte'â-tâte', *ad.* *French* Cheek by jowl; in private conversation.
TETHER, tĕ*th*'ŭr, *s.* A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.
TETRAGONAL, tè-trâg'gò-nâl, *a.* Square.
TETRARCH, tè'trârk, *or* tĕt'trârk, *s.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.
TETRARCHATE, tè-trâr'kâte, } *s.* A Roman
TETRARCHY, tĕt-trâr-kè, } government.
TETRASTICK, tè-trâs'tĭk, *s.* An epigram or stanza of four verses. [worm.
TETTER, tĕt'tŭr, *s.* A scab, a scurf, a ring-
TEUTONIC, tù-tŏn'ĭk, *a.* Spoken by or relating to the Teutones, or ancient Germans.
TEXT, tĕkst, *s.* That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.
TEXTHAND, tĕkst'hând, *s.* A kind of large handwriting.
TEXTILE, tĕks'tĭl, *a.* Woven, capable of being woven. [weaving.
TEXTORIAL, tĕks-tò'rè-âl, *a.* Belonging to
TEXTUAL, tĕks'tù-âl, *a.* Contained in the text; serving for texts.
TEXTUARIST, tĕks'tshù-â-rĭst, *s.* One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.
TEXTUARY, tĕks'tshù-â-rè, *a.* Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTURE, tĕks'tshůre, *s.* The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, *th*ăn, *ad.* A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, *th*ane, *s.* An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, *th*ăngk, *v. a.* To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, *th*ăngks, *s.* Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, *th*ăngk'fůl, *a.* Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, *th*ăngk'fůl-ė, *ad.* With lively and grateful sense, or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs, *a.* Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, *th*ăngk'ŏf-fůr-ĭng, *s.* Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, *th*ăngks'gĭv-ĭng, *s.* Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, *th*ăngk'wůr-*th*ė, *a.* Deserving gratitude.

THAT, *th*ăt, *pron. dem.* Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as the Other to One, when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence.

THAT, *th*ăt, *pron. rel.* Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

THAT, *th*ăt, *conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end; In that, as being.

THATCH, *th*ătsh, *s.* Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, *th*ătsh, *v. a.* To cover as with straw. [houses with straw.

THATCHER, *th*ătsh'ůr, *s.* One who covers

To THAW, *th*âw, *v. n.* To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, *th*âw, *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

THAW, *th*âw, *s.* Liquefaction of anything congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, *th*ė, *or* *th*ē, *art.* The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, E is commonly cut off in verse.

THEATRAL, *th*ė̆'ă-trăl, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, *th*ė̆'ă-tůr, *s.* A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, *th*ė̆-ăt'trĭk, } *a.* Scenick,
THEATRICAL, *th*ė̆-ăt'trė̆-kăl, } suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, *th*ė̆-ăt'trė̆-kăl-ė, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, *th*ēė. The oblique singular of *Thou*.

THEFT, *th*ĕft, *s.* The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, *th*ăre, *a.* Of them; the pronoun possessive from They; Theirs is used when anything comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEIST, *th*ė̆'ĭst, *s.* One who believes in God.

THEISM, *th*ė̆'ĭzm, *s.* Natural religion; the mere belief of a God; deism.

THEM, *th*ĕm, *s.* The oblique case of *They*.

THEME, *th*ėme, *s.* A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, *th*ĕm-sėlvz', *s.* These very persons; the oblique case of *They* and *Selves*.

THEN, *th*ĕn, *ad.* At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time; as, Now and Then; at one time and another; that time.

THENCE, *th*ĕnse, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, *th*ĕnse'fôr*th*, *ad.* From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, *th*ĕnse-fôr'wărd, *ad.* On from that time.

THEOCRACY, *th*ė̆-ŏk'krâ-sė̆, *s.* Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, *th*ė̆-ŏk-krăt'tė̆-kăl, *a.* Relating to a government administered by God.

THEOGONY, *th*ė̆-ŏg'gŏ-nė̆, *s.* The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, *th*ė̆-ŏ lō'jė̆-ăn, *s.* A divine, a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, *th*ė̆-ŏ-lŏd'jė̆-kăl, *a.* Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, *th*ė̆-ŏ lŏd'jė̆-kăl-ė, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *th*ė̆-ŏl'lŏ-jĭst, *s.* A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

THEOLOGUE, *th*ė̆'ŏ lŏg, *s.* A divine, one versed in divinity.

THEOLOGY, *th*ė̆-ŏl'lŏ-jė̆, *s.* Divinity.

THEOMACHY, *th*ė̆-ŏm'ă-kė̆, *s.* The fight against the gods by the giants.

THEORBO, *th*ė̆-ôr'bŏ, *s.* A large lute for playing a thorough bass.

THEOREM, *th*ė̆'ŏ-rĕm, *s.* A position laid down as a settled truth.

THEOREMATICAL, *thē-ō-rē-măt'ē-kăl,* THEOREMATICK, *thē-ō-rē-măt'ĭk,* THEOREMICK, *thē-ō-rĕm'ĭk,* *a.* Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, *thē-ō-rĕt'tē-kăl,* THEORETIC, *thē-ō-rĕt'ĭk,* THEORICAL, *thē-ōr'ē-kăl,* THEORICK, *thē-ōr'ĭk,* *a.* Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORETICALLY, *thē-ō-rĕt'ē-kăl-ē,* *ad.* Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, *thē'ō-rĭk,* *s.* A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, *thē-ōr'ē-kăl-ē,* *ad.* Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, *thē'ō-rĭst,* *s.* A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, *thē'ō-rē,* *s.* Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

THEOSOPHICAL, *thē-ō-sŏf'fē-kăl,* THEOSOPHICK, *thē-ō-sŏf'fĭk,* *a.* Divinely wise.

THERAPEUTICK, *thĕr-ă-pū'tĭk,* *a.* Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases

THERE, *thâre,* *ad.* In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing to something at a distance.

THEREABOUT, *thâre'ă-bŏût,* THEREABOUTS, *thâre'ă-bŏûts,* *ad.* Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, *thâre-ăf'tûr,* *ad.* According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, *thâre-ăt',* *ad.* At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, *thâre-bī',* *ad.* By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, *thĕr'fōre,* *ad.* For that, for this, for this reason; in consequence; in return for this, in recompense for this or for that.

THEREFROM, *thâre-frŏm',* *ad.* From that, from this.

THEREIN, *thâre-ĭn',* *ad.* In that, in this.

THEREINTO, *thâre-in-tō',* *ad.* Into that, into this.

THEREOF, *thâre-ŏf',* *ad.* Of that, of this.

THEREON, *thâre-ŏn',* *ad.* On that.

THEREOUT, *thâre-ŏût',* *ad.* Out of that.

THERETO, *thâre-tō',* THEREUNTO, *thâre-ŭn-tō',* *ad.* To that.

THEREUPON, *thâre-ŭp-ŏn',* *ad.* Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, *thâre-ŭn'dûr,* *ad.* Under that. [immediately.

THEREWITH, *thâre-wĭth',* *ad.* With that; THEREWITHAL, *thâre-wĭth-âll',* *ad.* Over and above; at the same time; with that. [physical.

THERIACAL, *thē-rī'ă kăl,* *a.* Medicinal,

THERMAL, *thĕr'măl,* *a.* Relating to warm baths.

THERMOMETER, *thĕr-mŏm'ē-tûr,* *s.* An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, *thĕr-mō-mĕt'trē-kăl,* *a.* Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *thĕr'mō-skōpe,* *s.* An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, *thēze,* *pron.* The plural of *This*, Opposed to Those; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first.

THESIS, *thē'sĭs,* *s.* A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGIC, *thē-ûr'jĭk,* *s.* Relating to theurgy.

THEURGY, *thē'ûr-jē,* *s.* The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, *thû,* *s.* Quality, manners; in Shakspeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, *thā,* *s.* In the oblique case *Them*, the plural of *He* or *She*. The men, the women; the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.

THICK, *thĭk,* *a.* Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *thĭk,* *s.* The thickest part, or time when anything is thickest; Through thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *thĭk,* *ad.* Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, *thĭk'kn,* *v. a.* To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To THICKEN, *thĭk'kn,* *v. n.* To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, *thĭk'ĕt,* *s.* A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood. [quantity.

THICKLY, *thĭk'lē,* *ad.* Deeply, to a great

THICKNESS, *thĭk'nĕs,* *s.* The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness; imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness. [pid.

THICKSKULLED, *thĭk'skŭld,* *a.* Dull, stu-

THICKSET, *thĭk'sĕt,* *a.* Close planted.

THICKSKIN, *thĭk'skĭn,* *s.* A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, *thēēf,* *s.* One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, *thēēf'kătsh-ûr*, } *s.* One
THIEFTAKER, *thēēf'tā-kûr*, } whose business is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, *thēēv*, *v. n.* To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *thēēv'ûr-ē*, *s.* The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *thēēv'ĭsh*, *a.* Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, *thēēv'ĭsh-lē*, *ad.* Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *thēēv'ĭsh-nĕs*, *s.* Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thī*, *s.* The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *thĭl*, *s.* The shafts of a waggon.

THILLHORSE, *thĭl'hôrse*, } *s.* The last horse,
THILLER, *thĭl'lûr*, } the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, *thĭm'bl*, *s.* A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, time, *s.* Properly *Thyme.* A fragrant pot-herb.

THIN, *thĭn*, *a.* Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, *thĭn*, *ad.* Not thickly.

To THIN, *thĭn*, *v. a.* To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate

THINE, thine, *pron.* Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, *thĭng*, *s.* Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, *thĭngk*, *v. n.* Pret. *Thought.* To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, *thĭngk*, *v. a.* To imagine, to image in the mind: to conceive; To think much, to grudge.

THINKER, *thĭngk'ûr*, *s.* One who thinks.

THINKING, *thĭngk'ĭng*, *s.* Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, *thĭn'lē*, *ad.* Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, *thĭn'nĕs*, *s.* The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, *thûrd*, *a.* The first after the second.

THIRD, *thûrd*, *s.* The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, *thûrd'bŭr-rō*, *s.* An under-constable.

THIRDLY, *thûrd'lē*, *ad.* In the third place.

THIRST, *thûrst*, *s.* The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To THIRST, *thûrst*, *v. n.* To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for anything.

THIRSTINESS, *thûrst'tē-nĕs*, *s.* The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, *thûrst'tē*, *a.* Suffering for want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as, Blood-thirsty.

THIRTEEN, *thûr'tēēn*, *a.* Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *thûr-tēēnth'*, *a.* The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, *thûr'tē-ĕth*, *a.* The tenth [thrice told.

THIRTY, *thûr'tē*, *a.* Thrice ten.

THIS, *thĭs*, *pron. dem.* That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to the Other.

THISTLE, *thĭs'sl*, *s.* A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, *thĭs'lē*, *a.* Overgrown with this- [tles.

THITHER, THITH'ûr, *ad.* To that place; it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, THĬTH'ûr-tō, *ad.* To that end, [so far.

THITHERWARD, THITH'ûr-wârd, *ad.* Towards that place.

THO', THŌ, *conj.* Contracted for *Though.*

THONG, *thŏng*, *s.* A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, *thō-râs'ĭk*, *a.* Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, *thō'rål*, *a.* Relating to the bed.

THORN, *thôrn*, *s.* A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn bush; anything troublesome.

THORNAPPLE, *thôrn'ăp-pl*, *s.* A plant.

THORAX, *thō'răks*, *s.* The breast; the chest.

THORNBACK, *thôrn'bák*, *s.* A sea fish.

THORNBUT, *thôrn'bŭt*, *s.* A sort of sea fish.

THORNY, *thôr'nē*, *a.* Full of thorns, rough; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, *thŭr'rō*, *prep.* By way of making passage or penetration, by means of; commonly written *Through*, which see.

THOROUGH, *thŭr'rō*, *a.* Complete, full, perfect; passing through.

THOROUGHFARE, *thŭr'rō-fâre*, *s.* A passage through, a passage without any stop or let. [fully.

THOROUGHLY, *thŭr'rō-lē*, *ad.* Completely,

THOROUGHPACED, *thŭr'rō-pāste*, *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, *thŭr'rō-spĕd*, *a.* Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTITCH, *thŭr'rō-stĭtsh*, *ad.* Completely, fully.

THOSE, *thōze*, *pron.* The plural of *That.*

THOU, THŌŬ, *s.* In the oblique cases singular *Thee.* In the plural *Ye*; in the oblique cases plural *You.* The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn langtage.

To THOU, *thŏŭ*, *v. a.* To treat with familiarity. Little used.

THOUGH, *thō*, *conj.* Notwithstanding that, although; As though, as if, like as if. [of *Think*.

THOUGHT, *thâwt*. The *pret.* and *part. pass.*

THOUGHT, *thâwt*, *s.* The operation of the mind; the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, *thâwt'fûl*, *a.* Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, *thâwt'fûl-è*, *ad.* With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *thâwt'fûl-nĕs*, *s.* Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *thâwt'lĕs*, *a.* Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless; stupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *thâwt'lĕs-lè*, *ad.* Without care, carelessly, stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *thâwt'lĕs-nĕs*, *s.* Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, *thâwt'sĭk*, *a.* Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND, *thŏŭ'zând*, *a.* or *s.* The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, *thŏŭ'zând*th, *a.* The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.

THOWL, *thōûl*, *s.* The pin or piece of timber by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.

THRALL, *thrâwl*, *s.* A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

To THRALL, *thrâwl*, *v. a.* To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, *thrâwl'dŭm*, *s.* Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, *thrâp'pl*, *s.* The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, *thrâsh*, *v. a.* To beat corn to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, *thrâsh*, *v. n.* To labour, to drudge. [corn.

THRASHER, *thrâsh'ûr*, *s.* One who thrashes

THRASHING-FLOOR, *thrâsh'ĭng-flōre*, *s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, *thrâ-sŏn'nè-kâl*, *a.* Boastful, bragging.

THREAD, *thrĕd*, *s.* A small line, a small twist; anything continued in a course, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, *thrĕd*, *v. a.* To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, *thrĕd'bâre*, *a.* Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADY, *thrĕd'dè*, *a.* Like thread; slender; containing thread.

THREADEN, *thrĕd'dn*, *a.* Made of thread.

THREAT, *thrĕt*, *s.* Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, *thrĕt*, } *v. a.* To menace,
To THREATEN, *thrĕt'tn*, } to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, *thrĕt'tn-ûr*, *s.* Menacer, one who threatens.

THREATENINGLY, *thrĕt'tn-ĭng-lè*, *ad.* With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *thrĕt'fûl*, *a.* Full of threats.

THREE, *thrèè*, *a.* Two and one; proverbially a small number.

THREEFOLD, *thrèè'fōld*, *a.* Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, *thrĕp'pĕnse*, *s.* A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, *thrĕp'pĕn-è*, *a.* Vulgar, mean. [for good velvet.

THREEPILE, *thrèè'pîle*, *s.* An old name

THREEPILED, *thrèè'pîld*, *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, *three'skōre*, *a.* Thrice twenty, sixty. [mentation.

THRENODY, *thrĕn'ō-dè*, *s.* A song of la-

THRESHER, *thrĕsh'ûr*, *s.* Properly *Thrasher*.

THRESHOLD, *thrĕsh'hōld*, *s.* The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, *thrōō*. *Pret.* of *Throw*.

THRICE, *thrise*, *ad.* Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, *thrĭd*, *v. a.* To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, *thrĭft*, *s.* Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, *thrĭft'è-lè*, *ad.* Frugally, parsimoniously. [husbandry.

THRIFTINESS, *thrĭf'tè-nĕs*, *s.* Frugality,

THRIFTLESS, *thrĭft'lĕs*, *a.* Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, *thrĭf'tè*, *a.* Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

THRILL, *thrĭl*, *s.* A piercing sound; a shudder. [to penetrate

To THRILL, *thrĭl*, *v. a.* To pierce, to bore,

To THRILL, *thrĭl*, *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, *thrîve*, *v. n.* Pret. *Throve*, *Thrived*. Part. *Thriven*. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in anything desired.

THRIVER, *thrî'vûr*, *s.* One who prospers, one who grows rich.

THRIVING, *thrî'ving*, *s.* Growth; increase.

THRIVINGLY, *thrî'*ving-lè, *ad.* In a prosperous way.

THROAT, *thrôte*, *s.* The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, *thrôb*, *v. n.* To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate. [palpitation.

THROB, *thrôb*, *s.* Heave, beat, stroke of

THROE, *thrô*, *s.* The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle. [Not in use.

To THROE, *thrô*, *v. a.* To put in agonies.

THRONE, *thrône*, *s.* A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.

To THRONE, *thrône*, *v. a.* To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, *thrông*, *s.* A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, *thrông*, *v. n.* To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, *thrông*, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, *thrôs'sl*, *s.* The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, *thrôt'tl*, *s.* The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, *thrôt'tl*, *v. a.* To choak, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, *thrôve*. The *pret.* of *Thrive*.

THROUGH, *thrôô*, *prep.* From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, *thrôô*, *ad.* From one end or side to the other; to the end of anything.

THROUGHBRED, *thrôô'brêd*, *a.* Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.

THROUGHLIGHTED, *thrôô-lî'têd*, *a.* Lighted on both sides.

THROUGHLY, *thrôô'lè*, *ad.* Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, *thrôô-ôût'*, *prep.* Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, *thrôô-ôût'*, *ad.* Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, *thrôô'pâste*, *a.* Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

To THROW, *thrô*, *v. a.* Pret. *Threw*. Part. pass. *Thrown*. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; To throw by, to lay aside as of no use; To throw down, to subvert, to overturn; To throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To throw out, to exert; to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude; To throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, *thrô'*, *v. n.* To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, *thrô*, *s.* A cast, the act of casting, or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which anything is thrown; effort, violent sally, the agony of childbirth, in this sense it is written *Throe*.

THROWER, *thrô'ûr*, *s.* One who throws.

THROWSTER, *thrô'stûr*, *s.* One who twists silk, or throws it into a proper state for being woven.

THRUM, *thrûm*, *s.* The end of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn. [coarsely.

To THRUM, *thrûm*, *v. a.* To grate, to play

THRUSH, *thrûsh*, *s.* A small singing bird; small round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.

THRUST, *thrûst*, *v. a.* To push anything into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge, to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, *thrûst*, *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude, to push forwards, to come violently; to throng.

THRUST, *thrûst*, *s.* Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

THRUSTER, *thrûst'ûr*, *s.* He who thrusts.

THUMB, *thûm*, *s.* The short strong finger, answering to the other four.

To THUMB, *thûm*, *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTALL, *thûm'stâll*, *s.* A thimble.

THUMP, *thûmp*, *s.* A hard, heavy, dead, dull blow with something blunt.

To THUMP, *thûmp*, *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, *thûmp*, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, *thûmp'ûr*, *s.* The person or thing that thumps; anything great or huge; a falsehood.

THUNDER, *thûn'dûr*, *s.* A loud rumbling noise, which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, *thûn'dûr*, *v. n.* To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

To THUNDER, *thûn'dûr*, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terrour; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, *th*ŭn'dŭr-bōlt, *s.* Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical. [of thunder.

THUNDERCLAP, *th*ŭn'dŭr-klăp, *s.* Explosion

THUNDERER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭr, *s.* The power that thunders. [thunder.

THUNDEROUS, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭs, *a.* Producing

THUNDERSHOWER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-shōŭ-ŭr, *s.* A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-stōne, *s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-strīke, *v. a.* To blast or hurt with lightning.

THURIFEROUS, *th*ū-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *th*ū-rĭf-fē-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.

THURSDAY, *th*ŭrz'dē, *s.* The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *th*ŭs, *ad.* In this manner, in this wise, to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, *th*wăk, *v. a.* To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash, to bang.

THWACK, *th*wăk, *s.* A hard blow.

THWART, *th*wârt, *a.* Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

To THWART, *th*wârt, *v. a.* To cross, to lie or come cross anything; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

To THWART, *th*wârt, *v. n.* To be opposite.

THWARTINGLY, *th*wârt'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Oppositely, with opposition.

THY, *thī, or* THĔ, *pron.* Of thee, belonging to thee.

THYSELF, *thī-sĕlf', pron. rec.* It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

THYME, *tīme, s.* A plant.

THYMY, *tī'mē, a.* Abounding in thyme.

THYINE-WOOD, *thī'ine-wŭd, s.* A precious wood.

TIAR, tī'ăr, } *s* A dress for the head,
TIARA, tī-ā'rā, } a diadem.

To TICE, *tīse, v. a.* To draw, to a lure. Used seldom, for Entice.

TICK, *tĭk, s.* Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, *tĭk, v. n.* To run on score; to trust, to score; to make a small quick noise like that of a watch.

TICKEN, } tĭk'kĭn, *s.* The same with
TICKING, } Tick. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET, *tĭk'ĭt, s.* A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. [ticket.

TICKET, *tĭk'ĭt, v. a.* To distinguish by a

To TICKLE, *tĭk'kl, v. a.* To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, *tĭk'kl, v. n.* To feel titillation.

TICKLE, *tĭk'kl, a.* Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLING, *tĭk'lĭng, s.* Affecting by slight touches; pleasing by slight gratifications.

TICKLISH, *tĭk'kl-ĭsh, a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, *tĭk'kl-ĭsh-nĕs, s.* The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, *tĭk'tăk, s.* A game at tables.

TIDE, *tīde, s.* Time, season; alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course; commotion, violent confluence.

To TIDE, *tīde, v. a.* To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, *tīde, v. n.* To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, *tīde'gāte, s.* A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, *tīdz'măn, s.* A tidewaiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty on goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, *tīde'wā-tŭr, s.* An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

TIDILY, *tī'dē-lē, ad.* Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, *tī'dē-nĕs, s.* Neatness, readiness.

TIDINGS, *tī'dĭngz, s.* News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, *tī'dē, a.* Neat, ready.

To TIE, *tī, v. a.* To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine. [tion.

TIE, *tī, s.* Knot, fastening; bond, obliga-

TIER, *tēēr, s.* A row, a rank.

TIERCE, *tĕrse, s.* A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, *tĭf, s.* Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet. [rel.

To TIFF, *tĭf, v. n.* To be in a pet, to quar-

TIFFANY, *tĭf'fă-nē, s.* Very thin silk.

TIGER, *tī'gŭr, s.* A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, *tīte, a.* Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

To TIGHTEN, *tī'tn, v. a.* To straiten, to make close.

TIGHTLY, *tīte'lē, ad.* Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, *tīte'nĕs, s.* Closeness, not looseness.

TIGRESS, *tī'grĕs, s.* The female of the tiger.

TIKE, *tīke, s.* A species of dog.

TILE, *tīle, s.* Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

To TILE, *tīle, v. a.* To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tī'lŭr, *s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. [tiles.
TILING, tī'lĭng, *s.* The roof covered with
TILL, tĭll, *s.* A drawer in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.
TILL, tĭll, *prep.* To the time of, Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time. [gree that.
TILL, tĭll, *conj.* To the time; to the de-
To TILL, tĭll, *v. a.* To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. [plough.
TILLABLE, tĭl'lâ-bl, *a.* Arable, fit for the
TILLAGE, tĭl'lĭdje, *s.* Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing, or culture.
TILLER, tĭl'lŭr, *s.* Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the rudder of a boat.
TILT, tĭlt, *s.* A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback, a thrust.
To TILT, tĭlt, *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.
To TILT, tĭlt, *v. n.* To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.
TILTER, tĭlt'ŭr, *s.* One who tilts, one who fights.
TILTH, tĭl*th*, *s.* Husbandry, culture.
TIMBER, tĭm'bŭr, *s.* Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.
TIMBERED, tĭm'bŭrd, *a.* Built, formed, contrived.
TIMBREL, tĭm'brĭl, *s.* A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.
TIMBRELLED, tĭm'brĕld, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.
TIME, tĭme, *s.* The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.
To TIME, tĭme, *v. a.* To adapt to the time, to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically [early.
TIMEFUL, tĭme'fŭl, *a.* Seasonably, timely,
TIMEKEEPER, tĭme'kèèp-ŭr, } *s.* A chrono-
TIMEPIECE, tĭme'pèès, } meter; a watch or clock that keeps correct time.
TIMELESS, tĭme'lĕs, *a.* Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.
TIMELESSLY, tĭme'lĕs-lè, *ad* Before the natural time; prematurely.
TIMELY, tĭme'lè, *a.* Seasonable, sufficiently early.
TIMESERVER, tĭme'sĕrv-ŭr, *s.* One who complies with prevailing notions, whatever they be.
TIMESERVING, tĭme'sĕrv ĭng, *a.* Meanly complying with present power.
TIMID, tĭm'ĭd, *a.* Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
TIMIDITY, tè-mĭd'ĕ-tè, *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.
TIMOROUS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs, *a.* Fearful, full of fear and scruple.
TIMOROUSLY, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Fearfully, with much fear. [ness.
TIMOROUSNESS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fearful-
TIMOUS, tĭ'mŭs, *a.* Early, timely. Not in use.
TIN, tĭn, *s.* One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
To TIN, tĭn, *v. a.* To cover with tin.
To TINCT, tĭngkt, *v. a.* To stain, to colour, to spot, to die; to imbue with a taste.
TINCT, tĭngkt, *s.* Colour, stain, spot.
TINCTURE, tĭngk'tshûre, *s.* Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.
To TINCTURE, tĭngk'tshûre, *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
TIND, tĭnd, *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.
TINDER, tĭn'dŭr, *s.* Anything eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
To TINGE, tĭnje, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
TINGENT, tĭn'jĕnt, *a.* Having the power to tinge.
To TINGLE, tĭng'gl, *v. n.* To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.
To TINK, tĭngk, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise.
TINKER, tĭngk'ŭr, *s.* A mender of old brass.
To TINKLE, tĭngk'kl, *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.
TINMAN, tĭn'mân, *s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
TINNER, tĭn'nŭr, *s.* One who works in the tin mines.
TINSEL, tĭn'sĭl, *s.* A kind of shining cloth; anything shining with false lustre, anything showy and of little value.
To TINSEL, tĭn'sĭl, *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.
TINT, tĭnt, *s.* A die, a colour.
To TINT, tĭnt, *v. a.* To colour.
TINY, tĭ'nè, *a.* Little, small, puny.
TIP, tĭp, *s.* Top, end, point, extremity.
To TIP, tĭp, *v. a.* To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap; to give an inuendo, to give secretly.
TIPPET, tĭp'pĭt, *s.* Something worn about the neck.
To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl, *v. n* To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.

TIPPLE, tĭp'pl, *s.* Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tĭp'pld, *a.* Tipsy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tĭp'pl-ûr, *s.* A scottish drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tĭp'stâf, *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself so tipped.

TIPSY, tĭp'sè, *a.* Drunk.

TIPTOE, tĭp'tō, *s.* The end of the toe.

TIPTOP, tĭp'tŏp, *a.* In the utmost degree; in the highest style.

TIRE, tēēr, *s.* Rank, row.—*See* TIER.

TIRE, tīre, *s.* A headdress; furniture; apparatus.

To TIRE, tire, *v. a.* To fatigue, to make weary; to harass; to dress the head.

To TIRE, tire, *v. n.* To fail with weariness.

TIREDNESS, tīrd'nĕs, *s.* State of being tired, weariness.

TIRELESS, tīre'lĕs, *a.* Untirable.

TIRESOME, tīre'sŭm, *a.* Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tīre'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, tīre'wŭm-ŭn, *s.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tī'rĭng-hŏŭse, } *s.* The room
TIRINGROOM, tī'rĭng-rōōm, } in which players dress for the stage.

TIS, tĭz. Contracted for *It is*. This contraction is allowable only in poetry or familiar converse.

TISICK, tĭz'ĭk, *s.* Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.

TISICAL, tĭz'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Consumptive.

TISSUE, tĭsh'ù, *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.

To TISSUE, tĭsh'ù. *v. a.* To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tĭt, *s.* A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse or tomtit, a bird.

TITBIT, tĭt'bĭt, *s.* Nice bit, nice food.

TITHEABLE, tīth'ŭ-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tīthe, *s.* The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of anything; a small part, a small portion.

To TITHE, tīthe, *v. a.* To tax, to levy the tenth part.

To TITHE, tīthe, *v. n.* To pay tithe.

TITHER, tī'thŭr, *s.* One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tī'thĭng, *s.* Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, tī'thĭng-măn, *s.* A petty peace officer.

To TITILLATE, tĭt'tĭl-lāte, *v. a.* To tickle

TITILLATION, tĭt-tĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tĭt'lârk, *s.* A bird.

TITLE, tī'tl, *s.* A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tī'tl, *v. a.* To entitle, to name, to call. [or appellation.

TITLELESS, tī'tl-lĕs, *a.* Wanting a name

TITLEPAGE, tī'tl-pādje, *s.* The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tĭt'mŏŭse, *s.* A small species of bird. [restraint.

To TITTER, tĭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To laugh with

TITTER, tĭt'tŭr, *s.* A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, tĭt'tl, *s.* A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tĭt'tl-tăt'tl, *s.* Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tĭt-tshù-bā'shŭn, *s.* The act of stumbling. [only the title.

TITULAR, tĭt'tshù-lăr, *a.* Nominal, having

TITULARITY, tĭt-tshù-lăr'ĕ-tè, *s.* The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tĭt'tshù-lă-rè, *a.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tĭt'tshù-lă-rè, *s.* One who has a title or right.

TIVY, tĭv'è, *a.* A word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.

To, tōō, *ad.* A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as, she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as, born to beg; noting futurity, as, we are still To seek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

To, tōō, *prep.* Noting motion toward, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as, away To horse; noting opposition, as, foot To foot; noting amount, as, To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as, three To nine; noting perception, as, sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as, no fool To the sinner; as far as; toward.

TOAD, tōde, *s.* An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADEATER, tōde'ē-tûr, *s.* A fawning parasite.

TOADFISH, tōde'fĭsh, *s.* A seafish.

TOADFLAX, tōde'flăks, *s.* A plant.

TOADISH, tō'dish, *a.* Venomous; like a toad.

TOADSTONE, tōde'stōne, *s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad

Tobacco, tôbâk'kô, *s.* A plant like a mountain, and a weed.

To Toast, tôst, *v. a.* To warm or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

Toast, tôst, *s.* Bread heated before the fire, and dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

Toaster, tôst'ûr, *s.* He who toasts.

Tobacco, tôbâk'kô, *s.* An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

Tobacconist, tôbâk'kô nîst, *s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Toccata, tôkkâ'tâ, *s.* An Italian bell.

Tod, tôd, *s.* A bush; a thick scrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Toe, tô, *s.* The divided extremities of the foot; the fingers of the feet.

Toforn, tôfôrn', *ad.* Before. *Obsolete.*

Toged, tôgd, *a.* Gowned, dressed in a gown.

Together, tôgeth'ûr, *a.* In company, in the same place, in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity. Together with, in union with.

To Toil, tôil, *v. n.* To labour.

To Toil, tôil, *v. a.* To labour, to work at, to weary, to overlabour.

Toil, tôil, *s.* Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

Toilet, tôil'ît, *s.* A dressing table.

Toilsome, tôil'sûm, *a.* Laborious.

Toilsomeness, tôil'sûm nês, *s.* Weariness, laboriousness.

Token, tô'kn, *s.* A sign, a mark; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Told, tôld, *Pret* and *part pass of* Tell. Mentioned, related.

To Toll, tôle, *v. a.* To train, to draw by degrees.

Tolerable, tôl'ûr â bl, *a.* Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

Tolerableness, tôl'ûr â bl nês, *s.* The state of being tolerable.

Tolerably, tôl'ûr â blê, *ad.* Supportably, in a manner that may be endured, passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

Tolerance, tôl'ûr ânse, *s.* Power of enduring, act of enduring.

Tolerant, tôl'ûr ânt, *a.* Favourable to toleration.

To Tolerate, tôl'ûr âte, *v. a.* To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

Toleration, tôl-ûr-â'shûn, *s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved.

Toll, tôle, *s.* An excise of goods.

To Toll, tôle, *v. n.* To pay toll or tollage, to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To Toll, tôle, *v. a.* To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense spelled *Toll*.

Tollbooth, tôl'bôth, *s.* A prison, a custom-house, an exchange.

Tollgatherer, tôl'gath ûr ûr, *s.* The officer that takes toll.

Tollon, tôl'ûn, *s.* A kind of market, a place where people meet to buy and sell, a tolbooth. The place near the exchange at Bristol is called the *Tolsey*.

Tomb, tôme, *s.* A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

To Tomb, tôme, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

Tombless, tôm'lês, *a.* Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

Tomboy, tôm'bôê, *s.* A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

Tome, tôme, *s.* One volume of many, a book.

Tomtit, tôm-tît', *s.* A titmouse, a small bird.

Ton, tûn, *s.* A measure or weight.

Tone, tône, *s.* Note, sound, accent, sound of the voice, a whine, a manner of cry, a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

Tongue, tûng, *s.* The catch of the buckle.

Tongs, tôngz, *s.* An instrument by which meat is taken up or anything.

Tongue, tûng, *s.* The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the tongue, to be silent.

To Tongue, tûng, *v. a.* To chide, to scold.

To Tongue, tûng, *v. n.* To talk, to prate.

Tongued, tûngd, *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongueless, tûng'lês, *a.* Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

Tongue-pad, tûng'pâd, *s.* A great talker.

To Tongue-tie, tûng'tî, *v. a.* To render unable to speak.

Tongue-tied, tûng'tîde, *a.* Having an impediment of speech.

Tonick, tôn'îk, } *a.* Being extended,
Ton ical, tôn'îk âl, } being elastick, relating to tones or sounds.

Tonicks, tôn'îks, *s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.

Tonnage, tûn'nidje, *s.* A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonsil, tôn'sîl, *s.* Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

Tonsile, tôn'sîl, *s.* That may be clipped.

Tonsure, tôn'shûre, *s.* The act of clipping the hair.

Too, tôô, *ad.* Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

Took, tŏŏk. The *pret.* and sometimes the *part. pass.* of *Take.*

Tool, tŏŏl, *s.* Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Tooth, tŏŏth, *s.* Plural *Teeth.* One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the teeth, to insult by open exprobation; In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To Tooth, tŏŏth, *v. a.* To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

Toothake, tŏŏth'āke, *s.* Pain in the teeth.

Toothdrawer, tŏŏth'drâw-ŭr, *s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Toothed, tŏŏthť, *a.* Having teeth.

Toothless, tŏŏth'lĕs, *a.* Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

Toothpick, tŏŏth'pik, } *s.* An instru-
Toothpicker, tŏŏth'pik-ŭr, } ment by which the teeth are cleansed.

Toothsome, tŏŏth'sŭm, *a.* Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

Toothsomeness, tŏŏth'sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Pleasantness to the taste.

Toothwort, tŏŏth'wŭrt, *s.* A plant.

Top, tŏp, *s.* The highest part of anything; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top

To Top, tŏp, *v. n.* To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To Top, tŏp, *v. a.* To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as, he Tops his part.

Toparch, tŏ'pârk, *s.* The chief man of a place, the lord or governor of a small country.

Topaz, tŏ'păz, *s.* A yellow gem.

Topful, tŏp'fŭl, *a.* Full to the top, full to the brim.

Topgallant, tŏp-găl'lănt, *s.* The highest sail, it is proverbially applied to anything elevated.

Topheavy, tŏp hĕv'ē, *a.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

Topiary, tŏ'pē-ă-rē, *a.* Shaped by tonsure.

Topknot, tŏp'nŏt, *s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head. [top.

Topman, tŏp'măn, *s.* The sawyer at the

Topmost, tŏp'mōst, *a.* Uppermost, highest.

Topproud, tŏp'prŏŭd, *a.* Proud in the highest degree.

Topsail, tŏp'sāle, *s.* The highest sail.

To Tope, tōpe, *v. n.* To drink hard, to drink to excess.

Toper, tō'pŭr, *s.* A drunkard.

Tophaceous, tō-fā'shŭs, *a.* Gritty, stony.

Tophet, tō'fĕt, *s.* Hell, a spiritual name.

Topical, tŏp'ē-kăl, *a.* Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

Topically, tŏp'ē-kăl-ē, *ad.* With application to some particular part.

Topick, tŏp'ik, *s.* A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

Topless, tŏp'lĕs, *a.* Having no top.

Topographer, tō-pŏg'grăf-ŭr, *s.* One who writes descriptions of particular places.

Topographical, tō-pō-grăf'fē-kăl, *a.* Describing particular places.

Topography, tō-pŏg'grăf-ē, *s.* Description of particular places.

Topping, tŏp'ping, *a.* Fine, noble, gallant. A low word. [gallantly.

Toppingly, tŏp'ping-lē, *ad.* Finely, gayly,

To Topple, tŏp'pl, *v. n.* To fall forward, to tumble down.

Topsyturvy, tŏp'sē-tŭr-vē, *ad.* With the bottom upward.

Torch, tŏrtsh, *s.* A wax-light bigger than a candle.

Torchbearer, tŏrtsh'bâ-rŭr, *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.

Torchlight, tŏrtsh'lite, *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Torcher, tŏrtsh'ŭr, *s.* One that gives light.

Tore, tōre. *Pret.* and sometimes *part. pass.* of *Tear.*

To Torment, tŏr-mĕnt', *v. a.* To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

Torment, tŏr'mĕnt, *s.* Anything that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

Tormentor, tŏr-mĕnt'ŭr, *s.* One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

Tormentil, tŏr-mĕn'tĭl, *s.* Septfoil. A plant.

Torn, tŏrn. The *part. pass.* of *Tear.*

Tornado, tŏr-nā'dō, *s.* A hurricane.

Torpedo, tŏr-pē'dō, *s.* A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

Torpent, tŏr'pĕnt, *a.* Benumbed; struck motionless, not active. [pid.

Torpescent, tŏr-pĕs'sĕnt, *a.* Growing tor-

Torpid, tŏr'pĭd, *a.* Numbed, motionless, not active. [torpid.

Torpidness, tŏr'pĭd-nĕs, *s.* State of being

Torpidity, tŏr-pĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Torpor; being motionless. [motionless.

Torpitude, tŏr'pē-tūde, *s.* State of being

Torpor, tŏr'pŏr, *s.* Dulness, numbness.

TORREFACTION, tŏr-rĕ-fĭk'shŭn, *s.* The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, tŏr'rĕ-fi, *v. a.* To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt, *s.* A sudden stream raised by summer showers, a violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt, *a.* Rolling in a rapid stream.

TORRID, tŏr'rĭd, *a.* Parched, dried with heat, burning, violently hot: it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tŏr'sĭl, *s.* Anything in a twisted form.

TORSION, tŏr'shŭn, *s.* The act of turning or twisting.

TORTILE, tŏr'tĭl, *a.* Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tŏr'shŭn, *s.* Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tŏr'tĭv, *a.* Twisted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tŏr'tŭz, *s.* An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tŏr-tshŭ-ŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tŏr'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Twisted, wreathed, winding, mischievous.

TORTURE, tŏr'tshŭre, *s.* Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

To TORTURE, tŏr'tshŭre, *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tŏr'tshŭr-ŭr, *s.* He who tortures, a tormentor.

TORTUROUS, tŏr'tshŭ-rŭs, *a.* Occasioning torture.

TORVITY, tŏr'vĕ-tè, *s.* Sourness, severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tŏr'vŭs, *a.* Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

TORY, tŏ'rè, *s.* A cant term, from an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig.

TORYISM, tŏ'rè-ĭzm, *s.* The notions of a tory.

To TOSS, tŏs, *v. a.* To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tŏs, *v. n.* To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tŏs, *s.* The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tŏs'sŭr, *s.* One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSING, tŏs'sĭng, *s.* Violent commotion.

TOSSPOT, tŏs'pŏt, *s.* A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tŏst. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Toss*; properly *Tossed.*

TOTAL, tō'tăl, *a.* Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tō-tăl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Complete sum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tō'tăl-è, *ad.* Wholly, fully, completely.

TOTALNESS, tō'tăl-nĕs, *s.* Entireness.

TOTHER, tŭth'ŭr. Contraction for *the other.*

To TOTTER, tŏt'tŭr, *v. n.* To shake so as to threaten a fall.

TOUCH, tŭtsh, *v. a.* To reach so as to be in contact, to come to, to attain to by any as gold with a stone, to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

To TOUCH, tŭtsh, *v. n.* To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them, to fasten on, to take effect on; To touch at, to come to without stay; To touch on, to mention slightly; To touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.

TOUCH, tŭtsh, *s.* Reach of anything so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which anything is examined, proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; the act of the hand upon a musical instrument, power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled, a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.

TOUCHABLE, tŭtsh'ă-bl, *a.* Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCHHOLE, tŭtsh'hōle, *s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOUCHINESS, tŭtsh'ĕ-nĕs, *s.* Peevishness, irascibility.

TOUCHING, tŭtsh'ĭng, *prep.* With regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tŭtsh'ĭng, *a.* Pathetick, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tŭtsh'ĭng-lè, *ad.* With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tŭtsh'mĕ-nŏt, *s.* An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tŭtsh'stōne, *s.* Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tŭtsh'wŭd, *s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tŭtsh'ĕ, *a.* Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, tŭf, *a.* Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tŭf'fn, *v. n.* To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, tŭf'nĕs, *s.* Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

Toupet, tōō-pĕt', *s.* A curl, an artificial lock of hair, a kind of foretop. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopee.*

Tour, tōōr, *s.* Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution. [tour.

Tourist, tōōr'ĭst, *s.* One who makes a

Tournament, tōōr'nā-mĕnt, *or* tûr'nā-mĕnt,

Tourney, tōōr'nē, *or* tûr'nē,

s. Tilt, military sport, mock encounter. Milton uses it simply for encounter.

To Tourney, tōōr'nē, *or* tûr'nē, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.

Tourniquet, tûr'nē-kwĕt, *s.* A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

To Touse, tōūze, *v. a.* To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff.

Tow, tō, *s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To Tow, tō, *v. a.* To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Toward, tō'ûrd, } *prep.* In a direction
Towards, tō'ûrdz, } to; near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

Toward, tō'wûrd, *a.* Ready to do or learn, not froward.

Towardliness, tō'wûrd-lē-nĕs, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or learn.

Towardly, tō'wûrd-lē, *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

Towardness, tō'wûrd-nĕs, *s.* Docility.

Towel, tōū'ĕl, *s.* A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

Tower, tōū'ûr, *s.* A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high headdress; high flight, elevation.

To Tower, tōū'ûr, *v. n.* To soar, to fly or rise high.

Towered, tōū'ûrd, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers

Towery, tōū'ûr-ē, *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

Town, tōūn, *s.* Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

Townclerk, tōūn'klârk, *s.* An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

Towncrier, tōūn'krī-ûr, *s.* An officer who makes proclamation.

Townhouse, tōūn'hōūse, *s.* The hall where publick business is transacted.

Township, tōūn'shĭp, *s.* The corporation of a town.

Townish, tōūn'ĭsh, *a.* Appertaining to those who live in a town.

Townsman, tōūnz'mân, *s.* An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

Townstalk, tōūn'tâwk, *s.* Common prattle of a place.

Toy, tōĭ, *s.* A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything; a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice; silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy. [rously, to play.

To Toy, tōĭ, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally amo-

Toyish, tōĭ'ĭsh, *a.* Trifling, wanton.

Toyishness, tōĭ'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Nugacity, wantonness.

Toyshop, tōĭ'shŏp, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To Toze, tōze, *v. a.* To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.—*See* Touse and Tease.

Trace, trāse, *s.* Mark left by anything passing, footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts in draught.

To Trace, trāse, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness, to mark out.

Traceable, trā'sā-bl, *a.* That may be traced.

Tracer, trā'sûr. *s.* One who traces.

Tracery, trā'sûr-rē, *s.* Ornamental stone work.

Track, trāk, *s.* Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.

To Track, trāk, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

Trackless, trāk'lĕs, *a.* Untrodden, marked with no footsteps.

Tract, trākt, *s.* A region, a quantity of land; continuity, anything protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakspeare for Track; a treatise, a small book. [ability of being managed.

Tractability, trāk-tā-bĭl'ĭ-tē, *s.* Cap-

Tractable, trāk'tā-bl, *a.* Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.

Tractableness, trāk'tā-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.

Tractate, trāk'tāte, *s.* A treatise, a tract, a small book.

Traction, trāk'shŭn, *s.* The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

Tractile, trāk'tĭl, *a.* Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

Tractility, trāk-tĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* The quality of being tractile.

Trade, trāde, *s.* Traffic, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To Trade, trāde, *v. n.* To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; to go with a trade wind.

Trade wind, trāde'wind, *s.* The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Traded, trā'dĕd, *a.* Versed, practised.

Trader, trā'dŭr, *s.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money-getting, a practitioner; a woman of the town.

Tradesfolk, trādz'fōke, *s.* People employed in trades.

Tradesman, trādz'mān, *s.* A shopkeeper.

Tradeful, trāde'fūl, *a.* Commercial, busy in traffic.

Tradition, trā-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; anything delivered orally from age to age.

Traditional, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl, *a.* Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions or idle rites.

Traditionally, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-è, *ad.* By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials. [livered by tradition.

Traditionary, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăr-è, *a.* Delivered by tradition.

Traditive, trăd'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To **Traduce**, trā-dūse', *v. a.* To censure, to condemn, to represent as blamcable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

Traducement, trā-dūse'mĕnt, *s.* Censure, obloquy. [surer, a calumniator.

Traducer, trā-dū'sŭr, *s.* A false cen-

Traducible, trā-dū'sĕ-bl, *a.* Such as may be derived.

Traduction, trā-dŭk'shŭn, *s.* Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.

Traffick, trăf'fĭk, *s.* Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffic.

To **Traffick**, trăf'fĭk, *v. n.* To practise commerce; to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

Trafficker, trăf'fĭk-kŭr, *s.* Trader, merchant.

Tragedian, trā-jē'dè-ăn, *s.* A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

Tragedy, trăd'jĕ-dè, *s.* A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

Tragical, trăd'jĕ-kăl, } *a.* Relating to
Tragick, trăd'jĭk, } tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

Tragically, trăd'jè-kăl-è, *ad.* In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously. [fulness, calamitousness.

Tragicalness, trăd'jè-kăl-nĕs, *s.* Mournful-

Tragicomedy, trăd-jè-kŏm'ĕ-dè, *s.* A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

Tragicomical, trăd-jè-kŏm'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

Tragicomically, trăd-jè-kŏm'ĕ-kăl-è, *ad.* In a tragicomic manner.

To **Traject**, trā-jĕkt', *v. a.* To cast through, to throw.

Traject, trăd'jĕkt, *s.* A ferry, a passage for a water carriage.

Trajection, trā-jĕk'shŭn, *s.* The act of darting through, emission.

To **Trail**, trāle, *v. a.* To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To **Trail**, trāle, *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

Trail, trāle, *s.* Track followed by the hunter; anything drawn to length; anything drawn behind in long undulations, bowel of a woodcock.

To **Train**, trāne, *v. a.* To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to anything.

Train, trāne, *s.* Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution, process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; a line of powder reaching to the mine; train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

Trainbands, trāne'bândz, *s.* The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

Training, trāne'ĭng, *s.* Act of forming to any exercise by practice.

Trainoil, trāne'ŏĭl, *s.* Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

Trainy, trā'nè, *a.* Belonging to trainoil.

To **Traipse**, trāpes, *v. n.* To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Trait, trā, *or* trāte, *s.* A stroke, a touch.

Traitor, trā'tŭr, *s.* One who, being trusted, betrays.

Traitorly, trā'tŭr-lè, } *a.* Treacher-
Traitorous, trā'tŭr-ŭs, } ous, perfidious.

Traitorously, trā'tŭr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

Traitress, trā'trĕs, *s.* A woman who betrays. [a comet.

Trajectory, trā-jĕk'tŭ-rè, *s.* The orbit of

To **Tralineate**, trā-lĭn'yāte, *v. n.* To deviate from any direction.

Trammel, trăm'mĕl, *s.* A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To **Trammel**, trăm'mĕl, *v. a.* To catch, to intercept. [foreign.

Tramontane, trā'mŏn tāne, *a.* Strange,

To TRAMPLE, trăm'pl, *v. a.* To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trăm'pl, *v. n.* To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trăm'pl-ûr, *s.* One who tramples.

TRANATION, trā-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trânse, *s.* An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things. [ecstasy.

TRANCED, trânst, *a.* Lying in a trance or

TRANGRAM, trăn'grăm, *s.* A cant word. An odd intricately-contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trăn'nĭl, *s.* A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trăng'kwĭl, *a.* Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trăn-kwĭl'ĕ-tè, *s.* Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANQUILLIZE, trăn-kwĭl-lize, *v. a.* To compose, to render calm.

To TRANSACT, trăns-ăkt', *v. a.* To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform; to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trăns-ăk'shŭn, *s.* Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSALPINE, trăns-ăl'pine, *a.* Situate beyond the Alps, barbarous.

TRANSANIMATION, trăns-ăn-ĕ-mā'shŭn, *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trăn-sĕnd', *v. a.* To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sĕn'dĕnse, } *s.* Ex-
TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-sĕn'dĕn-sè, } cellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sĕn-dĕn'tăl, *a.* General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sĕn'dĕnt-lè, *ad.* Excellently, supereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trăns'kŏ-lāte, *v. a.* To strain through a sieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-skribe', *v. a.* To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-skrī'bŭr, *s.* A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'skrĭpt, *s.* A copy, anything written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skrĭp'shŭn, *s.* The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skrĭp'tĭv-lè, *ad.* In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trăns-kûr', *v. n.* To run or move to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trăns-kûr'shŭn, *s.* Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trânse, *s.* A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trăns-ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'tā'-shŭn, *s.* Change of one element into another.

TRANSEPT, trăn'sĕpt, *s.* A cross aisle.

To TRANSFER, trăns-fĕr', *v. a.* To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trăns'fĕr, *s.* The act of conveying from one person to another.

TRANSFERABLE, trăns'fĕr-ă-bl, } *a.* Ca-
TRANSFERRABLE, trăns-fĕr'ă-bl, } pable of being transferred.

TRANSFIGURATION, trăns-fĭg-ŭ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trăns-fĭg'yŭre, *v. a.* To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trăns-fĭks', *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fôrm', *v. a.* To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form. [metamorphosed.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fôrm', *v. n.* To be

TRANSFORMATION, trăns-fôr-mā'shŭn, *s.* State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăns-frĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* Passage over the sea.

To TRANSFUSE, trăns-fûze', *v. a.* To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trăns-fû'zhŭn, *s.* The act of pouring out of one into another.

TRANSFUSIBLE, trăns-fû'zè-bl, *a.* That may be transfused

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕs', *v. a.* To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕs', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăns-grĕsh'ŭn, *s* Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăns-grĕs'sĭv, *a.* Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăns-grĕs'sŭr, *s.* Lawbreaker, violator of command; offender.

TRANSIENT, trăn'shè-ĕnt, *a.* Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăn'shè-ĕnt-lè, *ad.* In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'shè-ĕnt-nĕs, *s.* Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sĭl'yĕnse, } *s.* Leap
TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sĭl'yĕn-sè, } from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăn'sĭt, *s.* In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.

TRANSITION, trăn-sĭzh'ŭn, *or* trăn-sĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

Transitively, trăn'sĭ-tĭv-lĭ, *a.* Having the power of passing in Grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth.

Transitory, trăn'sĭ-tŭr-ĭ, *ad.* With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

Transitoriness, trăn'sĭ-tŭr-ĭ-nĕs, *s.* Speedy evanescence.

Transitory, trăn'sĭ-tŭr-ĭ, *a.* Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

To Translate, trăn-slāte', *v. a.* To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey, to change; to interpret in another language, to metaphrase.

Translation, trăns-lā'shŭn, *s.* Removal, act of removing, the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language, something made by translation, version.

Translator, trăns-lā'tŭr, *s.* One who turns anything into another language.

Translatory, trăns-lā'tŭr-ĭ, *a.* Transferring.

Translocation, trăns-lō-kā'shŭn, *s.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

Translucency, trăns-lū'sĕn-sē, *s.* Diaphaneity, transparency.

Translucent, trăns-lū'sĕnt, } *a.* Trans-
Translucid, trăns-lū'sĭd, } parent, diaphanous, clear.

Transmarine, trăns-mă-rēn', *a.* Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

Transmigrant, trăns'mē-grănt, *a.* Passing into another country or state.

To Transmigrate, trăns'mē-grāte, *v. n.* To pass from one place or country into another.

Transmigration, trăns-mē-grā'shŭn, *s.* Passage from one place or state into another.

Transmission, trăns-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of sending from one place to another.

Transmissive, trăns-mĭs'sĭv, *a.* Transmitted, derived from one to another.

Transmittal, trăns-mĭt'tăl, *s.* The act of transmitting, transmission.

Transmutable, trăns-mū'tă-bl, *a.* Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

Transmutably, trăns-mū'tă-blē, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

Transmutation, trăns-mū-tā'shŭn, *s.* Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To Transmute, trăns-mūte', *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance to another. [transmutes.

Transmuter, trăns-mū'tŭr *s.* One that

Transparency, trăns-pā'rĕn-sē, *s.* Clearness, diaphaneity, translucency, power of transmitting light.

Transparent, trăns-pā'rĕnt, *a.* Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

Transpass, trăns-pās', *v. a.* To pass over.

Transpicuous, trăns-pĭk'ū-ŭs, *a.* Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To Transpierce, trăns-pēerse', *or* trăns-pērse', *v. a.* To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

Transpiration, trăn-spĭ-rā'shŭn *s.* Passage through vapour.

To Transpire, trăn-spīre', *v. a.* To emit in vapour.

To Transpire, trăn-spīre', *v. n.* To be emitted by insensible vapour, to escape from secrecy to notice.

To Transplace, trăns-plāce', *v. a.* To remove, to put into a new place.

To Transplant, trăns-plănt', *v. a.* To remove and insert in a new place, to remove.

To transplantation, trăns-plăn-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; a removal from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

Transplanter, trăns-plănt'ŭr, *s.* One who transplants.

Transplendent, trăns-plĕn'dĕn-sē, *s.* Superior splendour.

To Transport, trăns-pōrt', *v. a.* To convey by carriage from place to place, to carry into banishment as a felon, to sentence as a felon to punishment, to hurry by violence of passion, to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure

Transport, trăns'pōrt, *s.* Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

Transportance, trăns-pōr'tănse, *s.* Conveyance, carriage, removal.

Transportation, trăns-pōr-tā'shŭn, *s.* Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatick violence of passion.

Transporter, trăns-pōrt'ŭr, *s.* One who transports.

Transposal, trăns-pō'zăl, *s.* The act of putting things in each other's place.

To Transpose, trăns-pōze', *v. a.* To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

Transposition, trăns-pō-zĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To Transshape, trăns-shāpe', *v. a.* To transform, to bring into another shape.

To Transubstantiate, trăn-sŭb-stăn'shē-āte, *v. a.* To change to another substance.

Transubstantiation, trân-sŭb-stân'shē-ā'shŭn, *s.* A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

Transudation, trân-shū-dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To Transude, trân-sūde', *v. n.* To pass through in vapour.

Transumption, trân-sŭm'shŭn, *s.* The act of taking from one place to another.

Transversal, trâns-vĕr'sâl, *a.* Running crosswise. [a cross direction.

Transversally, trâns-vĕr'sâl-lè, *ad.* In

Transverse, trâns-vĕrse', *a.* Being in a cross direction. [cross direction.

Transversely, trâns-vĕrs'lè, *ad.* In a

Trap, trâp, *s.* A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play, at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To Trap, trâp, *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

Trapdoor, trâp-dōre', *s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To Trape, trâpe, *v. a.* To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*.

Trapes, trâpes, *s.* A slatternly woman.

Trapstick, trâp'stĭk, *s.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

Trapezium, trâ-pè'zhè-ŭm, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Trapezoid, trâ-pĕ'zoĭd, *s.* A figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

Trappings, trâp'pĭngz, *s.* Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

Trash, trâsh, *s.* Anything worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

To Trash, trâsh, *v. a.* To lop, to crop, to crush, to humble. [less.

Trashy, trâsh'è, *a.* Worthless, vile, use-

To Travail, trăv'îl, *v. n.* To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth. [tire.

To Travail, trăv'îl, *v. a.* To harass, to

Travail, trăv'îl, *s.* Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To Travel, trăv'îl, *v. n.* To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.

To Travel, trăv'îl, *v. a.* To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

Travel, trăv'îl, *s.* Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey. [countries.

Travelled, trăv'vĕld, *a* Having seen many

Traveller, trăv'îl-ŭr, *s.* One who goes a journey, a wayfarer, one who visits foreign countries.

Traveltainted, trăv'îl-tânt-ĕd, *a.* Harassed, fatigued with travel.

Traverse, trâ-vĕrse', *ad.* Crosswise, athwart. [crosswise.

Traverse, trâ-vĕrse', *prep.* Through,

Traverse, trâ-vĕrse', *a.* Lying across, lying athwart.

Traverse, trăv'ĕrse, *s.* Anything laid or built across.

To Traverse, trăv'ĕrse, *v. a.* To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To Traverse, trăv'ĕrse, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

Travesty, trăv'ĕs-tè, *a.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

Travesty, trăv'ĕs-tè, *s.* A work burlesqued

To Travesty, trăv'ĕs-tè, *v. a.* To turn into burlesque.

Traumatick, trâw-mât'ĭk, *a.* Vulnerary.

Tray, trâ, *s.* A shallow trough in which meat is carried.

Traytrip, trâ'trĭp, *s.* A kind of play.

Treacherous, trĕtsh'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

Treacherously, trĕtsh'ĕr-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

Treacherousness, trĕtsh'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The quality of being treacherous.

Treachery, trĕtsh'ĕr-è, *s.* Perfidy, breach of faith.

Treacle, trè'kl, *s.* A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To Tread, trĕd, *v. n.* Pret. *Trod*. Part pass. *Trodden*. To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice, to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.

To Tread, trĕd, *v. a.* To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

Tread, trĕd, *s.* Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

Treader, trĕd'ŭr, *s.* He who treads.

Treadle, trĕd'dl, *s.* A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

Treason, trè'zn, *s.* An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

Treasonable, trè'zn-â-bl, } *a.* Having the
Treasonous, trè'zn-ŭs, } nature or guilt of treason.

TREASURE, trĕ'zhŭre, *s.* Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trĕ'zhŭre, *v. a.* To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.

TREASURE-HOUSE, trĕ'zhŭre-hŏŭse, *s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trĕ'zhŭ-rŭr, *s.* One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURERSHIP, trĕ'zhŭ-rŭr-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trĕ'zhŭ-rĕ, *s.* A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trēte, *v. a.* To negotiate, to settle, to discourse on, to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

To TREAT, trēte, *v. n.* To discourse, to make discussions, to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trēte, *s.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trē'tă-bl, *a.* Moderate, not violent. [tractate.

TREATISE, trē'tĭz, *s.* Discourse, written

TREATMENT, trēte'mĕnt, *s.* Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, trē'tĕ, *s.* Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for Entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl, *a.* Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl, *v. a.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl, *v. n.* To become threefold. [upper part in musick.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl, *s.* A sharp sound, the

TREBLENESS, trĕb'bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being treble.

TREBLY, trĕb'blĕ, *ad.* Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trēe, *s.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; anything branched out.

TREFOIL, trĕ'fŏil, *s.* A plant.

TRELLIS, trĕl'lĭs, *s.* A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. [work.

TRELLISED, trĕl'lĭst, *a.* Having trellis

To TREMBLE, trĕm'bl, *v. n.* To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, trĕm'bling-lĕ, *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trĕ-mĕn'dŭs, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.

TREMOUR, trĕ'mŭr, *s.* The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trĕm'ŭ-lŭs, *a.* Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trĕm'ŭ-lŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, trĕnsh, *v. a.* To cut, to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trĕnsh, *s.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trĕn'shănt, *a.* Cutting, sharp

TRENCHER, trĕn'shŭr, *s.* A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table, the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERLY, trĕn'shŭr-lĭ, *s.* One that haunts tables, a parasite

TRENCHER-FRIEND, trĕn'shŭr-frĕnd, *s.* A parasite, a trencher-mate.

TRENCHERMAN, trĕn'shŭr-măn, *s.* A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trĕn'shŭr-māte, *s.* A table companion, a parasite.

To TREND, trĕnd, *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction.

TRENDLE, trĕn'dl, *s.* Anything turned round.

TREPAN, trĕ-păn', *s.* Any instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem

To TREPAN, trĕ-păn', *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trĕp-ĕ-dā'shŭn, *s.* The state of trembling; state of terrour.

To TRESPASS, trĕs'păs, *v. n.* To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trĕs'păs, *s.* Transgression, offence, unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trĕs'păs-sŭr, *s.* An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trĕs'sĕd, *a.* Knotted or curled.

TRESS, trĕs, *s.* A lock of hair, a curl, a gathering of hair.

TRESTLE, trĕs'sl, *s.* The frame of a table; a moveable form by which anything is supported.

TRET, trĕt, *s.* An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. [on three legs.

TREVET, trĕv'ĭt, *s.* Anything that stands

TREY, trā, *s.* A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trī'ă-bl, *a.* Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trī'ăd, *s.* Three united.

TRIAL, trī'ăl, *s.* Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIALOGUE, trī'ă-lŏg, *s.* A colloquy of three persons. [angles,

TRIANGLE, trī'ăng-gl, *s.* A figure of three

TRIANGULAR, trī-ăng'gū-lăr, *a.* Having three angles.

Tribe, tribe, *s.* A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.

Tribrach, trī'brāk, *s.* A Latin word consisting of three short syllables, as, *Dominus.*

Tribulation, trĭb-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

Tribunal, trī-bū'nāl, *s.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

Tribune, trĭb'ūne, *s.* An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

Tribunitial, trĭb-ū-nĭsh'ăl, } *a.* Suiting
Tribunitious, trĭb-ū-nish'ŭs, } a tribune, relating to a tribune.

Tributary, trĭb'ū-tā-rē, *a.* Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

Tributary, trĭb'ū-tā-rē, *s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

Tribute, trĭb'ūte, *s.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

Trice, trīse, *s.* A short time, an instant, a stroke.

Trichotomy, trī-kŏt'tŏ-mē, *s.* Division into three parts.

Trick, trĭk, *s.* A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, anything done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To Trick, trĭk, *v. a.* To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

To Trick, trĭk, *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Tricker, trĭk'ŭr, *s.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Trickery, trĭk'ĕr-rē, *s.* Dressing up; artifice.

Tricking, trĭk'ĭng, *s.* Dress, ornament.

Trickish, trĭk'ĭsh, *a.* Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To Trickle, trĭk'kl, *v. n.* To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

Trickster, trĭks'tŭr, *s.* One who practises tricks.

Tricksy, trĭk'sē, *a.* Pretty. Obsolete.

Tricorporal, trī-kŏr'pŏ-răl, *a.* Having three bodies.

Trident, trī'dĕnt, *s.* A three-forked sceptre of Neptune

Trident, trī'dĕnt, *a.* Having three teeth.

Triduan, trĭd'jŭ-ăn, *a.* Lasting three days; happening every third day.

Triennial, trī-ĕn'yăl, *a.* Lasting three years; happening every third year.

Trier, trī'ŭr, *s.* One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test; one who brings to the test.

To Trifallow, trī'făl-lō, *v. a.* To plough land the third time before sowing.

Trifid, trī'fĭd, *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.

Trifistulary, trī-fĭs'tshŭ-lā-rē, *a.* Having three pipes.

To Trifle, trī'fl, *v. n.* To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock; to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.

To Trifle, trī'fl, *v. a.* To make of no importance.

Trifle, trī'fl, *s.* A thing of no moment.

Trifler, trī'flŭr, *s.* One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

Trifling, trī'flĭng, *a.* Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

Triflingly, trī'flĭng-lē, *ad.* Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

Triform, trī'fôrm, *a.* Having a triple shape.

Trigamy, trĭg'gă-mē, *s.* Having been thrice married; having three wives at one time.

Trigger, trĭg'gŭr, *s.* A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that, being pulled, looses the cock of the gun.

Trigintals, trī-jĭn'tălz, *s.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

Triglyph, trī'glĭf, *s.* A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniation.

Trigon, trī'gŏn, *s.* A triangle.

Trigonal, trĭg'ŏ-năl, *a.* Triangular, having three corners.

Trigonometry, trĭg-ŏ-nŏm'ĕ-trē, *s.* The art of measuring triangles.

Trigonometrical, trĭg-ŏ-nŏ-mĕt'trē-kăl, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trilateral, trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl, *a.* Having three sides.

Trill, trĭll, *s.* Quaver, tremulousness of musick.

To Trill, trĭll, *v. a.* To utter quavering.

To Trill, trĭll, *v. n.* To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Trillion, trĭl'yŭn, *s.* A million of millions of millions.

Triluminar, trī-lū'mĭn-ăr, } *a.* Having
Triluminous, trī-lū'mĭn-ŭs, } three lights.

Trim, trĭm, *a.* Nice, snug, dressed up.

To Trim, trĭm, *v. a.* To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.

To Trim, trĭm, *v. n.* To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

Trim, trĭm, *s.* Dress, gear, ornament.

Trimeter, trĭm'ĕ-tĕr, *a.* Consisting of three measures.

Trimly, trĭm'lē, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

Trimmer, trĭm'mŭr, *s.* One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

Trimming, trĭm'mĭng, *s.* Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Trinal, trī'năl, *a.* Threefold.

TRINE, trīne, *s.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. [aspect.

To TRINE, trīne, *v. a.* To put in a trine

TRINITARIAN, trĭn-ĕ-tā'rē-ăn, *s.* One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trĭn'ĕ-tē, *s.* The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trĭng'kĭt, *s.* Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trĭp, *v. a.* To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trĭp, *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fall, to err, to be deficient, to stumble, to stumble, to run lightly, to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trĭp, *s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost, a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trĭp'pâr-tīte, *a.* Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.

TRIPE, tripe, *s.* The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trĭp'ĕ-dăl, *a.* Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, trĭ-pĕt'ă-lŭs, *a.* Having a flower consisting of three petals.

TRIPHTHONG, trĭp'thŏng, *s.* A coalition of three vowels to form one sound

TRIPLE, trĭp'pl, *a.* Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

To TRIPLE, trĭp'pl, *v. a.* To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trĭp'lĭt, *s.* Three of a kind; three verses rhyming.

TRIPLICATE, trĭp'lĕ-kāte, *a.* Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trĭp-lĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trĭ-plĭs'ĕ-tē, *s.* Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trĭp'măd-ăm, *s.* An herb.

TRIPOD, trī'pŏd, *or* trĭp'ŏd, *s.* A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, trĭp'pō-lē, *s.* A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, trī'pŏs, *s.* A tripod.

TRIPPER, trĭp'pŭr, *s.* One who trips.

TRIPPING, trĭp'pĭng, *a.* Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trĭp'pĭng, *s.* Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trĭp'tōte, *s.* Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, trĭp'pĭng-lē, *ad.* With agility, with swift motion.

TRIREME, trī'rème, *s.* A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trī-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trĭst'fŭl, *a.* Sad, melancholy, gloomy. [ness.

TRISTFULNESS, trĭst'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Sadness.

TRISTICH, trĭs'tĭk, *s.* A thing of three

TRISYLLABICAL, trĭs-sĭl-lăb'ĭ-kăl, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trĭs'sĭl-lă-bl, *s.* A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trite, *a.* Worn out, stale, common, hackneyed.

TRITENESS, trīte'nĕs, *s.* Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, trĭt-tshŭ-rā'shŭn, *s.* Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground, or by pounding.

TRIVET, trĭv'ĭt, *s.* Anything supported by three feet; a frame to support pots over the fire.

TRIVIAL, trĭv'yăl, *a.* Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trĭv'yăl-lē, *ad.* Commonly, vulgarly, lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trĭv'yăl-nĕs, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity, lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trī'ŭmf, *s.* Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; state of being victorious, victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card, now called *Trump*.

To TRIUMPH, trī'ŭmf, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory, to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, trĭ-ŭm'făl, *a.* Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trĭ-ŭm'fănt, *a.* Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trĭ-ŭm'fănt-lē, *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī'ŭm-fŭr, *s.* One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trĭ-ŭm'vĕ-rât, } *s.* A coali-
TRIUMVIRI, trĭ-ŭm'vĕ-rī, } tion or concurrence of three men. [one.

TRIUNE, trĭ-ûne', *a.* At once three and

TROCAR, trō'kăr, *s.* A chirurgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, trō-kā'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trō'kē, *s.* A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROLE, trōd. The *pret.* of *Tread.*

TROD, trŏd,
TRODDEN, trŏd'dn, } *Part. pass.* of *Tread.*

TROGLODYTE, trŏg'lŏ-dīte, *s.* One who inhabits the caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trōl, *v. a.* To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trōl, *v. n.* To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. [woman.

TROLLOP, trŏl'lŭp, *s.* A slatternly, loose

TROOP, trōōp, *s.* A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trōōp, *v. n.* To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

TROOPER, trōōp'ŭr, *s.* A horse soldier.

TROPE, trōpe, *s.* A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trō'fĭd, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trō'fē, *s.* Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'ĭk, *s.* The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropic of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trŏs'sŭrz, *s.* Breeches, hose. Not in use.—*See* TROUSERS.

To TROT, trŏt, *v. n.* To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trŏt, *s.* The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, trŏ*th*, *s.* Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trŏ*th* lĕs, *a.* Faithless, treacherous. [affianced.

TROTHPLIGHT, trŏ*th*'plīte, *a.* Betrothed,

TROUBADOUR, trōō'bă-dōōr, *s.* A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.

To TROUBLE, trŭb'bl, *v. a.* To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to tease, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'bl, *s.* Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestatation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trŭb'bl-ŭr, *s.* Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'bl sŭm, *a.* Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'bl-sŭm-lē. *ad.* Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'bl-sŭm-nĕs, *s.* Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'bl-ŭs, *a.* Tumultuous confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trō'vŭr, *s.* In the common law is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trŏf, *s.* Anything hollowed and open longitudinally, on the upper side.

To TROUL, trōle, *v. n.* To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trŏunse, *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trŏuze, } Breeches, hose.
TROUSERS, trŏu'sŭrz, }

TROUT, trŏut, *s.* A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps, for a silly fellow.

To TROW, trō, *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to conceive. [quiry. Obsolete.

TROW, trō, *interj.* An exclamation of in-

TROWEL, trŏu'ĕl, *s.* A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, trōē'wāte, } *s.* A kind of
TROY, trōē, } weight by which gold is weighed.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt, *s* An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. [business, lazy, loitering.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt, *a.* Idle, wandering from

To TRUANT, trōō'ănt, *v. a.* To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTLY, trōō'ănt-lē, *ad.* Like a truant.

TRUANTSHIP, trōō'ănt-ship, *s.* Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRUCE, trōōse, *a.* A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trōō-sē dā'shŭn, *s.* The act of killing. [change.

To TRUCK, trŭk, *v. n.* To traffick by ex-

To TRUCK, trŭk, *v. a.* To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trŭk, *s.* Exchange, traffick by exchange; wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trŭk'kl-bĕd, *s.* A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trŭk'kl, *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trŏŏ'kŭ-lĕnse, *s.* Savageness of manner; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trŏŏ'kŭ-lĕnt, *a.* Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trŭdje, *v. n.* To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trōō, *a.* Not false, agreeing with fact, agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly; conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trôô'bôrn, *a.* Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trôô'brêd, *a.* Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trôô'hârt'êd, *a.* Honest, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trôô'lûv, *s.* An herb, called Herb Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trôô-lûv-ûrz-nôt', *s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trôô'nês, *s.* Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUELLENNY, trôô'pên-nè, *s.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, trûf'fl, *s.* (*Truffe*, French.) A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

TRUISM, trôô'izm, *s.* An identical proposition, a self evident, but unimportant truth. [strumpet.

TRULL, trûll, *s.* A low whore, a vagrant

TRULY, trôô'lè, *ad.* According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trûmp, *s.* A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game. To put to or upon the trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trûmp, *v. a.* To win with a trump card; To trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'êr-è, *s.* Something falsely splendid, falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trûm'pit, *s.* An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trûmp'it, *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trûmp'it-ûr, *s.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPETTONGUED, trûmp'it-tûngd, *a.* Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trûng'kâte, *v. a.* To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trûn-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trûn'shûn, *s.* A short staff, a club, a cudgel, a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trûn'shûn-êêr', *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trûn'dl, *v. a.* To roll, or bowl along. [dog.

TRUNDLETAIL, trûn'dl-tâle, *s.* A kind of

TRUNK, trûngk, *s.* The body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of anything; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trûngk'hôze, *s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trûn'yûnz, *s.* The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trôô'zhûn, *s.* The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trûs, *s.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, anything thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trûs, *v. a.* To pack up close together.

TRUST, trûst, *s.* Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination, something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge, of which an account must be given: fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is intrusted.

To TRUST, trûst, *v. a.* To place confidence in, to confide in, to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over anything; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trûst, *v. n.* To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence, to expect.

TRUSTEE, trûs-tèè', *s.* One intrusted with anything; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trûst'ûr, *s.* One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trûst'è-nês, *s.* Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trûst'lês, *a.* Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trûst'è, *a.* Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, trôô*th*, *s.* The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a truth, or In truth, in reality.

TRUTHFUL, trôô*th*'fûl, *a.* Full of truth.

TRUTHLESS, trôô*th*'lês, *a.* Wanting truth, faithless.

TRUTINATION, trôô-tè-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, trî, *v. a.* To examine, to make experiment of, to experience, to essay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge, to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act on as a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trî, *v. n.* To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tûb, *s.* A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, tûbe, *s.* A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tū'bĕr-kl, *s.* A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tūbe'rōze, *s.* A flower.

TUBEROUS, tū'bĕr-ŭs, *a.* Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tū'bū-lâr, *a.* Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular. [body.

TUBULE, tū'būle, *s.* A small pipe, or fistular

TUBULATED, tū'bū-lā-tĕd, } *a.* Fistular,
TUBULOUS, tū'bū-lŭs, } longitudinally hollow. [kind of net.

TUCK, tŭk, *s.* A long narrow sword; a

To TUCK, tŭk, *v. a.* To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tŭk'ŭr, *s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tūse'dè, *s.* The third day of the week.

TUFT, tŭft, *s.* A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, tŭft, *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tŭf'tĕd, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, tŭf'tè, *a.* Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tŭg, *v. a.* To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tŭg, *v. n.* To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, tŭg, *s.* A pull performed with the utmost effort; a vessel to tow others.

TUGGER, tŭg'gŭr, *s.* One that tugs or pulls hard. [intendence.

TUITION, tū-ĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Guardianship, super-

TULIP, tū'lĭp, *s.* A flower.

TULIPTREE, tū'lĭp-trēē, *s.* A tree.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl, *v. n.* To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl, *v. a.* To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tŭm'bl, *s.* A fall.

TUMBLER, tŭm'bl-ŭr, *s.* One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tŭm'brĭl, *s.* A dung cart.

TUMEFACTION, tū-mè-fāk'shŭn, *s.* Swelling. [make to swell.

To TUMEFY, tū'mè-fī, *v. a.* To swell, to

TUMID, tū'mĭd, *a.* Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, tū'mŭr, *s.* A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tū'mŭr-ŭs, *a.* Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tū'mū-lāte, *v. n.* To swell.

TUMULOSE, tū-mū-lōse', *a.* Full of hills.

TUMULT, tū'mŭlt, *s.* A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

To TUMULT, tū'mŭlt, *v. n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tū-mŭl'tshū-â-rè-lè, *ad.* In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tū-mŭl'tshū-â-rè-nĕs, *s.* Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tū-mŭl'tshū-â-rè, *a.* Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tū-mŭl'tshū-ŭs, *a.* Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tū-mŭl'tshū-ŭs-lè, *ad.* By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tŭn, *s.* A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque, the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a ton. [barrel.

To TUN, tŭn, *v. a.* To put into casks, to

TUNABLE, tū'nâ-bl, *a.* Harmonious, musical. [melodiousness.

TUNABLENESS, tū'nâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Harmony,

TUNABLY, tū'nâ-blè, *ad.* Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tūne, *s.* Tune is a diversity of notes put together, sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as, the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of anything with respect to order.

To TUNE, tūne, *v. a.* To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tūne, *v. n.* To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tūne'fŭl, *a.* Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tūne'lĕs, *a.* Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, tū'nŭr, *s.* One who tunes.

TUNICK, tū'nĭk, *s* Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tū'nè-kl, *s.* Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tŭn'nĭdje, *s.* Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tŭn'nĭl, *s.* The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth and ending in a point; a road cut through a mountain or under a river.

TUNNY, tŭn'nĭ, *s.* A sea fish.

TUP, tŭp, *s.* A ram.

To TUP, tŭp, *v. n.* To butt like a ram, to cover as a ram.

TURBAN, tûr'băn, } *s.* The cover worn
TULBANT, tûr'bănt, } by the Turks on
TURBAND, tûr'bănd, } their heads.

TURBANED, tûr'bănd, *a.* Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tûr'bâ-rè, *s.* The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tûr'bĭd, *a.* Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tûr'bĭd-nĕs, *s.* Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, tûr'bè-nà-tĕd, *a.* Twisted, spiral.

TURBITH, tûr'bĭth, *s.* Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tûr'bŭt, *s.* A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tûr'bù-lĕnse, } *s.* Tumult.
TURBULENCY, tûr'bù-lĕn-sè, } confusion, tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.

TURBULENT, tûr'bù-lĕnt, *a.* Raising agitation, producing commotion, exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tûr'bù-lĕnt-lè, *ad.* Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, tûr'sĭzm, *s.* The religion of the Turks.

TURD, tûrd, *s.* A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tûrf, *s.* A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tûrf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tûrf'è-nĕs, *s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tûr'fè, *a.* Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tûr'jĕnt, *a.* Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tûr-jĕs'sĕnse, } *s.* The act
TURGESCENCY, tûr-jĕs'sĕn-sè, } of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, tûr'jĭd, *a.* Swelled, bloated, filling more room than before, pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tûr-jĭd'è-tè, *s.* State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tûr'kè, *s.* A large domestic fowl originally brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tûr-kèèze', *s.* A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tûrks-kăp', *s.* An herb.

TURM, tûrm, *s.* A troop.

TURMERICK, tûr'mĕr-ĭk, *s.* An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tûr'mŏĭl, *s.* Trouble, disturbance, harassing uneasiness.

To TURMOIL, tûr-mŏĭl', *v. a.* To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietness.

To TURN, tûrn, *v. a.* To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate, to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt, to apply, to reverse, to repeal, to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received. To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously, to deflect; To turn over, to transfer; To turn to, to have recourse to; To be turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To turn over, to refer, to examine one leaf of the book after another, to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tûrn, *v. n.* To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show regard or anger, by directing the look towards anything; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point, to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; To turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, tûrn, *s.* The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; action of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience: the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; By turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tûrn'kōte, *s.* One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tûr'nûr, *s.* One whose trade is to turn.

TURNKEY, tûrn'kè, *s.* One who opens and locks the doors and keeps the keys of a prison.

TURNING, tûrn'ĭng, *s.* Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tûr'nĭp, *s.* A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, tûrn'pike, *s.* A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

TURNSOL, tûrn'sŏle, *s.* A plant.

TURNSPIT, tûrn'spĭt, *s.* He who anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

Turnstile, tûrn'stîle, *s.* A turnpike; a crossbar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

Turpentine, tûr'pĕn-tine, *s.* The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

Turpitude, tûr'pè-tûde, *s.* Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions, inherent vileness, badness.

Turquoise, tûr-kèèze', *s.*—*See* Turkois.

Turret, tûr'rĕt, *s.* A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

Turreted, tûr'rĕt-ĕd, *a.* Formed like a tower, rising like a tower. [sea tortoise.

Turtle, tûr'tl, *s.* A species of dove; the

Tuscan, tûs'kăn, *a.* Denoting the plainest of the five orders of architecture.

Tush, tûsh, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

Tusk, tûsk, *s.* The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth; a fish.

Tusked, tûs'kĕd, } *a.* Furnished with
Tusky, tûs'kè, } tusks.

Tussle, tûs'sl, *s.* A struggle. [tempt.

Tut, tût, *interj.* A particle noting con-

Tutelage, tû'tè-lâje, *s.* Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, tû'tè-lâr, } *a.* Having the
Tutelary, tû'tè-lâ-rè, } charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

Tutor, tû'tûr, *s.* One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To Tutor, tû'tûr, *v. a.* To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

Tutorage, tû'tûr-âje, *s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Tutoress, *or* Tutress, tû'tûr-ĕs, *or* tû'trĕs, *s.* Directress, instructress, governess. [tutor.

Tutorship, tû'tûr-shĭp, *s.* Office of a

Tutty, tût'tè, *s.* A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. [in use.

Tuz, tûz, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. Not

Twain, twân, *a.* Two.

To Twang, twâng, *v. n.* To sound with a quick sharp noise.

Twang, twâng, *s.* A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

Twangling, twâng'lĭng, *a.* Contemptibly noisy. [sound.

To Twank, twângk, *v. a.* To make to

Twas, twŏz. Poetically contracted from *It was.* [gabble, to chatter.

To Twattle, twŏt'tl, *v. n.* To prate, to

To Tweag, *or* Tweague, twèg, *v. a.* The same as to *tweak*, but not so authorised a spelling.

Tweag, *or* Tweague, twèg, *s.* A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

To Tweak, twèke, *v. a.* To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

To Tweedle, twèè'dle, *v. a.* To handle lightly.

Tweezers, twèè'zûrz, *s.* Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

Twelfth, twĕlfth, *a.* Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

Twelfthtide, twĕlfth'tîd, *s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Twelve, twĕlv, *a.* Two and ten.

Twelvemonth, twĕl'mŭnth, *s.* A year, as consisting of twelve months.

Twelvepence, twĕlv'pĕnse, *s.* A shilling.

Twelvepenny, twĕlv'pĕn-è, *a.* Sold for a shilling. [times twenty.

Twelvescore, twĕlv'skôre, *s.* Twelve

Twentieth, twĕn'tè-ĕth, *a.* Twice tenth.

Twenty, twĕn'tè, *a.* Twice ten.

Twice, twîse, *ad.* Two times; doubly. It is often used in composition.

To Twidle, twî'dl, *v. a.* To touch lightly.

Twig, twĭg, *s.* A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

Twiggen, twĭg'gĭn, *a.* Made of twigs.

Twiggy, twĭg'gè, *a.* Full of twigs.

Twilight, twî'lîte, *s.* The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light, uncertain view.

Twilight, twî'lîte, *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

Twill, twĭl, *v. a.* To weave; to quilt.

Twin, twĭn, *s.* One of two children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.

To Twin, twĭn, *v. n.* To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

Twinborn, twĭn'bôrn, *a.* Born at the same birth.

To Twine, twîne, *v. a.* To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To Twine, twîne, *v. n.* To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

Twine, twîne, *s.* A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

To Twinge, twînge, *v. a.* To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

Twinge, twînje, *s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

Twink, twĭngk, *s.* The motion of an eye, a moment.—*See* Twinkle.

To Twinkle, twĭngk'kl, *v. n.* To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

Twinkle, twĭngk'kl, } *s.* A sparkling
Twinkling, twĭngk'klĭng, } intermitting light; a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Twinling, twĭn'lĭng, *s.* A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinner, twĭn'nŭr, *s.* A breeder of twins

To **Twirl**, twĕrl, *v. a.* To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

Twirl, twĕrl, *s.* Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To **Twist**, twĭst, *v. a.* To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreathe, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate. [be convolved.

To **Twist**, twĭst, *v. n.* To be contorted, to

Twist, twĭst, *s.* Anything made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string, contortion, writhe, the manner of twisting.

Twister, twĭst'ŭr, *s.* One who twists; a ropemaker. [reproach.

To **Twit**, twĭt, *v. a.* To sneer, to flout, to

To **Twitch**, twĭtsh, *v. a.* To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

Twitch, twĭtsh, *s.* A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

Twitchgrass, twĭtsh'grăs, *s.* Couch grass.

To **Twitter**, twĭt'tŭr, *v. n.* To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination. [order of passion.

Twitter, twĭt'tŭr, *s.* Any motion or dis-

Twittingly, twĭt'tĭng-lè, *ad.* With reproach, upbraidingly.

Twittletwattle, twĭt'tl-twŏt-tl, *s.* Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

Twixt, twĭkst. A poetical contraction of *Betwixt*.

Two, tōō, *a.* One and one.

Two-edged, tōō'ĕdjd, *a.* Having an edge on either side.

Twofold, tōō'fōld, *a.* Double.

Twohanded, tōō'hănd-ĕd, *a.* Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

Twopence, tŭp'pĕnse, *s.* A small coin; twice a penny.

To **Tye**, tī, *v. a.* To bind.—*See* Tie.

Tyf, tĭ, *s.* A knot, a bond or obligation.—*See* Tie.

Tyger, tī'gŭr, *s.*—*See* Tiger.

Tyke, tīke, *s.* A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog. [drum.

Tymbal, tĭm'băl, *s.* A kind of kettle-

Tympanum, tĭm'pă-nŭm, *s.* A drum, a part of the ear.

Tympany, tĭm'pă-nè, *s.* A kind of obstructed flatulence, that swells the body like a drum.

Tyny, tī'nè, *a.* Very small.

Type, tīpe, *s.* Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

Typick, tĭp'ĭk, } *a.* Emblematical,
Typical, tĭp'ĕ-kăl, } figurative of something else.

Typically, tĭp'ĕ-kăl-è, *ad.* In a typical manner.

Typicalness, tĭp'ĕ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being typical. [in emblem.

To **Typify**, tĭp'ĕ-fī, *v. a.* To figure, to show

Typography, tī-pŏg'grăf-fè, *s.* The representation of the world.

Typographer, tī-pŏg'grăf-ŭr, *s.* A printer.

Typographical, tĭp-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

Typographically, tĭp-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl-è, *ad.* Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

Typography, tī-pŏg'grăf-è, *s.* Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

Tyranness, tĭr'ră-nĕs, *s.* A she tyrant.

Tyrannical, tĭ-răn'nĕ-kăl, } *a.* Suiting a
Tyrannick, tĭ-răn'nĭk, } tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious. [manner of a tyrant.

Tyrannically, tĭ-răn'nĕ-kăl-è, *ad.* In

Tyrannicide, tĭ-răn'nĕ-sīde, *s.* The act of killing a tyrant.

To **Tyrannize**, tĭr'răn-īze, *v. n.* To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.

Tyrannous, tĭr'răn-ŭs, *a.* Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

Tyrannously, tĭr'răn-ŭs-lè, *ad.* Arbitrarily, despotically, severely, cruelly.

Tyranny, tĭr'răn-è, *s.* Absolute monarchy imperiously administered, unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

Tyrant, tī'rănt, *s.* An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel, despotick, and severe master.

Tyre, tire, *s.*—*See* Tire.

Tyro, tī'rō, *s.* One not yet master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V, U.

Vacancy, vā'kăn-sè, *s.* Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

Vacant, vā'kănt, *a.* Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

To **Vacate**, vā'kāte, *v. a.* To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

Vacation, vā-kā'shŭn, *s.* Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

To VACCINATE, vāk'sĭ-nāte, *v. a.* To inoculate with vaccine matter.

VACCINE, vāk'sine, *a.* Belonging to a cow.

VACILLANCY, vās'sĭl-ân-sē, *s.* A state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy.

To VACILLATE, vās'sĭl-āte, *v. n.* To reel, to stagger; to waver: to be inconstant.

VACILLATION, vās-sĭl-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act or state of reeling, staggering, or vacillating.

VACUIST, vāk'ù-ĭst, *s.* A philosopher that holds a vacuum.

VACUATION, vāk-ù-ā'shŭn, *s.* The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vā-kū'ĕ-tē, *s.* Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vāk'ù-ŭs, *a.* Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vāk'ù-ŭm, *s.* Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vāg'â-bŏnd, *a.* Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home, wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vāg'â-bŏnd, *s.* A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vâ-gā'rē, *s.* A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vā'grân-sē, *s.* A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā'grânt, *a.* Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā'grânt, *s.* Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vāg, *a.* Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vāle, *s.* A curtain, a cover thrown over anything to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants. *See* VALE.

To VAIL, vāle, *v. a.* To cover.

To VAIL, vāle, *v. a.* To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect: to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vāle, *v. n.* To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vāne, *a.* Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vāne-glō'rē-ŭs, *a.* Boasting without performances, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORIOUSLY, vāne-glō'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With vain glory; with empty pride.

VAINGLORY, vāne-glō'rē, *s.* Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vāne'lē, *ad.* Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly; idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vāne'nĕs, *s.* The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā'vōd, *s.* A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vāl'lânse, *s.* The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vāl'lânse, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vāle, *s.* A valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vāl-ĕ-dĭk'shŭn, *s.* A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vāl-ĕ-dĭk'tŭr-ē, *a.* Bidding farewell.

VALENTINE, vāl'ĕn-tīn, *s.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; an amatory letter sent on St. Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vâ-lē'rē-ân, *s.* A plant.

VALET, vāl'ĕt, *or* vâ-lĕt', *s.* A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vāl-lē-tū-dē-nā'rē-ân, *s.* and *adj.* A person of weak health.

VALETUDINARY, vāl-lē-tū'dē-nā-rē, used only as an adjective. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vāl'yânt, *a.* Stout, personally puissant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vāl'yânt-lē, *ad.* Stoutly, with personal strength, with puissance.

VALIANTNESS, vāl'yânt-nĕs, *s.* Valour, personal bravery, puissance.

VALID, vāl'ĭd, *a.* Strong, powerful; efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.

VALIDITY, vâ-lĭd'ĕ-tē, *s.* Force to convince, certainty, value.

VALLANCY, vāl'lân-sē, *s.* A large wig that shades the face. Not in use. It ought to be written *Valancy*.

VALLEY, vāl'lē, *s.* A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vāl'ŭr-ŭs, *a.* Brave, stout, valiant.

VALOUR, vāl'ŭr, *s.* Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.

VALUABLE, vāl'ù-â-bl, *a.* Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

VALUABLENESS, vāl'ù-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* Preciousness; worth.

VALUATION, vāl-ù-ā'shŭn, *s.* Value set upon anything; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

VALUATOR, vāl-ù-ā'tŭr, *s.* An appraiser, one who sets upon anything its price.

VALUE, vāl'ù, *s.* Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, vāl'ù, *v. a.* To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have a high esteem for; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important, to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, vāl'ù-lĕs, *a.* Being of no value.

VALUER, vāl'ù-ŭr, *s.* He who values.

Valve, vâlv, *s.* A folding door, anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

Valvule, vâl'vûle, *s.* A small valve.

Vamp, vâmp, *s.* Upper leather of a shoe.

To **Vamp**, vâmp, *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part.

Vamper, vâmp'ûr, *s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

Vampyre, vâm'pîre, *s.* Vampyres were imaginary beings, supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who tormented the living by sucking their blood when asleep. The belief of these beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Germany.

Van, vân, *s.* The front of an army, the first line; anything spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten; a carriage for goods.

Vanbrasier, vân-brâ'zhûr-yêre', *s.* A harbinger, a precursor.

Vandalism, vân'dâl-îzm, *s.* Rudeness and barbarism of Vandals.

Vane, vâne, *s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

Vanguard, vân'gyârd, *s.* The front, or first line of the army.

Vanilla, vâ-nil'lâ, *s.* A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.

To **Vanish**, vân'îsh, *v. n.* To lose perceptible existence, to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

Vanity, vân'è-tè, *s.* Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To **Vanquish**, vângk'wîsh, *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

Vanquishable, vângk'wîsh-â-bl, *a.* Conquerable, that may be overcome.

Vanquisher, vângk'wîsh-ûr, *s.* Conqueror, subduer.

Vantage, vân'tâdje, *s.* Gain, profit, superiority; opportunity, convenience.

Vantage ground, vân'tâdje-grôûnd, *s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means than the other.

Vantbrass, vânt'brâs, *s.* Armour for the arms.

Vapid, vâp'îd, *a.* Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

Vapidity, vâ-pîd'è-tè, *s.* The state of being vapid.

Vapidness, vâp'îd-nês, *s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

Vaporer, vâ'pûr-ûr, *s.* A boaster, a braggart.

Vaporingly, vâ'pûr-îng-lè, *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

Vaporish, vâ'pûr-îsh, *a.* Splenetick, hypochondriacal.

Vaporous, vâ'pûr-ûs, *a.* Full of vapours or exhalations, fumy; windy, flatulent.

Vapoury, vâ'pûr-rè, *a.* Vaporous, abounding in vapours; peevish, humorous.

Vapour, vâ'pûr, *s.* Anything exhaled, anything that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence, fume, steam, mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To **Vapour**, vâ'pûr, *v. n.* To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation, to bully, to brag.

To **Vapour**, vâ'pûr, *v. a.* To effuse, to scatter in fume or vapour.

Variable, vâ'rè-â-bl, *a.* Changeable, mutable, inconstant.

Variableness, vâ'rè-â-bl-nês, *s.* Changeableness, mutability, levity, inconstancy.

Variably, vâ'rè-â-blè, *a.* Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

Variance, vâ'rè-ânse, *s.* Discord, disagreement, dissension.

Variation, vâ-rè-â-shûn, *s.* Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change, in grammar, change of termination of nouns: deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

To **Variegate**, vâ'rè-è-gâte, *v. a.* To diversify; to stain with different colours.

Variegation, vâ-rè-è-gâ-shûn, *s.* Diversity of colours.

Variety, vâ-rî'è-tè, *s.* Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

Various, vâ'rè-ûs, *a.* Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

Variously, vâ'rè-ûs-lè, *ad.* In a various manner.

Varlet, vâr'lêt, *s.* Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

Varletry, vâr'lêt-trè, *s.* Rabble, crowd, populace.

Varnish, vâr'nîsh, *s.* A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To **Varnish**, vâr'nîsh, *v. a.* To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

Varnisher, vâr'nîsh-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorner.

To **Vary**, vâ'rè, *v. a.* To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vā'rē, *v. n.* To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours. [solete.

VARY, vā'rē, *s.* Change, alteration. Ob-

VASCULAR, vās'kū-lăr, *a.* Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASCULARITY, vās-kū-lăr'ĕ-tē, *s.* State or quality of being vascular.

VASE, vāze, *or* vāse, *s.* A vessel rather for ornament than use.

VASSAL, vās'săl, *s.* One who holds by the will of a superiour lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vās'săl-āje, *s.* The state of a vassal, tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vāst, *a.* Large, great; vitiously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vāst, *s.* An empty waste.

VASTATION, vās-tā'shŭn, *s.* Waste, depopulation. [mensity.

VASTIDITY, vās-tĭd'ĕ-tē, *s.* Wideness, im-

VASTLY, vāst'lē, *ad.* Greatly, to a great degree. [mous greatness.

VASTNESS, vāst'nĕs, *s.* Immensity, enor-

VASTY, vāst'ē, *a.* Large.

VAT, văt, *s.* A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state. [poets.

VATICIDE, vă'tĕ-sīde, *s.* A murderer of

VATICINAL, vă-tĭs'sĕ-năl, *a.* Containing predictions, predictive.

To VATICINATE, vă-tĭs'sĕ-nāte, *v. n.* To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vâwlt, *or* vawt, *s.* A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, vâwlt, *v. a.* To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vâwlt, *v. n.* To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posturemaster.

VAULT, vâwlt, *s.* A leap or jump.

VAULTAGE, vâwlt'ĭdje, *s.* Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâwlt'ĕd, *a.* Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâwlt'ŭr, *s.* A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâwl'tē, *a.* Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâwnt, *v. a.* To boast, to display with ostentation.

To VAUNT, vâwnt, *v. n.* To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt, *s.* Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt, *s.* The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vâwnt'ŭr, *s.* Boaster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâwnt'fŭl, *a.* Boastful, ostentatious. [ostentatiously.

VAUNTINGLY, vâwnt'ĭng-lē, *ad.* Boastfully,

VAWARD, vâ'wărd, *s.* Fore part.

UBERTY, yū'bĕr-tē, *s.* Abundance, fruitfulness. [whereness.

UBI'TY, yū-bĭ'ĕ-tē, *s.* Local relation,

UBIQUITARY, yū-bĭk'wĕ-tā-rē, *a.* Existing everywhere.

UBIQUITY, yū-bĭk'wĕ-tē, *s.* Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, ŭd'dŭr, *s.* The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vēle, *s.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vĕk'shŭn, } *s.* The act
VECTITATION, vĕk-tē-tā'shŭn, } of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vĕk'tshūre, *s.* Carriage.

To VEER, vēre, *v. n.* To turn about.

To VEER, vēre, *v. a.* To let out; to turn, to change. [getable nature.

VEGETABILITY, vĕd-jĕ-tā-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Ve-

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jĕ-tā-bl, *s.* Anything that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jĕ-tā-bl, *a.* Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vĕd'jĕ-tāte, *v. n.* To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, vĕd-jĕ-tā'shŭn, *s.* The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tā-tĭv, *a.* Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vĕd'jĕ-tā-tĭv-nĕs, *s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vĕ-jēte', *a.* Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv, *a.* Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv, *s.* A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vē'hĕ-mĕnse, } *s.* Violence,
VEHEMENCY, vē'hĕ-mĕn-sē, } force; ardour, mental violence, fervour.

VEHEMENT, vē'hĕ-mĕnt, *a.* Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vē'hĕ-mĕnt-lē, *ad.* Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vē'hĕ-kl, *s.* That in which anything is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which anything is conveyed.

VEHICULAR, vē-hĭk'kū-lăr, *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.

To VEIL, vāle, *v. n.* To cover with a veil or anything which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vāle, *s.* A cover to conceal the face, a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vāne, *s.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation

Veined, vānd, *a.* Full of veins; streaked.

Veiny, vā'nē, *a.* Full of veins; variegated.

Velleity, vel-lē'e-tē, *s.* The lowest degree of desire.

To **Vellicate**, vĕl'lē-kāte, *v. a.* To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

Vellication, vel-lē-kā'shŭn, *s.* Twitching, stimulation.

Vellum, vĕl'lŭm, *s.* The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

Velocity, vē-lŏs'e-tē, *s.* Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

Velvet, vĕl'vĭt, *s.* Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Velvet, vĕl'vĭt, *a.* Made of velvet; soft.

Velvetless, vĕl'vĭt-lĕs, *a.* A stuff in imitation of velvet.

Velure, vĕ-lūre', *s.* Velvet. An old word.

Venal, vē'nal, *a.* Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

Venality, vē-nal'e-tē, *s.* Mercenariness, prostitution.

Venatick, vē-nat'ĭk, *a.* Used in hunting.

Venation, vē-nā'shŭn, *s.* The act or practice of hunting.

To **Vend**, vĕnd, *v. a.* To sell, to offer to sale.

Vendee, vĕn-dēē', *s.* One to whom anything is sold.

Vender, vĕnd'ŭr, *s.* A seller.

Vendible, vĕnd'ē-bl, *a.* Saleable, marketable.

Vendibleness, vĕnd'ē-bl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being saleable.

Venditation, vĕn-dē-tā'shŭn, *s.* Boastful display.

Vendition, vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn, *s.* Sale, the act of selling.

To **Venee**, vē nēē', *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

Venefice, vĕn'ē-fĭs, *s.* The practice of poisoning.

Venificial, vĕn-ē-fĭsh'ăl, *a.* Acting by poison, bewitching.

Venificiously, vĕn-ē-fĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* By poison.

Venemous, vĕn'ē-mŭs, *a.* Poisonous.

To **Venenate**, vĕn'e-nate, *v. a.* To poison, to infect with poison.

Venenation, vĕn-ē-nā'shŭn, *s.* Poison, venom.

Venene, vē-nēnē', *a.* Poisonous, venenose, vĕn-ē-nōse', *a.* nomous.

Venerability, vĕn'ĕr-ă-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* State or quality of being venerable.

Venerable, vĕn'ĕr-ă-bl, *a.* To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

Venerably, vĕn'ĕr-ă-blē, *ad.* In a manner that excites reverence.

To **Venerate**, vĕn'ĕr-āte, *v. a.* To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

Veneration, vĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Reverent regard, awful respect.

Venerator, vĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr, *s.* Reverencer.

Venereal, vē-nē'rē-ăl, *a.* Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists.

Venereous, vē-nē'rē ŭs, *a.* Libidinous, lustful.

Venery, vĕn'ĕr-ē, *s.* The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes. [use.

Veney, vē nē, *s.* A bout, a turn. Out of

Venesection, vē-nē-sĕk'shŭn, *s.* Blood letting, the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. [punish.

To **Venge**, vĕnje, *v. a.* To avenge, to

Vengeance, vĕn'jănse, *s.* Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language; To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a vengeance, emphatically What?

Vengeful, vĕnje'fŭl, *a.* Vindictive, revengeful.

Venable, vē'nē ă-bl, *a.* Pardonable.

Venial, vē'nē ăl, *a.* susceptive of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

Venialness, vē'nē ăl-nĕs, *s.* State of being excusable.

Venison, vĕn'zn, *or* vĕn'ē-zn, *s.* Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

Venom, vĕn'ŭm, *s.* Poison.

Venomous, vĕn'ŭm ŭs, *a.* Poisonous, malignant, mischievous.

Venomously, vĕn'ŭm ŭs lē, *ad.* Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

Venomousness, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Poisonousness, malignity.

Vent, vĕnt, *s.* A small aperture, a hole; a spiracle, passage out from secrecy to public notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

To **Vent**, vĕnt, *v. a.* To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

Ventage, vĕn'tĭdje, *s.* One of the small holes of a flute.

Venter, vĕn'tŭr, *s.* Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

Ventiduct, vĕn'te-dŭkt, *s.* A passage for the wind.

To **Ventilate**, vĕn'tē-lāte, *v. a.* To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

Ventilation, vĕn-tē-lā'shŭn, *s.* The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

Ventilator, vĕn-tē-lā'tŭr, *s.* An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

Ventosity, vĕn-tŏs'e-tē, *s.* Windiness.

Ventricle, vĕn'trē-kl, *s.* The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Ventriloquism, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwĭzm, *s.* The act of speaking as if from the belly.

Ventriloquist, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwĭst, *s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

Ventriloquous, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwŭs, *a.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.

VENTRILOQUY, vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwē, *s.* Speaking inwardly as from the belly.

VENTURE, vĕn'tshūre, *s.* A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without anything more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tshūre, *v. n.* To dare; to run hazard; To venture at, to venture on or upon, to engage in, to make attempt without any security of success.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tshūre, *v. a.* To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vĕn'tshūr-ŭr, *s.* He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vĕn'tshūr-ŭs, *a.* Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vĕn'tshūr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vĕn'tshūr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vĕ-rās'ĕ-tē, *s.* Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vĕ-rā'shŭs, *a.* Observant of truth.

VERB, vĕrb. *s.* A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vĕr'bāl, *a.* Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word: A verbal noun is a noun used as a verb.

To VERBALIZE, vĕr'bāl-īze, *v. n.* To use many words, to protract a discourse.

VERBALITY, vĕr-bāl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vĕr'bāl-ē, *ad.* In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vĕr-bā'tĭm, *ad.* Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vĕr'bĕr-āte, *v. a.* To beat, to strike.

VERBERATION, vĕr-bĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vĕr-bōse', *a.* Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vĕr-bŏs'ĕ-tē, *s.* Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANCY, vĕr'dăn-sē, *s.* Greenness.

VERDANT, vĕr'dănt, *a.* Green.

VERDERER, vĕr'dĕr-ŭr, *s.* An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vĕr'dĭkt, *s.* The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vĕr'dĕ-grēs, *s.* The rust of brass. [palest green.

VERDITER, vĕr'dĕ-tĕr, *s.* The faintest and

VERDURE, vĕr'jūre, *s.* Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vĕr'jū-rŭs, *a.* Green, covered with green. [ful.

VERECUND, vĕr'ĕ-kŭnd, *a.* Modest, bash-

VERGE, vĕrje, *s.* A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in Law, verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. [downward.

To VERGE, vĕrje, *v. n.* To tend, to bend

VERGER, vĕr'jŭr, *s.* He who carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vĕ-rĭd'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vĕr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Confirmation by argument, evidence.

VERIFIABLE, vĕr'ĕ-fī-ă-bl, *a.* That may be verified.

To VERIFY, vĕr'ĕ-fī, *v. a.* To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vĕr'ĕ-lē, *ad.* In truth, certainly; with great confidence. [ble, likely.

VERISIMILAR, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm'ĕ-lŭr, *a.* Proba-

VERISIMILITUDE, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'ĕ-tūde, *s.* Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth. [able to fact.

VERITABLE, vĕr'ĕ-tā-bl, *a.* True, agree-

VERITY, vĕr'ĕ-tē, *s.* Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vĕr'jūs, *s.* Acid liquor expressed from crab apples.

VERMICELLI, vĕr-mē-tshĕl'ē, *s.* A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lăr, *a.* Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

To VERMICULATE. vĕr-mĭk'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vĕr-mĭk-ū-lā'shŭn, *s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another. [grub.

VERMICULE, vĕr'mē-kūle, *s.* A little

VERMICULOUS, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lŭs, *a.* Full of grubs. [shape of a worm.

VERMIFORM, vĕr'mē-fōrm, *a.* Having the

VERMIFUGE, vĕr'mē-fūje, *s.* Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vĕr'mĭl, } *s.* The cochi-

VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn, } neal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn, *v. a.* To dye red.

VERMIN, vĕr'mĭn, *s.* Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vĕr'mĭn-ŭs, *a.* Tending to vermin, disposed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vĕr-mĭp'pā-rŭs, *a.* Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vĕr-năk'ū-lăr, *a.* Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vĕr'năl, *a.* Belonging to the spring. [the spring.

VERNANT, vĕr'nănt, *s.* Flourishing as in

Versability, vĕr-sȧ-bĭl'-tè, *s.* Aptness
Versableness, vĕr'sȧ-bl-nĕs, } to be turned or wound any way.
Versal, vĕr'sȧl, *a.* A cant word for Universal; total, whole
Versatile, vĕr'sȧ-tĭl, *a.* That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.
Versatileness, vĕr'sȧ-tĭl-nĕs, } *s.* The
Versatility, vĕr-sȧ-tĭl'-tè, } quality of being versatile
Verse, vĕrse, *s.* A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.
To be Versed, vĕrst, *v. n.* To be skilled in, to be acquainted with. [in verse.
Verseman, vĕrs'măn, *s.* A poet, a writer
Versification, vĕr-sè-fĭ-kȧ'shŭn, *s.* The art or practice of making verses.
Versificator, vĕr-sè-fè-kȧ'tŭr, } *s.* A
Versifier, vĕr'sè-fi-ŭr, } versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. [verses
To Versify, vĕr'sè-fi, *v. n.* To make
To Versify, vĕr'sè-fi, *v. a.* To relate in verse.
Version, vĕr'shŭn, *s.* Change, transformation; change of direction; translation, the act of translating.
Vert, vĕrt, *s.* Everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.
Vertebral, vĕr'tè-brȧl, *a.* Relating to the joints of the spine. [back.
Vertebre, vĕr'tè-bŭr, *s.* A joint of the
Vertex, vĕr'tĕks, *s.* Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.
Vertical, vĕr'tè-kȧl, *a.* Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
Verticality, vĕr-tè-kȧl'-tè, *s.* The state of being in the zenith. [ith.
Vertically, vĕr'tè-kȧl-è, *ad.* In the zen-
Verticalness, vĕr'tè-kȧl-nĕs, *s.* The state of being vertical.
Verticity, vĕr-tĭs'è-tè, *s.* The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.
Vertiginous, vĕr-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Turning round, rotary; giddy.
Vertigo, vĕr-ti'gō, vĕr-tē'gō, *or* vĕr'tè-gō, *s.* A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.
Vervain, }
Vervine, } vĕr'vĭn, *s.* A plant.
Very, vĕr'è, *a.* True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, to note things emphatically, or eminently; same.
Very, vĕr'è, *ad.* In a great degree, in an eminent degree.
To Vesicate, vĕs'sè-kȧte, *v. a.* To blister.
Vesication, vĕs-è-kȧ'shŭn, *s.* Blistering, separation of the cuticle.
Vesicatory, vè-sĭk'ȧ-tŭr-è, *s.* A blistering medicine.
Vesicle, vĕs'è-kl, *s.* A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
Vesicular, vè-sĭk'ù-lăr, *a.* Hollow, full of small interstices.
Vesper, vĕs'pŭr, *s.* The evening star, the evening
Vespers, vĕs'pŭrz, *s.* The evening service.
Vespertine, vĕs'pŭr-tĭne, *a.* Happening or coming in the evening.
Vessel, vĕs'sl, *s.* Anything in which liquids or other things are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water, any capacity, anything containing.
Vest, vĕst, *s.* An outer garment.
To Vest, vĕst, *v. a.* To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possession of, to invest with, to place in possession.
Vestal, vĕs'tȧl, *s.* A pure virgin. [ity.
Vestal, vĕs'tȧl, *a.* Denoting pure virgin-
Vestibule, vĕs'tè-bûle, *s.* The porch or first entrance of a house.
Vestige, vĕs'tĭdje, *s.* Footstep, mark left behind in passing. [dress.
Vestment, vĕst'mĕnt, *s.* Garment, part of
Vestry, vĕs'trè, *s.* A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
Vesture, vĕs'tshûre, *s.* Garment, robe; dress, habit, external form.
Vetch, vĕtsh, *s.* A plant.
Vetchy, vĕtsh'è, *a.* Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.
Veteran, vĕt'ŭr-ăn, *s.* An old soldier, a man long practised.
Veteran, vĕt'ŭr-ăn, *a.* Long practised in war, long experienced.
Veterinary, vĕt'ĕr-è-nȧ-rè, *a.* Belonging to cattle, particularly horses; from the Latin *veterinarius*, a farrier, or horse-doctor.
To Vex, vĕks, *v. a.* To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.
Vexation, vĕk-sȧ'shŭn, *s.* The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.
Vexatious, vĕk-sȧ'shŭs, *a.* Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness, teasing, slightly troublesome.
Vexatiously, vĕk-sȧ'shŭs-lè, *ad.* Troublesomely, uneasily.
Vexatiousness, vĕk-sȧ'shŭs-nĕs, *s.* Troublesomeness, uneasiness.
Vexer, vĕks'ŭr, *s.* He who vexes.
Vexingly, vĕks'ĭng-lè, *ad.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb.
Ugelly, ŭg'lè-lè, *ad.* Filthily, with deformity.

Ugliness, ŭg'lè-nĕs, *s.* Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

Ugly, ŭg'lè, *a.* Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

Vial, vī'ŭl, *s* A small bottle.

Viand, vī'ŭnd, *s.* Food, meat dressed.

Viaticum, vī-ăt'ē-kŭm, *s.* Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To Vibrate, vī'brāte, *v. a.* To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To Vibrate, vī'brāte, *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

Vibration, vī-brā'shŭn, *s.* The act of moving, or being moved, with quick reciprocations, or returns

Vibrative, vī'brā-tĭv, *a.* That vibrates.

Vibratory, vī'brā-tŭr-è, *s.* Vibrating continually.

Vibratory, vī'brā-tŭr-è, *a.* Vibrating, causing to vibrate.

Vicar, vĭk'ŭr, *s.* The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another, a substitute. [a vicar.

Vicarage, vĭk'ŭr-ĭdje, *s.* The benefice of

Vicarial, vī-kā'rè-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a vicar.

Vicarious, vī-kā'rè-ŭs, *a.* Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

Vicariously, vī-kā'rè-ŭs-lè, *ad.* In the place of another. [vicar.

Vicarship, vĭk'ŭr-shĭp, *s.* The office of a

Vice, vīse, *s.* The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool, or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp.

Vice, vīse, *s.* This word is the ablative case of the Latin word *vicis*, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour or who has the second rank in command; as, a Viceroy, a Vicechancellor.

To Vice, vīse, *v. a.* To draw. Obsolete.

Viceadmiral, vīse-ăd'mè-răl, *s.* The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

Viceadmiralty, vīse-ăd'mè-răl-tè, *s.* The office of a viceadmiral.

Viceagent, vīse-ā'jĕnt, *s.* One who acts in the place of another.

Vicechancellor, vīse-tshăn'sĕl-lŭr, *s.* The second magistrate of the universities.

Viced, vīst, *a.* Vicious, corrupt.

Vicegerent, vīse-jè'rĕnt, *s.* A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour.

Vicegerency, vīse jè'rĕn-sè, *s.* The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

Viceroy, vīse'rŏi, *s.* He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Viceroyalty, vīse-rŏi'ăl-tè, *s.* Dignity of a viceroy.

Viceroyship, vīse'rŏi-shĭp, *s.* Office of a viceroy.

Vicinity, vè-sĭn'ē-tè, *or* vī-sĭn'ē-tè, *s.* Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.

Vicinage, vĭs'ĭn-ĭdje, *s.* Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

Vicinal, vĭs'ē-năl, } *a.* Near, neighbour-
Vicine, vĭs'ĭne, } ing.

Vicious, vĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.—*See* Vitious.

Viciously, vĭsh'ŭs-lè, *ad.* Corruptly, sinfully.

Viciousness, vĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Corruptness.

Vicissitude, vè-sĭs'ē-tūde, *or* vī-sĭs'ē-tūde, *s.* Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.

Victim, vĭk'tĭm, *s.* A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

Victor, vĭk'tŭr, *s.* Conqueror, vanquisher, he who gains the advantage in any contest.

Victorious, vĭk-tō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Conquering, having obtained conquest, superiour in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

Victoriously, vĭk-tō'rè-ŭs lè, *ad.* With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.

Victoriousness, vĭk-tō'rè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state or quality of being victorious.

Victory, vĭk'tŭr-è, *s.* Conquest, success in contest, triumph. [quers.

Victress, vĭk'trĕs, *s.* A female that con-

Victual, vĭt'tl, } *s.* Provision of food,
Victuals, vĭt'tlz, } stores for the support of life, meat.

To Victual, vĭt'tl, *v. a.* To store with provision for food.

Victualler, vĭt'tl-ŭr, *s.* One who provides victuals.

Videlicet, vè-dē'lè-sĕt, *ad.* To wit, that is; generally written Viz.

To Vie, vī, *v. a.* To show or practise in competition.

To Vie, vī, *v. n.* To contest, to contend.

To View, vū, *v. a.* To survey, to look on; by way of examination, to see, to perceive by the eye.

View, vū, *s.* Prospect, sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show, display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest, intention, design.

Viewless, vū'lĕs, *a.* Unseen.

Vigil, vĭd'jĭl, *s.* Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest, a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday, watch, forbearance of sleep.

Vigilance, vĭ'jĭl-ănse, *s.* Forbearance
Vigilancy, vĭ'jĭl-ăn-sē, *s.* [of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care, guard, watch
Vigilant, vĭ'jĭl-ănt, *a.* Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive
Vigilantly, vĭ'jĭl-ănt-lē, *ad.* Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly
Vignette, vĭn'yĕt, *s.* Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject
Vigorous, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs, *a.* Lively, not weakened, full of strength and life
Vigorously, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With force, forcibly. [strength.
Vigorousness, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Force,
Vigour, vĭg'ŭr, *s.* Force, strength, mental force, intellectual ability, energy, efficacy
Vile, vīle, *a.* Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable, morally impure, wicked. [cheaply.
Vilely, vīle'lē, *ad.* Basely, meanly,
Vileness, vīle'nĕs, *s.* Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness
Vilification, vĭl-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of vilifying.
To **Vilify**, vĭl'ĭ-fī, *v. a.* To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.
Villa, vĭl'lă, *s.* A country seat.
Village, vĭl'lĭdje, *s.* A small collection of houses, less than a town.
Villager, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr, *s.* An inhabitant of a village. [villages.
Villagery, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr-ē, *s.* District of
Villain, vĭl'lĭn, *s.* One who held by a base tenure, a wicked wretch
Villainage, vĭl'lăn-ĭdje, *s.* The state of a villain, base servitude, baseness, infamy. [base, to degrade
To **Villanize**, vĭl'lăn-īze, *v. a.* To de-
Villanous, vĭl'lăn-ŭs, *a.* Base, vile, wicked; sorry [ly, basely.
Villanously, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Wicked-
Villanousness, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Baseness, wickedness.
Villany, vĭl'lăn-ē, *s.* Wickedness, baseness, depravity, a wicked action, a crime. [villages.
Villatick, vĭl-lăt'ĭk, *a.* Belonging to
Villi, vĭl'lī, *s.* In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.
Villous, vĭl'lŭs, *a.* Shaggy, rough.
Vimintous, vĭ-mĭn'tē-ŭs, *or* vī-mĭn'tē-ŭs, *a.* Made of twigs. [to grapes.
Vinaceous, vī-nā'shŭs, *a.* Of or belonging
Vincible, vĭn'sĕ-bl, *a.* Conquerable, superable. [to be overcome.
Vincibleness, vĭn'sĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Liableness
Vindemial, vĭn-dē'mē-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.
To **Vindicate**, vĭn'dĕ-kāte, *v. a.* To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy, to clear, to protect
Vindication, vĭn-dĕ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Defence, assertion, justification.
Vindicative, vĭn'dĕ-kă-tĭv, *a.* Revengeful, given to revenge.
Vindicator, vĭn'dĕ-kā-tŭr, *s.* One who vindicates, an assertor.
Vindicatory, vĭn'dĕ-kă-tŭr-ē, *a.* Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defensory, justificatory.
Vindictive, vĭn-dĭk'tĭv, *a.* Given to revenge, revengeful.
Vindictively, vĭn-dĭk'tĭv-lē, *ad.* Revengefully.
Vindictiveness, vĭn-dĭk'tĭv-nĕs, *s.* A revengeful temper. [grape.
Vine, vīne, *s.* The plant that bears the
Vinegar, vĭn'nē-gŭr, *s.* Wine grown sour; anything really or metaphorically sour. [with vines.
Vineyard, vĭn'yĕrd, *s.* A ground planted
Vinous, vī'nŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.
Vintage, vĭn'tĭdje, *s.* The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.
Vintager, vĭn'tă-jŭr, *s.* He who gathers the vintage.
Vintner, vĭnt'nŭr, *s.* One who sells wine
Viol, vī'ŭl, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick. [violated or hurt.
Violable, vī'ŏ-lă-bl, *a.* Such as may be
To **Violate**, vī'ŏ-lāte, *v. a.* To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break anything venerable; to injure by irreverence, to ravish, to deflower.
Violation, vī-ŏ-lā'shŭn, *s.* Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.
Violator, vī'ŏ-lā-tŭr, *s.* One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.
Violence, vī'ŏ-lĕnse, *s.* Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder, outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.
Violent, vī'ŏ-lĕnt, *a.* Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailant, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.
Violently, vī'ŏ-lĕnt-lē, *ad.* With force, forcibly, vehemently.
Violet, vī'ŏ-lĕt, *s.* A flower.
Violin, vī-ŏ-lĭn', *s.* A fiddle, a stringed instrument of musick. [violin.
Violinist, vī-ŏ-lĭn'ĭst, *s.* A player on the
Violist, vī'ŏ-lĭst, *s.* A player on the viol.
Violoncello, vē-ŏ-lŏn-tshĕl'ō, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick.
Viper, vī'pŭr, *s.* A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; anything mischievous.

VIPERINE, vī'pŭr-īne, *a.* Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vī'pŭr-ŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vē-rä'gō, *or* vī-rā'gō, *s.* A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man; an impudent turbulent woman.

VIRELAY, vĭr'ē-lā, *s.* A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, vī'rĕnt, *a.* Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vĕrje, *s.* A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vĕr'jĭn, *s.* A maid, a woman unacquainted with man; a woman not a mother; anything untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, vĕr'jĭn, *a.* Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vĕr'jĭn-ăl, *a.* Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vĕr'jĭn-ăl, *s.* More usually *Virginals.* A musical instrument so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vĕr-jĭn'ē-tē, *s.* Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRIDITY, vē-rĭd'dē-tē, *s.* Greenness.

VIRILE, vĭ'rĭl, *a.* Belonging to a man.

VIRILITY, vĭ-rĭl'ē-tē, *or* vē-rĭl'ē-tē, *s.* Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTU, vĕr-tōō', *s.* A taste for the elegant arts; and curiosities of nature.

VIRTUAL, vĕr'tshŭ-ăl, *a.* Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

VIRTUALITY, vĕr-tshŭ-ăl'ē-tē, *s.* Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vĕr'tshŭ-ăl-ē, *ad.* In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vĕr'tshū, *s.* Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency, efficacy, bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vĕr'tshū-lĕs, *a.* Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vĕr-tōō-ō'sō, *s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. The plural of this word is written *virtuosi*, and pronounced *virtoo-osé.*

VIRTUOUS, vĕr'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Morally good; chaste, done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vĕr'tshŭ-ŭs-lē, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vĕr'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vĭr'ŭ-lĕnse, } *s.* Mental poi-
VIRULENCY, vĭr'ŭ-lĕn-sē, } son, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.

VIRULENT, vĭr'ŭ-lĕnt, *a.* Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vĭr'ŭ lĕnt-lē, *ad.* Malignantly, with bitterness.

VISAGE, vĭz'ĭdje, *s.* Face, countenance, look.

VISAGED, vĭz'ĭjd, *a.* Having a face or visage

To VISCERATE, vĭs'sē-rāte, *v. a.* To em bowel, to exenterate.

VISCID, vĭs'sĭd, *a.* Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vē-sĭd'ē-tē, *s.* Glutinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vĭs-kŏs'ē-tē, *s.* Glutinousness, tenacity, a glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, vī'kŏŭnt, *s.* A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vī'kŏŭnt-ĕs, *s.* The lady of a viscount.

VISCOUS, vĭs'kŭs, *a.* Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.

VISIBLE, vĭz'ē-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.

VISIBLENESS, vĭz-ē bl-nĕs, *s.* State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, vĭz'ē-blē, *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĭzh'ŭn, *s.* Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē, *a.* Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē, *s.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

To VISIT, vĭz'ĭt, *v. a.* To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to survey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vĭz'ĭt, *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VISIT, vĭz'ĭt, *s.* The act of going to see another.

VISITABLE, vĭz'ē-tă-bl, *a.* Liable to be visited.

VISITANT, vĭz'ē-tănt, *s.* One who goes to see another.

VISITATION, vĭz-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act of visiting; objects of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, vĭz-ē-tā-tō'rē-ăl, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visiter.

VISITER, vĭz'ĭt-ŭr, *s.* One who comes to another; an occasional judge.

VISIVE, vī'sĭv, *a.* Formed in the act of seeing.

VISOR, vĭz'ŭr, *s.* A mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, vĭz'ŭrd, *a.* Masked.

Vista, vĭs'tâ. *s.* View, prospect through an avenue.

Visual, vĭz'yû-ăl, *a.* Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.

Vital, vī'tăl, *a.* Containing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

Vitality, vī-tăl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Power of subsisting in life.

Vitally, vī'tăl-ē, *ad.* In such a manner as to give life.

Vitals, vī'tălz, *s.* Parts essential to life.

To **Vitiate**, vĭsh'ē-āte, *v. a.* To deprive, to spoil, to make less pure.

Vitiation, vĭsh-ē-ā'shŭn, *s.* Depravation, corruption.

Vitious, vĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Corrupted, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities.

Vitiously, vĭsh'ŭs-lē, *ad.* Not virtuously, corruptly.

Vitiousness, vĭsh'ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Corruptness, state of being vitious.

Vitreous, vĭt'trē-ŭs, *a.* Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

Vitreousness, vĭt'trē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Resemblance of glass.

Vitrificable, vē-trĭf'fĭ-kâ-bl, *a.* Convertible into glass.

To **Vitrificate**, vē-trĭf'fĭ-kāte, *v. a.* To change into glass.

Vitrification, vĭt-trē-fĭ-kā'shŭn, *s.* Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

To **Vitrify**, vĭt'trē-fī, *v. a.* To change into glass.

To **Vitrify**, vĭt'trē-fī, *v. n.* To become glass.

Vitriol, vĭt'trĭ-ŭl, *s.* Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the sulphuric acid.

Vitriolate, vĭt'trē-ō-lāte, } *a.* Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.
Vitriolated, vĭt'trē-ō-lā-tĕd, }

Vitriolick, vĭt-trē-ŏl'ĭk, *a.* Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

Vitriolous, vē-trī'ō-lŭs, } *a.* Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

Vituline, vĭt'tshŭ-line, *a.* Belonging to a calf.

Vituperable, vē-tū'pĕr-â-bl, *or* vī-tū'pĕr-â-bl, *a.* Blameworthy.

To **Vituperate**, vē-tū'pĕr-āte, *or* vī-tū'pĕr-āte, *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

Vituperation, vē-tū-pĕr-â'shŭn, *or* vī-tū-pĕr-â'shŭn, *s.* Blame, censure.

Vituperative, vē-tū'pĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* Belonging to blame, conveying censure, abusive.

Vivacious, vē-vâ'shŭs, *or* vī-vâ'shŭs, *a.* Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.

Vivaciousness, vē-vâ'shŭs-nĕs, *or* vī-vâ'shŭs-nĕs, } *s.*
Vivacity, vē-vâs'ĕ-tē, *or* vī-vâs'ĕ-tē, } Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length of life; power of living.

Vivid, vĭv'ĭd, *a.* Lively, quick, striking, sprightly, active.

Vividly, vĭv'ĭd-lē, *ad.* With life, with quickness, with strength.

Vividness, vĭv'ĭd-nĕs, *s.* Life, vigour, quickness.

To **Vivificate**, vī-vĭf'fĭ-kāte, *v. a.* To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

Vivification, vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn, *s.* The act of giving life.

Vivificative, vī-vĭf'fĭ-kā-tĭv, *a.* Able to animate.

Vivifick, vī-vĭf'ĭk, *a.* Giving life, making alive.

To **Vivify**, vĭv'ĭ-fī, *v. a.* To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

Viviparous, vī-vĭp'pā-rŭs, *a.* Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

Vixen, vĭk'sn, *s.* The name of a fox cub, and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a fox; a froward quarrelsome person.

Vixenly, vĭk'sn-lē, *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.

Vizard, vĭz'ŭrd, *s.* A mask used for disguise.

Vizier, vĭz'yère, *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

Ulcer, ŭl'sŭr, *s.* A sore of continuance, not a new wound.

To **Ulcerate**, ŭl'sŭr-āte, *v. a.* To disease with sores.

Ulceration, ŭl-sŭr-â'shŭn, *s.* The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.

Ulcered, ŭl'sŭrd, *a.* Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Ulcerous, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs, *a.* Afflicted with sores.

Ulcerousness, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being ulcerous.

Uliginous, ū-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs, *a.* Slimy, muddy.

Ultimate, ŭl'tē-mât, *a.* Intended in the last resort.

Ultimately, ŭl'tē-mât-lē, *ad.* In the last consequence.

Ultimatum, ŭl-tē-mâ'tŭm, *s.* Ultimation; a final proposal.

Ultimity, ŭl-tĭm'ĕ-tē, *s.* The last stage, the last consequence.

Ultramarine, ŭl-trâ-mâ-rēēn', *s.* One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

Ultramarine, ŭl-trâ-mâ-rēēn', *a.* Being beyond the sea, foreign.

Ultramontane, ŭl-trâ-mŏn'tâne, *a.* Being beyond the mountains.

Ultramundane, ŭl-trâ-mŭn'dâne, *a.* Being beyond the world.

Umbel, ŭm'bĕl, *s.* In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

Umbellated, ŭm'bĕl-lā-tĕd, *a.* In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs, *a.* Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.

UMBER, ŭm'bŭr, *s.* A colour; a fish. The umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ŭm'bŭrd, *a.* Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ŭm-bĭl'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ŭm'blz, *s.* A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ŭm'bò, *s.* The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ŭm'brĭdje, *s.* Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ŭm-brā'jè-ŭs, *a.* Shady, yielding shade. [Shadiness.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ŭm-brā'jè-ŭs-nĕs, *s.*

UMBRATILE, ŭm'brā-tĭl, *a.* Being in the shade.

UMBREL, ŭm'brĕl, } *s.* A screen used

UMBRELLA, ŭm-brĕl'lā, } in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ŭm-brŏs'ĕ-tè, *s.* Shadiness, exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ŭm'pè-rĭdje, *s.* Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, ŭm'pire, *s.* An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

UMPIRE, ŭm'pire, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire, to arbitrate, to settle.

UN, ŭn. A negative particle much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED, ŭn-ă-bâsht', *a.* Not shamed, not confused by modesty.

UNABATED, ŭn-ă-bā'tĕd, *a.* Undiminished.

UNABLE, ŭn-ā'bl, *a.* Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHABLE, ŭn-ă-bŏl'lĭsh-ă-bl, *a.* That may not be abolished.

UNABOLISHED, ŭn-ă-bŏl'lĭsht, *a.* Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCENTED, ŭn-ăk-sĕn'tĕd, *a.* Not accented.

UNACCEPTABLE, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl, *a.* Not pleasing, not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of not pleasing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ŭn-ăk-sĕs'sè-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'mò-dā-tĕd, *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ŭn-ăk-kŭm'pă-nĭd, *a.* Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'plĭsht, *a.* Unfinished, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'tă-bl, *a.* Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled. [Strangely.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'tă-blè, *ad.*

UNACCURATE, ŭn-ăk'kŭ-rât, *a.* Not exact, properly *Inaccurate.*

UNACCUSTOMED, ŭn-ăk-kŭs'tŭmd, *a.* Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ŭn-ăk-nŏl'lĭdjd, *a.* Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ŭn-ăk-kwân'tânse, *s.* Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ŭn-ăk-kwân'tĕd, *a.* Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ŭn-ăk'tĭv, *a.* Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy: more properly *Inactive.*

UNADMIRED, ŭn-ăd-mĭrd', *a.* Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ŭn-ă-dòrd', *a.* Not worshipped.

UNADVISABLE, ŭn-ăd-vī'zā-bl, *a.* Not prudent; not to be advised.

UNADVISED, ŭn-ăd-vīzd', *a.* Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

UNADULTERATED, ŭn-ă-dŭl'tŭr-ā-tĕd, *a.* Genuine; not counterfeit; having no base mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĕd, *a.* Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation; open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid examination of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĭng, *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFECTIONATE, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'shŭn-ăte, *a.* Wanting affection.

UNAIDED, ŭn-ā'dĕd, *a* Not assisted, not helped.

UNALARMED. ŭn-ă-lârmd', *a.* Not disturbed.

UNALIENABLE, ŭn-āle'yĕn-ă-bl, *a.* Not alienable, not transferable.

UNALLIED, ŭn-ăl-līd', *a.* Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, ŭn-ăl'tŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Incapable of being altered.

UNAMBIGUOUS, ŭn-ăm-bĭg'ŭ-ŭs, *a.* Clear, not to be mistaken.

UNAMUSED, ŭn-ă-mūzd, *a.* Wanting amusement; without amusement.

UNANIMOUS, yū-năn'ĕ-mŭs, *a.* Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ŭn-ă-nŏĭn'tĕd, *a.* Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ŭn-ân'sŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ŭn-ân'sŭrd, *a.* Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ŭn-ăp-păld', *a.* Not daunted, not impressed by fear.

UNAPPEALABLE, ŭn-ăp-pēle'ă-bl, *a.* Not admitting appeal.

UNAPPEASABLE, ŭn-ăp-pē'zā-bl, *a.* Not to be pacified, implacable.

tube, tŭb, bŭll. . . .ŏil. . . .pŏund. . . .*th*in, THIS.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ŭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv, *a.* Not intelligent, not ready of conception, not suspecting.

UNAPPROACHABLE, ŭn-ăp-prōtsh'ă-bl, *a.* That may not be approached.

UNAPPROACHED, ŭn-ăp-prōtsh'ĕd, *a.* Inaccessible.

UNAPPROPRIATED, ŭn-ăp-prō'prē-ā-tĕd, *a.* Having no particular application.

UNAPPROVED, ŭn-ăp-prōōvd', *a.* Not approved.

UNAPT, ŭn-ăpt', *a.* Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense, unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ŭn-ăpt'nĕs *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

UNARGUED, ŭn-ăr'gūde, *a.* Not disputed; not censured.

UNARMED, ŭn-ărmd', *a.* Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ŭn-ărt'fŭl, *a.* Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.

UNASKED, ŭn-ăskt', *a.* Not sought by solicitation. [tious.

UNASPIRING, ŭn-ăs-pī'rĭng, *a.* Not ambi-

UNASSAILED, ŭn-ăs-sāld', *a.* Not attacked, not assaulted.

UNASSISTED, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĕd, *a.* Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĭng, *a.* Giving no help. [not to be trusted.

UNASSURED, ŭn-ăsh ŭrd', *a.* Not confident;

UNATTAINABLE, ŭn-ăt-tā'nā-bl, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ŭn ăt-tā'nā-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕmpt'ĕd, *a.* Untried, not essayed.

UNATTENDED, ŭn-ăt-tĕn'dĕd, *a.* Having no retinue or attendants.

UNATTESTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕst'ĭd, *a.* Without witness; wanting attestation.

UNAUTHENTICK, ŭn ăw*th*ĕn'tĭk, *a.* Not authentick; not genuine; not warranted.

UNAUTHORISED, ŭn-ăw'*th*ŭr-īzd, *a.* Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.

UNAVAILABLE, ŭn-ă-vā'lă-bl, *a.* Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, ŭn-ă-vā'lĭng, *a.* Useless, vain.

UNAVENGED, ŭn-ă-vĕnjd', *a.* Unrevenged.

UNAVOIDABLE, ŭn-ă-vōĭd'ă-bl, *a.* Inevitable, not to be shunned.

UNAVOIDED, ŭn-ă-vōĭd'ĕd, *a.* Inevitable.

UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wāre', *a.* Without thought; inattentive.

UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wāre', } *ad.* Without pre-
UNAWARES, ŭn-ă-wārz', } vious meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly. [fear or reverence.

UNAWED, ŭn-ăwd', *a.* Unrestrained by

UNBACKED, ŭn-băkt', *a.* Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To UNBAR, ŭn-bär', *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ŭn-bär'bd', *a.* Not shaven.

UNBATTERED, ŭn-băt'tŭrd, *a.* Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ŭn-bē'tn, *a.* Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ŭn-bē-kŭm'ĭng, *a.* Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.

To UNBED, ŭn-bĕd', *v. a.* To raise from a bed. [ing friends, without friends.

UNBEFRIENDED, ŭn-bē-frĕnd'ĭd, *a.* Want-

UNBEFITTING, ŭn-bē-fĭt'tĭng, *a.* Not becoming, not suitable.

UNBEGOT, ŭn-bē-gŏt', } *a.* Eternal,
UNBEGOTTEN, ŭn-bē-gŏt'tn, } without generation; not yet generated.

UNBELIEF, ŭn-bē-lēēf', *s.* Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIEVE, ŭn-bē-lēēv', *v. a.* To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.

UNBELIEVER, ŭn-bē-lēēv'ŭr, *s.* An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.

UNBENDING, ŭn-bĕn'dĭng, *a.* Not suffering flexure; not yielding; devoted to relaxation.

UNBESPOKEN, ŭn-bē-spō'kn, *a.* Not ordered beforehand.

UNBENEVOLENT, ŭn-bē-nĕv'vō-lĕnt, *a.* Not kind, not charitable.

UNBENEFICED, ŭn-bĕn'nē-fĭst, *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENIGHTED, ŭn-bē-nīte-ĕd, *a.* Never visited by darkness. [malevolent.

UNBENIGN, ŭn-bē-nīne', *a.* Malignant,

UNBENT, ŭn-bĕnt', *a.* Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent. [coming.

UNBESEEMING, ŭn-bē-sēē'mĭng, *a.* Unbe-

UNBESOUGHT, ŭn-bē-sâwt', *a.* Not entreated. [mented.

UNBEWAILED, ŭn-bē-wāld', *a.* Not la-

To UNBIAS, ŭn-bī'ăs, *v. a.* To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.

UNBID, ŭn-bĭd', } *a.* Uninvited,
UNBIDDEN, ŭn-bĭd'dn, } uncommanded, spontaneous. [gotry.

UNBIGOTED, ŭn-bĭg'ŭt-ĕd, *a.* Free from bi-

To UNBIND, ŭn-bīnd', *v. a.* To loose, to untie.

To UNBISHOP, ŭn-bĭsh'ŭp, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ŭn-bĭt'tĕd, *a.* Unbridled, unrestrained. [able.

UNBLAMEABLE, ŭn-blā'mā-bl, *a.* Not culp-

UNBLEMISHED, ŭn-blĕm'ĭsht, *a.* Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCHED, ŭn blĕnsht', *a.* Not disgraced, not injured by any soil.

UNBLEST, ŭn-blĕst', *a.* Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
UNBLOODIED, ŭn-blŭd'ĭd, *a.* Not stained with blood.
UNBLOWN, ŭn-blōne', *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.
UNBLUNTED, ŭn-blŭnt'ĕd, *a.* Not made obtuse.
UNBLUSHING, ŭn-blŭsh'ĭng, *a.* Shameless; without blushing.
UNBODIED, ŭn-bŏd'ĭd, *a.* Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
To UNBOLT, ŭn-bōlt', *v. a.* To set open, to unbar.
UNBOLTED, ŭn-bōlt'ĕd, *a.* Coarse, gross, not refined.
UNBONNETED, ŭn-bŏn'nĕt-ĕd, *s.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.
UNBOOKISH, ŭn-bŏŏk'ĭsh, *a.* Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.
UNBORN, ŭn-bŏrn', *a.* Not yet brought into life, future.
UNBORROWED, ŭn-bŏr'rōde, *a.* Genuine, native, one's own.
UNBOTTOMED, ŭn-bŏt'tŭmd, *a.* Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.
To UNBOSOM, ŭn-bŭz'zŭm, *v. a.* To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.
UNBOUGHT, ŭn-bâwt', *a.* Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.
UNBOUND, ŭn-bŏŭnd', *a.* Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit. of *Unbind.*
UNBOUNDED, ŭn-bŏŭnd'ĕd, *a.* Unlimited, unrestrained.
UNBOUNDEDLY, ŭn-bŏŭnd'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Without bounds, without limits.
UNBOUNDEDNESS, ŭn-bŏŭnd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Exemption from limits.
UNBOWED, ŭn-bōde', *a.* Not bent.
To UNBOWEL, ŭn-bŏŭ'ĕl, *v. a.* To exenterate, to eviscerate.
To UNBRACE, ŭn-brāse', *v. a.* To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.
UNBREATHED, ŭn-brĕthd', *v. a.* Not exercised.
UNBRED, ŭn-brĕd', *a.* Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.
UNBREECHED, ŭn-brĭtsht', *a.* Having no breeches.
UNBRIBED, ŭn-brībd', *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts.
UNBRIBABLE, ŭn-brī'bâ-bl, *a.* Not to be bribed.
UNBRIDLED, ŭn-brī'dld, *a.* Licentious, not restrained.
UNBROKE, ŭn-brōke', } *a.* Not violated;
UNBROKEN, ŭn-brō'kn, } not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
UNBROTHERLIKE, ŭn-brŭth'ŭr-like, } *a.*
UNBROTHERLY, ŭn-brŭth'ŭr-lè, } Ill suiting with the character of a brother.
To UNBUCKLE, ŭn-bŭk'kl, *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
To UNBUILD, ŭn-bĭld', *v. a.* To raze, to destroy.
UNBUILT, ŭn-bĭlt', *a.* Not yet erected.
UNBURIED, ŭn-bĕr'rĭd, *a.* Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
UNBURNED, ŭn-bŭrnd', } *a.* Not con-
UNBURNT, ŭn-bŭrnt', } sumed, not wasted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.
UNBURNING, ŭn-bŭrn'ĭng, *a.* Not consuming by heat.
To UNBURTHEN, ŭn-bŭr'thĕn, *v. a.* To rid of a load; to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
UNBUSIED, ŭn-bĭz'zĭd, *a.* Not employed; idle.
To UNBUTTON, ŭn-bŭt'tn, *v. a.* To loose anything buttoned.
UNCALCINED, ŭn-kăl'sĭnd, *a.* Free from calcination.
UNCALLED, ŭn-kâwld', *a.* Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
UNCANCELLED, ŭn-kăn'sĭld, *a.* Not erased, not abrogated.
UNCANONICAL, ŭn-kă-nŏn'ĕ-kăl, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.
UNCANOPIED, ŭn-kăn'ō-pĭd, *a.* Having no canopy or covering.
UNCAPABLE, ŭn-kā'pâ-bl, *a.* Not capable, not susceptible; more properly *Incapable.*
UNCARNATE, ŭn-kâr'nāt, *a.* Not fleshly; more properly *Incarnate.*
To UNCASE, ŭn-kāse', *v. a.* To disengage from any covering; to flay.
UNCAUGHT, ŭn-kâwt', *a.* Not yet caught.
UNCAUSED, ŭn-kâwzd', *a.* Having no precedent cause.
UNCAUTIOUS, ŭn-kâw'shŭs, *a.* Not wary, heedless.
UNCEREMONIOUS, ŭn-sĕr-ĕ-mō'nè-ŭs, *a.* Not attended with ceremony; plain.
UNCERTAIN, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn, *a.* Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.
UNCERTAINTY, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn-tè, *s.* Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty, something unknown.
To UNCHAIN, ŭn-tshāne, *v. a.* To free from chains.
UNCHANGEABLE, ŭn-tshān'jâ-bl, *a.* Immutable.
UNCHANGED, ŭn-tshānjd', *a.* Not altered; not alterable.
UNCHANGEABLENESS, ŭn-tshān'jâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Immutability.
UNCHANGEABLY, ŭn-tshān'jâ-blè, *ad.* Immutably, without change.
UNCHANGING, ŭn-tshān'jĭng, *a.* Suffering no alteration.
To UNCHARGE, ŭn-tshârje', *v. a.* To retract an accusation.
UNCHARM, ŭn-tshârm', *v. a.* To release from some secret power; to disenchant.
UNCHARITABLE, ŭn-tshâr'ĕ-tâ-bl, *a.* Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
UNCHARITABLENESS, ŭn-tshâr'ĕ-tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Want of charity.
UNCHARITABLY, ŭn-tshâr'ĕ-tâ-blè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity.
UNCHARY, ŭn-tshâ'rè, *a.* Not wary, not cautious.
UNCHASTE, ŭn-tshāste', *a* Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ŭn-tshăs'tĕ-tĕ, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence.

UNCHECKED, ŭn-tshĕ'kt', *a.* Unrestrained.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ŭn-tshēr'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Melancholy, gloominess of temper.

UNCHEERY, ŭn-tshēr'ē, *a.* Dull, not enlivening

UNCHEWED, ŭn-tshūde', *a.* Not masticated

To UNCHILD, ŭn-tshild', *v. a.* To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

UNCIAL, ŭn'shăl, *a.* Belonging to letters of a larger size, anciently used in inscriptions; capital letters.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sizd, *a.* Not circumcised, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sizh'ŭn, *s.* Omission of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-skribd', *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-spĕkt, *a.* Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-stăn'shăl, *a.* Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl, *a.* Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance or complaisance. [complaisantly.

UNCIVILLY, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl-ē, *ad.* Unpolitely, not

UNCIVILIZED, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl-izd, *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.

UNCLAIMED, ŭn-klāmd, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.

UNCLARIFIED, ŭn-klăr'ĕ-fide, *a.* Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ŭn-klăsp', *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICK, ŭn-klăs'sĭk, *a.* Not classick.

UNCLE, ŭnk'kl, *s.* The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ŭn-klēne', *a.* Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, ŭn-klĕn'lē-nĕs, *s.* Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, ŭn-klĕn'lē, *a.* Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, ŭn-klĕn'nĕs, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ŭn-klĕnzd', *a.* Not cleansed.

To UNCLENCH, ŭn-klĕnsh', *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

To UNCLEW, ŭn-klū', *v. a.* To undo.

UNCLIPPED, ŭn-klĭpt', *a.* Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH, ŭn-klōthe', *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.

To UNCLOG, ŭn-klŏg', *v. a.* To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ŭn-klŏĭs'tŭr, *v. n.* To set at large.

To UNCLOSE, ŭn-klōze', *v. a.* To open.

UNCLOSED, ŭn-klōzd', *a.* Not separated by enclosures.

UNCLOSE, ŭn-klōld', *v. a.* To unveil: to clear from obscurity.

UNCLOUDED, ŭn-klŏŭ'dĕd, *a.* Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ŭn-klŏŭd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Openness, freedom from gloom. [cloud.

UNCLOUDY, ŭn-klŏŭ'dē, *a.* Free from a

To UNCLUTCH, ŭn-klŭtsh', *v. a.* To open.

To UNCOIF, ŭn-kwŏĭf', *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

To UNCOIL, ŭn-kŏĭl', *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ŭn-kŏĭnd, *a.* Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ŭn-kŏl-lĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ŭn-kŭl'lŭrd, *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ŭn-kōmd', *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMFATABLE, ŭn-kŭm-ăt'ă-bl, *a.* Inaccessible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ŭn-kŭm'lē-nĕs, *s.* Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ŭn-kŭm'lē, *a.* Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl, *a.* Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-blē, *ad.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ŭn-kŏm'măn'dĕd, *a.* Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn, *a.* Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn-nĕs, *s.* Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ŭn-kŏm-păkt', *a* Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū'nĕ-kā-tĕd, *a.* Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ŭn-kŭm'pă-nĭd, *a.* Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ŭn-kŏm-pĕld', *a.* Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, ŭn-kŏm-plē-zănt'lē, *a.* Want of complaisance.

UNCOMPLETE, ŭn-kŏm-plēte', *a.* Not finished; properly *Incomplete.*

UNCOMPLYING, ŭn-kŏm-plī'ĭng, *a.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ŭn-kŏm-pŏŭnd'ĕd, *a.* Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv, *a.* Unable to comprehend; in Shakspeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.

UNCOMPRESSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕst', *a.* Free from compression.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vȧ-bl, *a.* Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vȧ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ŭn-kŏn-sēvd', *a.* Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn', *s.* Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd', *a.* Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'nĕd-lè, *ad.* Without interest or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'nĕs, *s.* Freedom from anxiety.

UNCONCERNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'ning, *a.* Not interesting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt, *s.* The state of having no share.

UNCONCLUDENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt, } *a.* Not
UNCONCLUDING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'ding, } decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'ding-nĕs, *s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONFINED, ŭn-kŏn-fī'nd, *a.* Free from restraint; having no limits; unbounded.

UNCONFINEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-fīnd'lè, *ad.* Without limitation; without confinement.

UNCONQUERABLE, ŭn-kŏng'kŭr-ȧ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being conquered.

UNCONSENTING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕnt'ing, *a.* Not yielding.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'sĕl-lȧ-bl, *a.* Not to be advised. [merable.

UNCOUNTABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'tȧ-bl, *a.* Innu-

UNCOUNTED, ŭn-kŏŭnt'ĕd, *a.* Not numbered; not counted.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ŭn-kŏŭn'tĕr-fĭt, *a.* Genuine, not spurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ŭn-kŭp'pl, *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr'tshè-ŭs, *a.* Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ŭn-kŏrt'lè-nĕs, *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ŭn-kŏrt'lè, *a.* Inelegant of manners, uncivil. [usual.

UNCOUTH, ŭn-kŏŏth', *a.* Odd, strange, un-

To UNCREATE, ŭn-krè-ȧte', *v. a.* To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.

UNCREATED, ŭn-krè-ȧ'tĕd, *a.* Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLE, ŭn-krĕd'è-tȧ-bl, *a.* Not reputable, not in repute.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd'è-tȧ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ŭn-krŏpt', *a.* Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ŭn-krŏst', *a.* Uncancelled.

UNCROWDED, ŭn-krŏŭ'dĕd, *a.* Not straitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ŭn-krŏŭn', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCTION, ŭngk'shŭn, *s.* The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; anything softening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; anything that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ŭngk-tshŭ-ŏs'è-tè, *s.* Fatness, oiliness. [oily.

UNCTUOUS, ŭngk'tshŭ-ŭs, *a.* Fat, clammy,

UNCTUOUSNESS, ŭngk'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.

UNCULLED, ŭn-kŭld', *a.* Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ŭn-kŭl'pȧ-bl, *a.* Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl'tè-vȧ-tĕd, *a.* Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ŭn-kŭm'bŭrd, *a.* Not burdened, not embarrassed.

UNCURBABLE, ŭn-kŭr'bȧ-bl, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.

UNCURBED, ŭn-kŭrbd', *a.* Licentious, unrestrained.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl', *v. n.* To loose from ringlets or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl', *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ŭn-kŭr'rĕnt, *a.* Not current, not passing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ŭn-kŭrse', *v. a.* To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ŭn-kŭt', *a.* Not cut.

To UNDAM, ŭn-dăm', *v. a.* To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ŭn-dăm'ĭdjd, *a.* Not made worse, not impaired.

UNDAMPED, ŭn-dămpt', *a.* Not depressed; not dejected.

UNDAUNTABLE, ŭn-dȧwn-tȧ-bl, *a.* Not to be daunted.

UNDAUNTED, ŭn-dȧn'tĕd, *a.* Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ŭn-dȧn'tĕd-lè, *ad.* Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAWNING, ŭn-dȧwn'ing, *a.* Not yet dawning; not illumined.

UNDAZZLED, ŭn-dăz'zld, *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

To UNDEAF, ŭn-dĕf', *v. a.* To free from deafness.

UNDEBAUCHED, ŭn-dè-bȧwtsht', *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn, *s.* A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYED, ŭn-dè-kȧde', *a.* Not liable to be diminished.

UNDECAYING, ŭn-dè-kȧ'ing, *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

To UNDECEIVE, ŭn-dè-sēve', *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ŭn-dè-sē'vȧ-bl, *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

UNDECEIVED, ŭn-dè-sēvd', *a.* Not cheated, not imposed on.

UNDECENTLY, ŭn-dē'sĕnt-lē, *ad.* Not becomingly.

UNDECIDED, ŭn-dē-sī'dĕd, *a.* Not determined, not settled.

UNDECISIVE, ŭn-dē-sī'sĭv, *a.* Not decisive, not conclusive.

To UNDECK, ŭn-dĕk', *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ŭn-dĕkt', *a.* Not adorned, not embellished.

UNDECLINED, ŭn-dē-klīnd', *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination, not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ŭn-dĕd'ē-kā-tĕd, *a.* Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ŭn-dēēd'ĕd, *a.* Not signalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ŭn-dē-fāst', *a.* Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ŭn-dē-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFIED, ŭn-dē-fīde', *a.* Not set at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFILED, ŭn-dē-fīld', *a.* Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINABLE, ŭn-dē-fī'nā-bl, *a.* Not to be marked out or circumscribed by a definition.

UNDEFINED, ŭn-dē-fīnd', *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFLOWERED, ŭn-dē-flou'ŭrd, *a.* Not vitiated. [formed, not disfigured.

UNDEFORMED, ŭn-dē-fôrmd', *a.* Not de-

UNDELIBERATED, ŭn-dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĕd, *a.* Not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, ŭn-dē-lī'tĕd, *a.* Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ŭn-dē-līte'fŭl, *a.* Not giving pleasure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ŭn-dē-mŏl'ĭsht, *a.* Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ŭn-dē-mŏn'strā-bl, *a.* Incapable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ŭn-dē-nī'ā-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

UNDENIABLY, ŭn-dē-nī'ā-blē, *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ŭn-dē-plōrd', *a.* Not lamented. [rupted.

UNDEPRAVED, ŭn-dē-prāvd', *a.* Not cor-

UNDEPRIVED, ŭn-dē-prīvd', *a.* Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.

UNDER, ŭn'dŭr, *prep.* In a state of subjection; in the state of pupilage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than, less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than, in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, notice time; represented by, in a state of protection; with respect to, attested by; subjected to, being the subject of, in a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ŭn'dŭr, *ad.* In a state of subjection; less; opposed to Over or More: it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, interiour, subject, subordinate.

UNDERACTION, ŭn-dŭr-ăk'shŭn, *s.* Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

To UNDERBEAR, ŭn-dŭr-bâre', *v. a.* To support, to endure; to line, to guard In this last sense out of use.

UNDERBEARER, ŭn-dŭr-bâ'rŭr, *s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ŭn-dŭr-bĭd', *v. a.* To offer for anything less than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ŭn'dŭr-klârk, *s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ŭn-dŭr-dōō', *v. a.* To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

UNDERFACTION, ŭn-dŭr-făk'shŭn, *s.* Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ŭn'dŭr-fĕl-lō, *s.* A mean man, a sorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'lĭng, *s.* Lower part of an edifice.

UNDERFOOT, ŭn'dŭr-fŭt, *ad.* Beneath.

UNDERFOOT, ŭn'dŭr'fŭt, *a.* Low, base, abject, down-trodden.

To UNDERFURNISH, ŭn-dŭr-fŭr'nĭsh, *v. a.* To supply with less than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd, *v. a.* To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ŭn-dŭr-gō', *v. a.* To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.

UNDERGROUND, ŭn-dŭr-grŏŏnd', *a.* Subterraneous space.

UNDERGROWTH, ŭn-dŭr-grō*th*', *s.* That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ŭn-dŭr-hănd', *ad.* By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.

UNDERIVED, ŭn-dē-rīvd', *a.* Not borrowed.

UNDERLABOURER, ŭn-dŭr-lā'bŭr-ŭr, *s.* A subordinate workman.

To UNDERLAY, ŭn-dŭr-lā', *v. a.* To strengthen by something laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ŭn-dŭr-līne', *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ŭn'dŭr-lĭng, *s.* An inferiour agent, a sorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ŭn-dŭr-mine', *v. a.* To dig cavities under anything, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, ŭn-dŭr-mī'nŭr, *s.* He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ŭn'dŭr-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth', *ad.* In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth', *prep.* Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ŏf'ĭs-ŭr, *s.* An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.

UNDEROGATORY, ŭn-dē-rŏg'gă-tŭr-ē, *a.* Not derogatory, which see.

UNDERPART, ŭn'dŭr-pārt, *s.* Subordinate, or unessential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ŭn-dŭr-pĕt'tē-kōte, *s.* That worn next the body.

To UNDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pin', *v. a.* To prop, to support.

UNDERPLOT, ŭn'dŭr-plŏt, *s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ŭn-dŭr-prāze', *v. a.* To praise below desert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ŭn-dŭr-prize', *v. a.* To value at less than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp', *v. a.* To support, to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ŭn-dŭr-prō-pōr'-shŭnd, *a.* Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ŭn-dŭr-rāte' *v. a.* To rate too low. [than is usual.

UNDERRATE, ŭn'dŭr-rāte, *s.* A price less

UNDERSCORE, ŭn'dŭr-skōre, *v. a.* To mark under.

UNDERSECRETARY, ŭn-dŭr-sĕk'krē-tā-rē, *s.* A subordinate secretary.

To UNDERSELL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl', *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ŭn-dŭr-sĕr'vănt, *s.* A servant of the lower class.

To UNDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt', *v. a.* To prop, to support. [pedestal, support.

UNDER-SETTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tŭr, *s.* Prop,

UNDERSETTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tĭng, *s.* Lower part, pedestal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'ĭf, *s.* The deputy of the sheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'ĭf-rē, *s.* The office of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ŭn-dŭr-shŏt', *part. a.* Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, ŭn'dŭr-sŏng, *s.* Chorus, burden of a song.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd', *v. n.* To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd', *v. a.* To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDABLE, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'ă-bl, *a.* Capable of being understood.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng, *s.* Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng, *a.* Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng-lē, *ad.* With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ŭn-dŭr-stŭd'. *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Understand.*

UNDERSTRAPPER, ŭn'dŭr-străp-pŭr, *s.* A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

UNDERTAKABLE, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kă-bl, *a.* That may be undertaken.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke', *v. a.* Pret. *Undertook.* Part. pass. *Undertaken.* To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke', *v. n.* To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kn. *Part. pass.* of *Undertake.*

UNDERTAKER, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kŭr, *s.* One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kĭng, *s.* Attempt, enterprise, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ŭn-dŭr-tĕn'ănt, *s.* A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ŭn-dŭr-tŏŏk'. *Part. pass.* of *Undertake.*

UNDERVALUATION, ŭn-dŭr-văl-ū-ā'shŭn, *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ŭn dŭr-văl'ū, *v. a.* To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.

UNDERVALUE, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ū, *s.* Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ū-ŭr, *s.* One who esteems lightly. [*dergo.*

UNDERWENT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt'. *Pret.* of *Un-*

UNDERWOOD, ŭn'dŭr-wŭd, *s.* The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ŭn'dŭr-wŭrk, *s.* Subordinate business, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk', *v. a.* Pret. *Underworked*, or *Underwrought.* Part. pass. *Underworked*, or *Underwrought.* To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'măn, *s.* An inferior labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ŭn-dŭr-rīte', *v. a.* To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, ŭn'dĕr-rī'tĕr, *s.* An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions. [scribed.

UNDESCRIBED, ŭn-dē-skrībd', *a.* Not described.

UNDESCRY, ŭn-dē-skrī', *a.* Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, ŭn-dē-zĕrvd', *a.* Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vĕd-lē, *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vŭr, *s.* One of no merit

UNDESERVING, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vĭng, *a.* Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ŭn-dē-sīnd', *a.* Not intended, not purposed

UNDESIGNEDLY, ŭn-dē-sīnd'lē, *ad.* Without being designed

UNDESIGNEDNESS, ŭn-dē-sīnd'nĕs, *s.* Want of a set purpose, freedom from design; accidentalness.

UNDESIGNING, ŭn-dē-sī'nĭng, *a.* Not acting with any set purpose, not having artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ŭn-dē-zīr'ă-bl, *a.* Not to be wished, not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, ŭn-dē-zīrd', *a.* Not wished, not solicited.

UNDESIRING, ŭn-dē-zī'rĭng, *a.* Negligent, not wishing.

UNDESPAIRING, ŭn-dē-spā'rĭng, *a.* Not giving way to despair.

UNDESTROYABLE, ŭn-dē-strŏ'ă-bl, *a.* Indestructible, not susceptive of destruction. [stroyed.

UNDESTROYED, ŭn-dē-strŏĭd', *a.* Not de-

UNDETERMINABLE, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ă-bl, *a.* Impossible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ăt, *a.* Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ăt-

UNDETERMINATION, ŭn-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā'-nŭn, } *s.* Uncertainty, indecision, the shŭn, } state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭnd, *a.* Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVIATING, ŭn-dē'vĭ-ā-tĭng, *a.* Not departing from the usual way; regular.

UNDEVOTED, ŭn-dē-vō'tĕd, *a.* Not devoted.

UNDEVOUT, ŭn-dē-vŏŭt', *a.* Not devout; without devotion.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ŭn-dī-ăf'fă-nŭs, *a.* Not pellucid, not transparent.

UNDID, ŭn-dĭd'. The *pret.* of *Undo.*

UNDIGESTED, ŭn-dē-jĕs'tĕd, *a.* Not concocted.

UNDIMINISHABLE, ŭn-dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh-ă-bl, *a.* That may not be diminished.

UNDIMINISHED, ŭn-dē-mĭn'ĭsht, *a.* Not impaired, not lessened.

UNDINTED, ŭn-dĭnt'ĕd, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. [plunged.

UNDIPPED, ŭn-dĭpt', *a.* Not dipped, not

UNDIRECTED, ŭn-dē-rĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrnd', *a.* Not observed, not discovered, not descried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕr'nĕd-lē, *ad.* So as to be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ē-bl, *a.* Not to be discerned, invisible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ē-blē, *ad.* Invisibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ĭng, *a.* Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ŭn-dĭs'sĭp-plĭnd, *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be found out. [seen, not descried.

UNDISCOVERED, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭrd, *a.* Not

UNDISCREET, ŭn-dĭs-krēt', *a.* Not wise, imprudent. [less, plain.

UNDISGUISED, ŭn-dĭz-gwīzd', *a.* Open, art-

UNDISHONOURED, ŭn-dĭz-ŏn'nŭrd, *a.* Not dishonoured.

UNDISMAYED, ŭn-dĭz-mād', *a.* Not discouraged, not depressed with fear.

UNDISPLEASING, ŭn-dĭs-ă-blē'zĭng, *a.* Inoffensive. [tered.

UNDISPLEASED, ŭn-dĭs-pēr'st', *a.* Not scat-

UNDISPOSED, ŭn-dĭs pōzd', *a* Not bestowed. [vertible, evident.

UNDISPUTED, ŭn-dĭs pū'tĕd, *a* Incontro-

UNDISSEMBLED, ŭn-dĭs sĕm'bld, *a.* Openly declared; honest, not feigned.

UNDISSEMBLING, ŭn-dĭs-sĕm'blĭng, *a.* Not dissembling; never false.

UNDISSIPATED, ŭn-dĭs'sē-pā-tĕd, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

UNDISSOLVED, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'vd, *s.* Not melted.

UNDISSOLVING, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'vĭng, *a.* Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ŭn-dĭs-tĕm'pŭrd, *a.* Free from disease; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-blē, *ad.* Without distinction.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht, *a.* Not marked out by objects or intervals; not seen or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly, not separately and plainly descried; admitting nothing between, having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĭng, *a.* Making no difference; not discerning plainly.

UNDISTRACTED, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-lè, *ad.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Free from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ŭn-dĭs-tûrbd', *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-tûrbd'lè, *ad.* Calmly, peacefully.

UNDIVIDABLE, ŭn-dè-vī'dă-bl, *a.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.

UNDIVIDED, ŭn-dè-vī'dĕd, *a.* Unbroken, whole, not parted.

UNDIVORCED, ŭn-dè-vôr'sd, *a.* Not divorced; not separated: not parted.

UNDIVULGED, ŭn-dè-vŭljd', *a.* Secret; not promulgated.

To UNDO, ŭn-dōō', *v. a.* Pret. *Undid.* Part. pass. *Undone;* from *Do.* To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened, to unravel; to change anything to its former state; to recall or annul any action.

UNDOER, ŭn-dōō'ûr, *s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ĭng, *a.* Ruining, destructive.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ĭng, *s.* Ruin, destruction, fatal mischief.

UNDONE, ŭn-dŭn', *a.* Not done, not performed; ruined, brought to destruction.

UNDOUBTED, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĕd, *a.* Indubitable, indisputable, unquestionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĕd-lè, *ad.* Indubitably, without question, without doubt. [no doubt.

UNDOUBTING, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĭng, *a.* Admitting

UNDRAWN, ŭn-drâwn', *a.* Not pulled by any external force.

UNDREADED, ŭn-drĕd'ĕd, *a.* Not feared.

UNDREAMED, ŭn-drēmd', *a.* Not thought on.

To UNDRESS, ŭn-drĕs', *v. a.* To divest of clothes, to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

UNDRESS, ŭn'-drĕs, *s.* A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRESSED, ŭn-drĕst', *a.* Not regulated; not prepared for use.

UNDRIED, ŭn-drīde', *a.* Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, ŭn-drĭv'vn, *a.* Not impelled either way.

UNDROOPING, ŭn-drōōp'ĭng, *a.* Not sinking; not despairing.

UNDROSSY, ŭn-drŏs'sè, *a.* Free from recrement.

UNDUBITABLE, ŭn-dŭ'bè-tă-bl, *a.* Not admitting doubt, unquestionable: more properly *Indubitable.*

UNDUE, ŭn-dú', *a.* Not right, not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, ŭn'jŭ-lă-rè, *a.* Playing like waves, playing with intermissions.

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jŭ-lāte, *v. a.* To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. [waves in curls.

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jŭ-lāte, *v. n.* To play as

UNDULATED, ŭn'jŭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* Having the appearance of waves.

UNDULATION, ŭn-jŭ-lā'shŭn, *s* Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ŭn'jŭ-lā-tō-rè, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, ŭn-dŭ'lè, *ad.* Not properly, not according to duty.

UNDUST, ŭn-dŭst, *v. a.* To free from dust.

UNDUTEOUS, ŭn-dū'tè-ŭs, *a.* Not performing duty, irreverent, disobedient.

UNDUTIFUL, ŭn-dū'tè-fŭl, *a.* Not obedient, not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, ŭn-dū'tè-fŭl-lè, *ad.* Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, ŭn-dū'tè-fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Want of respect, irreverence, disobedience. [perishing.

UNDYING, ŭn-dī'ĭng, *a.* Not destroyed, not

UNEARNED, ŭn-ĕrnd', *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. [ground.

UNEARTHED, ŭn-ĕr*th*t', *a.* Driven from the

UNEARTHLY, ŭn-ĕr*th*'lè, *a.* Not terrestrial. [pain.

UNEASILY, ŭn-ē'zè-lè, *ad.* Not without

UNEASINESS, ŭn-ē'zè-nĕs, *s.* Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, ŭn-ē'zè, *a.* Painful; giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

UNEATEN, ŭn-ē'tn, *a.* Not devoured.

UNEATH, ŭn-ē*th*', *ad.* Not easily; under, below. Obsolete.

UNEDIFYING, ŭn-ĕd'ē-fī-ĭng, *a.* Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ŭn-ē-lĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, ŭn-ĕl'ē-jè-bl, *a.* Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, ŭn-ĕm-plŏĭd', *a.* Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ŭn-ĕmp'tè-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDEARED, ŭn-ĕn-dēērd', *a.* Not attended with endearment.

UNENDOWED, ŭn-ĕn-dŏŭd', *a.* Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ŭn-ĕn-gādjd', *a.* Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĭd', *a.* Not obtained, not possessed.

UNENJOYING, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĭ'ĭng, *a.* Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ŭn-ĕn-lī'tnd, *a.* Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ŭn-ĕn-lârjd', *a.* Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ŭn-ĕn-slâvd', *a.* Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ŭn-ĕn-tûr-tā'nĭng, *a.* Giving no delight.

Unenthralled, ŭn-ĕn-thrâwld', *a.* Unenslaved. [envy.

Unenvied, ŭn-ĕn'vĭd, *a.* Exempt from

Unequable, ŭn-ē'kwâ-bl, *a.* Different from itself, diverse.

Unequal, ŭn-ē'kwâl, *a.* Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages, disproportionate, ill matched, not regular, not uniform.

Unequalable, ŭn-ē'kwâl â bl, *a.* Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

Unequalled, ŭn-ē'kwâld, *a.* Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

Unequally, ŭn-ē'kwâl-ē, *a.* In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

Unequalness, ŭn-ē'kwâl-nĕs, *s.* Inequality, state of being unequal.

Unequitable, ŭn-ĕk'kwē-tâ-bl, *a.* Not impartial, not just. [equivocal.

Unequivocal, ŭn-ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl, *a.* Not

Unerrable, ŭn-ĕr'râ-bl, *a.* Incapable of errour; infallible.

Unerrableness, ŭn-ĕr'râ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Incapacity of errour.

Unerring, ŭn-ĕr'ring, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain

Unerringly, ŭn-ĕr'ring-lē, *ad.* Without mistake.

Unespied, ŭn-ē-splde', *a.* Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.

Unessayed, ŭn-ĕs-sâde', *a.* Unattempted.

Unessential, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn'shăl, *a.* Not being of the least importance, not constituting essence, void of real being.

Unestablished, ŭn-ē-stăb'lisht, *a.* Not established.

Uneven, ŭn-ē'vn, *a.* Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.

Unevenness, ŭn-ē'vn-nĕs, *s.* Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state, not smoothness.

Unevitable, ŭn-ĕv'ē-tâ-bl, *a.* Inevitable, Not to be escaped.

Unexacted, ŭn-ĕg-zăk'tĕd, *a.* Not exacted, not taken by force.

Unexamined, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'ĭnd, *a.* Not inquired, not tried, not discussed.

Unexampled, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'pld, *a.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Unexceptionable, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-â-bl, *a.* Not liable to objection.

Unexceptionableness, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'shŭn â-bl-nĕs, *a.* State of being unexceptionable.

Unexceptionably, ŭn-ĕk sĕp'shŭn-â-blē, *ad.* So as not to be liable to objection.

Unexcised, ŭn-ĕk-sizd', *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

Unexcogitable, ŭn-ĕks-kŏd'jē-tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be found out.

Unexecuted, ŭn-ĕk'sē-kū-tĕd, *a.* Not performed, not done.

Unexemplified, ŭn-ĕg-zĕm'plē-fide, *a.* Not made known by example.

Unexempt, ŭn-ĕg zĕmpt', *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

Unexercised, ŭn-ĕk'sĕr-sizd, *a.* Not practised, not experienced.

Unexerted, ŭn-ĕgz ĕr'tĕd, *a.* Not called into action; not put forth.

Unexhausted, ŭn-ĕks hâws'tĕd, *a.* Not spent, not drained to the bottom.

Unexpanded, ŭn-ĕks păn'dĕd, *a.* Not spread out.

Unexpected, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.

Unexpectedly, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-lē, *ad.* Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

Unexpectedness, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-nĕs, *s.* Suddenness. [convenient, not fit.

Unexpedient, ŭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ent, *a.* In

Unexpensive, ŭn-ĕks pĕn'sĭv, *a.* Not costly; not with great expense.

Unexperienced, ŭn-ĕks pē'rē-ĕnst, *a.* Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

Unexpert, ŭn-ĕks-pĕrt', *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge

Unexplored, ŭn-ĕks-plŏrd', *a.* Not searched out; not tried, not known.

Unexposed, ŭn-ĕks-pōzd', *a.* Not laid open to censure.

Unexpressible, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'ĕ-bl, *a.* Ineffable, not to be uttered.

Unexpressive, ŭn-ĕks prĕs'sĭv, *a.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable.

Unextended, ŭn-ĕks-tĕn'dĕd, *a.* Occupying no assignable space, having no dimensions.

Unextinguishable, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh â-bl, *a.* Unquenchable

Unextinguished, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsht, *a.* Not quenched, not put out; not extinguished.

Unfaded, ŭn-fâ'dĕd, *a.* Not withered.

Unfading, ŭn-fâ'ding, *a.* Not liable to wither.

Unfading, ŭn-fâ'ding, *s.* Quality of being unfading. [fail.

Unfailable, ŭn-fâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That cannot

Unfailableness, ŭn-fâ'lâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* State which cannot fail. [missing.

Unfailing, ŭn-fâ'ling, *a.* Certain, not

Unfailingness, ŭn-fâ'ling-nĕs, *s.* The state of being unfailing.

Unfainting, ŭn fânt'ing, *a.* Not sinking; not drooping.

Unfair, ŭn-fâre', *a.* Disingenuous, subdolous, not honest.

Unfairness, ŭn fâre'nĕs, *s.* Unfair dealing; disingenuous conduct.

Unfaithful, ŭn-fâth'fûl, *a.* Perfidious, treacherous, impious, infidel.

Unfaithfully, ŭn-fâth'fûl-ē, *ad.* Treacherously, perfidiously.

Unfaithfulness, ŭn-fâth'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Treachery, perfidiousness.

UNFALLOWED, ŭn-făl'lōde, *a.* Not fallowed.
UNFAMILIAR, ŭn-fă-mĭl'yăr, *a.* Unaccustomed, such as is not common.
UNFASHIONABLE, ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ă-bl, *a.* Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.
UNFASHIONABLENESS, ŭn făsh'ŭn-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Deviation from the mode.
UNFASHIONED, ŭn-făsh'ŭnd, *a.* Not modified by art; having no regular form.
UNFASHIONABLY, ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ă-blè, *ad.* Not according to the fashion; unartfully.
To UNFASTEN, ŭn-făs'sn, *v. a.* To loose, to unfix.
UNFATHERED, ŭn-fā'тнŭrd, *a.* Fatherless, having no father.
UNFATHOMABLE, ŭn-făтн'ŭm-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.
UNFATHOMABLENESS, ŭn-făтн'ŭm-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* State or quality of being unfathomable.
UNFATHOMABLY, ŭn-făтн'ŭm-ă-blè, *ad.* So as not to be sounded.
UNFATHOMED, ŭn-făтн'ŭmd, *a.* Not to be sounded.
UNFATIGUED, ŭn-fă-tēēgd', *a.* Unwearied, untired. [pitious.
UNFAVOURABLE, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-bl, *a.* Unpro-
UNFAVOURABLY, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-blè, *ad.* Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.
UNFEARED, ŭn-fērd', *a.* Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terrour.
UNFEASIBLE, ŭn-fē'zē-bl, *a.* Impracticable.
UNFEATHERED, ŭn-fĕтн'ŭrd, *a.* Implumous, naked of feathers.
UNFEATURED, ŭn-fē'tshŭrd, *a* Deformed, wanting regularity of features.
UNFED, ŭn-fĕd', *a.* Not supplied with food.
UNFEED, ŭn-fēēd', *a.* Unpaid.
UNFEELING, ŭn-fēēl'ĭng, *a.* Insensible, void of men al sensibility.
UNFEELINGLY, ŭn-fēēl'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Without sensibility.
UNFEELINGNESS, ŭn-fēēl ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Want of feeling.
UNFEIGNED, ŭn-fānd', *a.* Not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere.
UNFEIGNEDLY, ŭn-fā'nĕd-lè, *ad.* Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy. [ceived.
UNFELT, ŭn-fĕlt', *a.* Not felt, not per-
UNFENCED, ŭn-fĕnst', *a.* Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure. [fermented.
UNFERMENTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Not
UNFERTILE, ŭn-fĕr'tĭl, *a.* Not fruitful, not prolifick.
To UNFETTER, ŭn-fĕt'tŭr, *v. a.* To unchain, to free from shackles.
UNFIGURED, ŭn-fĭg'yŭrd, *a.* Representing no animal form. [son.
UNFILIAL, ŭn-fĭl'yăl, *a.* Unsuitable to a
UNFILLED, ŭn-fĭld, *a.* Not filled, not supplied.
UNFINISHED, ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht, *a.* Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand. [stable.
UNFIRM, ŭn-fĕrm', *a.* Weak, feeble; not
UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt', *a.* Improper, unsuitable, unqualified.
To UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt', *v. a.* To disqualify.
UNFITLY, ŭn-fĭt'lè, *ad.* Not properly, not suitably.
UNFITNESS, ŭn-fĭt'nĕs, *s.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
UNFITTING, ŭn-fĭt'tĭng, *a.* Not proper.
To UNFIX, ŭn-fĭks', *v. a.* To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.
UNFIXED, ŭn-fĭkst', *a.* Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.
UNFIXEDNESS, ŭn-fĭkst'nĕs, *s.* State of being unfixed; power of roving.
UNFLAGGING, ŭn-flăg'ging, *a.* Maintaining spirit, not drooping.
UNFLATTERING, ŭn-flăt'tŭr-ĭng, *a.* Not concealing the truth; sincere.
UNFLEDGED, ŭn-flĕdjd', *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.
UNFLESHED, ŭn-flĕsht', *a.* Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.
UNFOILED, ŭn-fŏĭld', *a.* Unsubdued, not put to the worst.
To UNFOLD, ŭn-fōld', *v. a.* To expand, to spread, to open; to tell; to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view. [unfold.
UNFOLDING, ŭn-fōld'ĭng, *a.* Directing to
To UNFOOL, ŭn-fōōl', *v. a.* To restore from folly.
UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd', } *a.* Not pro-
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'dn, } hibited.
UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'dn-nĕs, *s.* State of being unforbidden.
UNFORCED, ŭn-fŏrst', *a.* Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease. [strength.
UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fŏr'sē-bl, *a.* Wanting
UNFOREBODING, ŭn-fōre-bō'dĭng, *a.* Giving no omens.
UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nōne', *a.* Not foreseen by prescience.
UNFORESEEABLE, ŭn-fōre-sē'ă-bl, *a.* Not to be foreseen. [before it happened.
UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-sēēn', *a.* Not known
UNFOREWARNED, ŭn-fōre-wărnd', *a.* Not admonished beforehand.
UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fŏr'fĭt-ĕd, *a.* Not forfeited. [to memory.
UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-fŏr-gŏt'tn, *a.* Not lost
UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fŏr-gĭv'ĭng, *a.* Relentless, implacable.
UNFORMED, ŭn-fŏrmd', *a.* Not modified into regular shape. [serted.
UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fŏr-sā'kn, *a.* Not de-
UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-fŏr'tē-fīde, *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble wanting securities

Unfortunate, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât, *a.* Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.

Unfortunately, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât-lè, *ad.* Unhappily, without good luck.

Unfortunateness, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât-nès, *s.* Ill luck.

Unfought, ŭn-fâwt', *a.* Not fought.

Unfouled, ŭn-fôûld', *a.* Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.

Unfound, ŭn-fôûnd', *a.* Not found, not met with.

Unfounded, ŭn-fôûnd'ĕd, *a.* Void of foundation; without authority.

Unframable, ŭn-frâ'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be moulded. [fashioned.

Unframed, ŭn-frâmd', *a.* Not formed, not

Unfrequent, ŭn-frè-kwĕnt, *a.* Uncommon, not happening often.

To **Unfrequent**, ŭn-frè-kwĕnt', *v. a.* To leave, to cease to frequent.

Unfrequented, ŭn-frè-kwĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Rarely visited, rarely entered.

Unfrequently, ŭn-frè'kwĕnt-lè, *ad.* Not commonly.

Unfriended, ŭn-frĕnd'ĕd, *a.* Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

Unfriendliness, ŭn-frĕnd'lè-nès, *s.* Want of kindness, want of favour.

Unfriendly, ŭn-frĕnd'lè, *a.* Not benevolent, not kind.

Unfrock, ŭn-frŏk'. To divest.

Unfrozen, ŭn-frô'zn, *a.* Not congealed to ice.

Unfruitful, ŭn-frôôt'fûl, *a.* Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

Unfruitfulness, ŭn-frôôt'fûl-nès, *s.* Barrenness; infecundity. [ed.

Unfulfilled, ŭn-fûl-fild', *a.* Not fulfil-

To **Unfurl**, ŭn-fûrl', *v. a.* To expand, to unfold, to open.

To **Unfurnish**, ŭn-fûr'nish, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip, to divest; to leave naked.

Unfurnished, ŭn-fûr'nisht, *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.

Ungain, ŭn-gâne', } *a.* Awkward,
Ungainly, ŭn-gâne'lè, } uncouth.

Ungainful, ŭn-gâne'fûl, *a.* Unprofitable.

Ungalled, ŭn-gâwld', *a.* Unhurt, unwounded. [out garters.

Ungartered, ŭn-gâr'tûrd, *a.* Being with-

Ungathered, ŭn-găth'ûrd, *a.* Not cropped, not picked.

Ungenerated, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-â-tĕd, *a.* Unbegotten, having no beginning.

Ungenerative, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-â-tĭv, *a.* Begetting nothing.

Ungenerous, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Not noble; not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious. [vourable to nature.

Ungenial, ŭn-jè'nè-âl, *a.* Not kind or fa-

Ungenteel, ŭn-jĕn-tèèl', *a.* Not genteel.

Ungentle, ŭn-jĕn'tl, *a.* Harsh, rude, rugged.

Ungentlemanlike, ŭn-jĕn'tl-mân-like, *a* Unlike a gentleman.

Ungentlemanly, ŭn-jĕn'tl-mân-lè. *a.* Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

Ungentleness, ŭn-jĕn'tl-nès, *s.* Harshness, rudeness, severity, unkindness, incivility. [ly.

Ungently, ŭn-jĕnt'lè, *ad* Harshly, rude-

Ungeometrical, ŭn-jè-ò-mĕt'trè-kâl, *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.

Ungilded, ŭn-gil'dĕd, *a.* Not overlaid with gold.

To **Ungird**, ŭn-gêrd', *v. a.* To loose anything bound with a girdle.

Ungirt, ŭn-gêrt', *a.* Loosely dressed

Ungiving, ŭn-giv'ing, *a.* Not bringing gifts.

Unglorified, ŭn-glò'rè-fide, *a.* Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration. [naked.

Unglove, ŭn-glûv', *a.* Having the hand

To **Unglue**, ŭn-glû', *v. a.* To loose anything cemented.

To **Ungod**, ŭn-gŏd', *v. a.* To divest of divinity. [wickedly.

Ungodlily, ŭn-gŏd'lè-lè, *ad* Impiously,

Ungodliness, ŭn-gŏd'lè-nès, *s.* Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God

Ungodly, ŭn-gŏd'lè, *a.* Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness. [hurt.

Ungored, ŭn-gôrd', *a.* Unwounded, un-

Ungorged, ŭn-gôrjd', *a.* Not filled, not sated.

Ungovernable, ŭn-gŭv'ûr-nâ-bl, *a.* Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

Ungovernably, ŭn-gŭv'ûr-nâ-blè, *ad.* So as not to be restrained.

Ungoverned, ŭn-gŭv'ûrnd. *a.* Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

Ungot, ŭn-gŏt', *a.* Not gained; not acquired, not begotten.

Ungraceful, ŭn-gràse'fûl, *a.* Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

Ungracefulness, ŭn-gràse'fûl-nès, *s.* Inelegance, awkwardness.

Ungracious, ŭn-grà'shŭs, *a.* Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.

Ungranted, ŭn-grânt'ĕd, *a.* Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.

Ungrateful, ŭn-gràte'fûl, *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.

Ungratefully, ŭn-gràte'fûl-è, *ad.* With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.

Ungratefulness, ŭn-gràte'fûl-nès, *s.* Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.

Ungratified, ŭn-grât'è-fide, *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.

Ungravely, ŭn-gràve'lè, *ad.* Without seriousness. [no foundation.

Ungrounded, ŭn-grôûn'dĕd, *a.* Having

UNGRUDGINGLY, ŭn-grŭd'jĭng-lē, *ad.* Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ŭn-gyär'dĕd, *a.* Careless, [negligent.

UNGUILTY, ŭn-gĭl'tē, *a.* Innocent; not stained with guilt.

UNHANDSOME, ŭn-hăn'sŭm, *a.* Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.

UNHANDY, ŭn-hănd'ē, *a.* Awkward, not [dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ŭn-hăp'pē, *a.* Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.

UNHARMED, ŭn-härmd', *a.* Unhurt, not [injured.

UNHARMFUL, ŭn-härm'fŭl, *a.* Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ŭn-här-mō'nē-ŭs, *a.* Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.

To UNHARNESS, ŭn-här'nĕs, *v. a.* To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED, ŭn-hătsht', *a.* Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHAZARDED, ŭn-hăz'ŭrd-ĕd, *a.* Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHEALTHFUL, ŭn-hĕl*th*'fŭl, *a.* Morbid, unwholesome.

UNHEALTHILY, ŭn-hĕl*th*'ē-lē, *ad.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

UNHEALTHINESS, ŭn-hĕl*th*'ē-nĕs, *s.* State of being unhealthy.

UNHEALTHY, ŭn-hĕl*th*'ē, *a.* Sickly, wanting health.

UNHEARD, ŭn-hĕrd', *a.* Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

To UNHEART, ŭn-härt', *v. a.* To discourage, to depress.

UNHEATED, ŭn-hē'tĕd, *a.* Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ŭn-hēd'ĕd, *a.* Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice

UNHEEDING, ŭn-hēd'ĭng, *a.* Negligent, careless. [den.

UNHEEDY, ŭn-hēd'ē, *a.* Precipitate, sud-

UNHELPED, ŭn-hĕlpt', *a.* Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.

UNHELPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'fŭl, *a.* Giving no assistance.

UNHEWN, ŭn-hūne', *part. a.* Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ŭn-hīde'bŏŭnd, *a.* Lax of maw, capacious.

To UNHINGE, ŭn-hĭnje', *v. a.* To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to disorder, to confuse.

UNHOLINESS, ŭn-hō'lē-nĕs, *s.* Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, ŭn-hō'lē, *a.* Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ŭn-hŏn'nŭrd, *a.* Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.

To UNHOOP, ŭn-hōōp', *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

UNHOPED, ŭn-hōpt', *a.* Not expected, greater than hope had promised.

UNHOPEFUL, ŭn-hōpe'fŭl, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ŭn-hŏrse', *v. a.* To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ŭn-hŏs'pē-tă-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. [to an enemy.

UNHOSTILE, ŭn-hŏs'tĭl, *a.* Not belonging

To UNHOUSE, ŭn-hōūze', *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ŭn-hōūzd', *a.* Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.

UNHOUSELLED, ŭn-hōū'zld, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ŭn-hŭm'bld, *a.* Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

UNHURT, ŭn-hŭrt', *a.* Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl, *a.* Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl-ē, *ad.* Without harm, innoxiously.

UNHUSBANDED, ŭn-hŭz'bŭnd-ĕd, *a.* Deprived of support; neglected; untilled.

UNICORN, yū'nē-kŏrn, *s.* A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNJEALOUS, ŭn-jĕl'lŭs, *a.* Not suspiciously fearful.

UNIDEAL, ŭn-ī-dē'ăl, *a.* Not ideal; real.

UNIFORM, yū'nē-fŏrm, *a.* Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORM, yū'nē-fŏrm, *s.* Regimental dress of a soldier.

UNIFORMITY, yū-nē-fŏr'mē-tē, *s.* Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, yū'nē-fŏrm-lē, *ad.* Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ŭn-ĭm-măd'jĭn-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ŭn-ĭm-măd'jĭn-ă-blē, *ad.* Not to be imagined.

UNIMAGINED, ŭn-ĭm-măd'jĭnd, *a.* Not conceived. [imitated.

UNIMITABLE, ŭn-ĭm'ē-tă-bl, *a.* Not to be

UNIMMORTAL, ŭn-ĭm-mŏr'tăl, *a.* Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ŭn-ĭm-pā'rā-bl, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPASSIONED, ŭn-ĭm-pāsh'shŭnd, *a.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.

UNIMPEACHABLE, ŭn-ĭm-pēētsh'ă-bl, *a.* Not impeachable; not to be charged.

UNIMPEACHED, ŭn-ĭm-pēētsht', *a.* Not accused.

UNIMPORTANT, ŭn-ĭm-pŏr'tănt, *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ŭn-ĭm-pŏr-tūnd', *a.* Not solicited, not teased to compliance.

Unimprovable, ŭn-im-prōōv'ă-bl, *a.* Incapable of melioration.

Unimprovableness, ŭn-im-prōōv'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Quality of not being improvable.

Unimproved, ŭn-im-prōōvd', *a.* Not made more knowing, not taught, not meliorated by instruction.

Uninculpable, ŭn-in-krĭl'pă-bl, *a.* Admitting no increase.

Undifferent, ŭn-in-dĭf'fĕr-ĕnt, *a.* Partial, leaning to a side.

Undustrious, ŭn-in-dŭs'trē-ŭs, *a.* Not diligent, not laborious.

Uninflamed, ŭn-in-flāmd', *a.* Not set on fire.

Uninflammable, ŭn-in-flăm'mă-bl, *a.* Not capable of being set on fire.

Uninformed, ŭn-in-fārmd', *a.* Untaught, unobstructed, unanimated, not cultivated. [genious; stupid

Ingenious, ŭn-in-jē'nē-ŭs, *a.* Not in-

Ingenuous, ŭn-in-jĕn'ū-ŭs, *a.* Illiberal, disingenuous.

Uninhabitable, ŭn-in-hăbĭt-ă-bl, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.

Uninhabitableness, ŭn-in-hăbĭt-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Uninhabited, ŭn-in-hăbĭt-ĕd, *a.* Having no dwellers.

Uninjured, ŭn-in'jūrd, *a.* Unhurt, suffering no harm.

Uninquisitive, ŭn-in-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv, *a.* Not curious to know, not prying.

Inscribed, ŭn-in-skrībd', *a.* Having no inscription.

Inspired, ŭn-in-spīrd', *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Uninstructed, ŭn-in-strŭk'tĕd, *a.* Not taught, not helped by instruction.

Uninstructive, ŭn-in-strŭk't v, *a.* Not conferring any improvement.

Unintelligibleness, ŭn-in-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of being unintelligible.

Unintelligent, ŭn-in-tĕl'lĕ-jĕnt, *a.* Not knowing, not skilful.

Unintelligibility, ŭn-in-tĕl-lĕ-jĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Unintelligible, ŭn-in-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-bl, *a.* Not such as can be understood.

Unintelligibly, ŭn-in-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-blē, *ad.* Not to be understood.

Unintentional, ŭn-in-tĕn'shŭn-ăl, *a.* Not designed, happening without design. [having interest.

Uninterested, ŭn-in'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd, *a.* Not

Unintermitted, ŭn-in-tĕr-mĭt'tĕd, *a.* Continued, not interrupted.

Unintermixed, ŭn-in-tĕr-mĭkst', *a.* Not mingled.

Uninterrupted, ŭn-in-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd, *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

Uninterruptedly, ŭn-in-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lē, *ad.* Without interruption.

Unintrenched, ŭn-in-trĕnsht', *a.* Not intrenched

Unintricated, ŭn-in'trĭk-ă-tĕd, *a.* Not perplexed.

Uninvestigable, ŭn-in-vĕs'tĭ-gă-bl, *a.* Not to be searched out.

Uninured, ŭn-in-ūrd', *a.* Unaccustomed.

Uninvited, ŭn-in-vī'tĕd, *a.* Not asked.

Unjointed, ŭn-join'tĕd, *a.* Inarticulated separated, having no articulation.

Union, yū'nē-ŭn, *s.* The act of joining two or more, concord, conjunction of mind or interests.

Uniparous, yū-nĭp'pă-rŭs, *a.* Bringing one at a birth.

Unison, yū'nĭ-sŭn, *a.* Sounding alone.

Unison, yū'nĭ-sŭn, *s.* A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

Unit, yū'nĭt, *s.* One, the least number, or the root of numbers.

Unitarian, yū-nē-tā'rē-ăn, *s.* An antitrinitarian.

To **Unite**, yū-nīte', *v. a.* To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interests.

To **Unite**, yū-nīte', *v. n.* To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert, to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.

Unitedly, yū-nī'tĕd-lē, *ad.* With union; so as to join. [that unites.

Uniter, yū-nī'tŭr, *s.* The person or thing

Unition, yū-nĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

Unitive, yū'nē-tĭv, *a.* Having the power of uniting.

Unity, yū'nē-tē, *s.* The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, are preserved.

Univalve, yū'nē-vălv, *a.* Having one shell.

Unjudged, ŭn-jŭdjd', *a.* Not judicially determined.

Universal, yū-nē-vĕr'săl, *a.* General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

Universal, yū-nē-vĕr'săl, *s.* The whole, the general system.

Universalist, yū-nē-vĕr'săl-ĭst, *s.* One who affects universal knowledge.

Universality, yū-nē-vĕr-săl'ĕ-tē, *s.* Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

Universally, yū-nē-vĕr'săl-ē, *ad.* Throughout the whole, without exception.

Universe, yū'nē-vĕrse, *s.* The general system of things.

University, yū-nē-vĕr'sē-tē, *s.* A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

Univocal, yū-nĭv'ō-kăl, *a.* Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yū-nĭv'vō-kăl-è. *ad.* In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ŭn-joĕ'ŭs, *a.* Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ŭn-jŭst', *a.* Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ŭn-jŭs'tè-fī-â-bl, *a.* Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ŭn-jŭs'tè-fī-â-bl-nĕs, *s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ŭn-jŭs'tè fī-â-blè, *ad.* In a manner not to be justified.

UNJUSTLY, ŭn-jŭst'lè, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right.

UNKED, ŭng'kĕd, *a.* Uncouth, irksome, against the grain.

To UNKENNEL, ŭn-kĕn'nĭl, *v. a.* To drive from its hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

UNKEPT, ŭn-kĕpt', *a.* Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ŭn-kyīnd', *a.* Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyīnd'lè, *a.* Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyīnd'lè, *ad.* Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ŭn-kyīnd'nĕs, *s.* Malignity, ill will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ŭn-king', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

UNKINGLIKE, ŭn-king'like, } *a.* Unbecom-
UNKINGLY, ŭn-king'lè, } ing a king.

UNKISSED, ŭn-kĭst', *a.* Not kissed.

UNKLE, ŭng'kl, *s.* Properly *Uncle.* The brother of a father or mother.

UNKNIGHTLY, ŭn-nītè'lè, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ŭn-nĭt', *v. a.* To unweave, to separate; to open.

To UNKNOW, ŭn-nō', *v. a.* To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ŭn-nō'â-bl, *a.* Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ŭn-nō'ĭng, *a.* Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ŭn-nō'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ŭn-nōne', *a.* Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABORIOUS, ŭn-lâ-bō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Not laborious.

UNLABOURED, ŭn-lā'bŭrd, *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ŭn-lāse', *v. a.* To loose anything fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ŭn-lāde', *v. a.* To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ŭn-lāde', *a.* Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.

UNLAMENTED, ŭn-lâ-mĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ŭn-lătsh', *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ŭn-lâw'fŭl, *a.* Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-è, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ŭn-lĕrn', *v. a.* To forget, to disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd, *a.* Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.

UNLEARNEDLY, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd-lè, *ad.* Ignorantly, grossly.

UNLEAVENED, ŭn-lĕv'vĕnd, *a.* Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ŭn-lĕs', *conj.* Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, ŭn-lĕs'snd, *a.* Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ŭn-lĕt'tŭrd, *a.* Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ŭn-lĕv'ĕld, *a.* Not laid even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ŭn-lè-bĭd'è-nŭs, *a.* Not lustful.

UNLICENSED, ŭn-lī'sĕnst, *a.* Having no regular permission. [formed.

UNLICKED, ŭn-lĭkt', *a.* Shapeless, not

UNLIGHTED, ŭn-lī'tĕd, *a.* Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ŭn-like', *a.* Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ŭn-like'lè-hŏŏd, }
UNLIKELINESS, ŭn-like'lè-nĕs, } *s.* Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ŭn-like'lè, *a.* Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ŭn-like'nĕs, *s.* Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-â-bl, *a.* Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd-lè, *ad.* Boundlessly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ŭn-lĭn'ē-âl, *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. [open.

To UNLINK, ŭn-lingk', *v. a.* To untwist, to

UNLIQUIFIED, ŭn-lĭk'wè-fide, *a.* Unmelted, undissolved.

To UNLOAD, ŭn-lōde', *v. a.* To disburden, to exonerate; to put off anything burdensome. [shut with a lock.

To UNLOCK, ŭn-lŏk', *v. a.* To open what is

UNLOOKEDFOR, ŭn-lŏŏkt'fôr, *a.* Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOOSE, ŭn-lŏŏse', *v. a.* To loose.

UNLOVED, ŭn-lŭvd', *a.* Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ŭn-lŭv'lè-nĕs, *s.* Unamiablenees, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ŭn-lŭv'lè, *a* That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ŭn-lŭk'é-lè, *ad.* Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKINESS, ŭn-lŭk'kè-nĕs, *s.* Unfortunateness, mischievousness.

UNLUCKY, ŭn-lŭk'è, *a.* Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill omened, inauspicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ŭn-lŭs'trŭs, *a.* Wanting splendour, wanting lustre

To UNLUTE, ŭn-lūte', *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ŭn-māde', *a.* Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIDENLY, ŭn-māde'ĕn-lè, *a.* Unbecoming a maiden.

UNMAIMED, ŭn-māmd', *a.* Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKABLE, ŭn-mā'kā-bl, *a.* Not possible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ŭn-māke', *v. a.* To deprive of qualities before possessed.

UNMALLEABLE, ŭn-măl'lè-â-bl, *a.* Not malleable.

To UNMAN, ŭn-măn', *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason: to emasculate; to break into irresolution; to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ŭn-măn'è-jâ-bl, *a.* Not manageable, not easily governed.

UNMANAGED, ŭn-măn'ĭdjd, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ŭn-măn'like, } *a.* Unbecom-

UNMANLY, ŭn-măn'lè, } ing a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ŭn-măn'nŭrd, *a.* Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lè-nĕs, *s.* Breach of civility.

UNMANNERLY, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lè, *a.* Ill bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ŭn-mâ-nūrd', *a.* Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ŭn-mārkt', *a.* Not observed, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ŭn-măr'rĭd, *a.* Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ŭn-māsk', *v. a.* To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.

UNMASKED, ŭn-māskt', *a.* Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ŭn-mās'tŭr-â-bl, *a.* Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

UNMASTERED, ŭn-mās'tŭrd, *a.* Not subdued, not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ŭn-mătsh'â-bl, *a.* Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ŭn-mătsht', *a.* Matchless, having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, ŭn-mè'nĭng, *a.* Expressing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ŭn-mĕnt', *a.* Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Boundless, unbounded.

UNMEASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'ûrd, *a.* Immense; infinite; not measured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ŭn-mĕd'è-tā-tĕd, *a.* Not formed by previous thought.

UNMELDED, ŭn-mĕld'dĭd, *a.* Not touched, not altered.

UNMEET, ŭn-mēēt', *a.* Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'lōde, *a.* Not fully ripened.

UNMELODIOUS, ŭn'mè-lō dè-ŭs, *a.* Harsh, not melodious.

UNMELTED, ŭn-mĕlt'ĕd, *a.* Undissolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'shŭnd, *a.* Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ŭn-mĕr'tshân-tâ-bl, *a.* Unsaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'sè-fûl, *a.* Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ŭn-mĕr'sè-fûl-è, *ad.* Without mercy, without tenderness.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ŭn-mĕr'sè-fûl-nĕs, *s.* Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-â-bl, *a.* Having no desert.

UNMERITEDNESS, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of being undeserved.

UNMILKED, ŭn-mĭlkt', *a.* Not milked.

UNMINDED, ŭn'mind'ĕd, *a.* Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ŭn-mind'fûl, *a.* Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ŭn-ming'gl, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ŭn-ming'gld, *a.* Pure, not vitiated by anything mingled.

UNMIRY, ŭn-mī'rè, *a.* Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGABLE, ŭn-mĭt'è-gà-bl, *a.* That may not be softened.

UNMITIGATED, ŭn-mĭt'è-gà-tĕd, *a.* Not softened.

UNMIXED, } ŭn-mĭkst', *a.* Not mingled with anything, pure.

UNMIXT, }

UNMOANED, ŭn-mōnd', *a.* Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ŭn-mŏist', *a.* Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ŭn-moi'snd, *a.* Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ŭn-mo-lĕst'ĕd, *a.* Free from disturbance.

To UNMOOR, ŭn-mōōr', *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ŭn-mŏr'â-lizd, *a.* Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ŭn-mŏr'gàdjd, *a.* Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, ŭn-mŏr'tè-fide, *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

UNMOVEABLE, ŭn-mōōv'â-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ŭn-mōōvd', *a.* Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.

UNMOVING, ŭn-mōō'vĭng, *a.* Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ŭn-mōld', *v. a.* To change as to the form.

UNMOURNED, ŭn-mōrnd', *a.* Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, ŭn-mŭf'fl, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

UNMUSICAL, ŭn-mū'zē-kăl, *a.* Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.

To UNMUZZLE, ŭn-mŭz'zl, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

UNNAMED, ŭn-nāmd', *a.* Not mentioned.

UNNATIVE, ŭn-nā'tĭv, *a.* Not native.

UNNATURAL, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.

To UNNATURALIZE, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-īze, *v. a.* To divest of all kindly affections.

UNNATURALNESS, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-ē, *ad.* In opposition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ŭn-năv'ē-gă-bl, *a.* Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē-lē, *ad.* Without necessity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē-nĕs, *s.* Needlessness.

UNNECESSARY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē, *a.* Needless, not wanted, useless.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'bŭr-lē, *a.* Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ŭn-nĕr'vāt, *a.* Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ŭn-nĕrv', *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ŭn-nĕrvd', *a.* Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ŭn-nō'bl, *a.* Mean, ignominious, ignoble. [regarded.

UNNOTED, ŭn-nō'tĕd, *a.* Not observed, not

UNNUMBERED, ŭn-nŭm'bŭrd, *s.* Innumerable.

UNOBEYED, ŭn-ō-bāde', *a.* Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk'shŭs, *a.* Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs-nĕs, *a.* Incompliance, disobedience.

UNOBSERVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vă-bl, *a.* Not to be observed.

UNOBSERVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vânt, *a.* Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrvd', *a.* Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vĭng, *a.* Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĕd, *a.* Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĭv, *a.* Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, ŭn-ŏb-tānd', *a.* Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBTRUSIVE, ŭn-ŏb-trū'sĭv, *a.* Not forward; modest. [occurring.

UNOBVIOUS, ŭn ŏb'vē-ŭs, *a.* Not readily

UNOCCUPIED, ŭn-ŏk'kŭ-pīde, *a.* Unpossessed. [acceptance

UNOFFERED, ŭn-ŏf'fŭrd, *a.* Not proposed to

UNOFFENDING, ŭn-ŏf fĕnd'ĭng, *a.* Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.

UNOFTEN, ŭn-ŏf'fn, *ad.* Seldom.

To UNOIL, ŭn-ŏĭl', *v. a.* To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ŭn-ō'pn-ĭng, *a.* Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ŭn-ŏp'ĕr-ă-tĭv, *a.* Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ŭn-ŏp-pōzd', *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, ŭn-ŏr'dŭr-lē, *a.* Disordered, irregular. [mon, unusual.

UNORDINARY, ŭn-ŏr'dē-nă-rē, *a.* Uncom-

UNORGANISED, ŭn-ŏr'găn-īzd, *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ŭn-ō-rĭd'jē-năl, } *a.*
UNORIGINATED, ŭn-ō-rĭd'jē-nā-tĕd, } *a.*
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ŭn-ŏr'*th*ō-dŏks, *a.* Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ŭn-ōde', *a.* Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNED, ŭn-ōnd', *a.* Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ŭn-păk', *v. a.* To disburden, to exonerate; to open anything bound together.

UNPACKED, ŭn-păkt', *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ŭn-pāde', *a.* Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; Unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ŭn-pānd', *a.* Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ŭn-pāne'fŭl, *a.* Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ŭn-păl'ă-tă-bl, *a.* Nauseous, disgusting.

UNPARADISE, ŭn-păr'ă-dīse, *v. a.* To deprive of great happiness.

UNPARAGONED, ŭn-păr'ă-gŏnd, *a.* Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ŭn-păr'ăl-lĕld, *a.* Not matched, not to be matched; having no equal. [missible.

UNPARDONABLE, ŭn-păr'dn-ă-bl, *a.* Irre-

UNPARDONABLY, ŭn-păr'dn-ă-blē, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, ŭn-păr'dnd, *a.* Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon. [giving.

UNPARDONING, ŭn-păr'dn-ĭng, *a.* Not for-

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ŭn-păr-lē-mĕnt'-ă-rē-nĕs, *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ŭn-păr-lē-mĕnt'ă-rē, *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ŭn-păr'tĕd, *a.* Undivided, not separated.

UNPARTIAL, ŭn-pär'shâl. *a.* Equal, honest.
UNPARTIALLY, ŭn-pär'shâl-è, *ad.* Equally, indifferently. passage.
UNPASSABLE, ŭn-pás'sâ-bl, *a.* Admitting no
UNPASSIONATE, ŭn-pásh'ŭn-ât, *a.* Free from passion, calm, impartial.
UNPASSIONATELY, ŭn-pásh'ŭn-ât-lè, *ad.* Without passion.
UNPATHED, ŭn-pâ'THĕd', *a.* Untracked, unmarked by passage. [plough.
UNPAWNED, ŭn-pawnd', *a.* Not given to
UNPEACEABLE, ŭn-pè'sâ-bl, *a.* Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
To UNPEG, ŭn-pĕg', *v. a.* To open anything closed with a peg.
UNPENSIONED, ŭn-pĕn'shŭnd, *a.* Without a pension.
To UNPEOPLE, ŭn-pè'pl, *v. a.* To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
UNPERCEIVED, ŭn-pĕr-sèv'd, *a.* Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.
UNPERCEIVEDLY, ŭn-pĕr-sè'vĕd-lè, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.
UNPERFECT, ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt, *a.* Incomplete.
UNPERFECTNESS, ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs, *s.* Imperfection, incompleteness.
UNPERFORMED, ŭn-pĕr-fôrmd', *a.* Undone, not done.
UNPERISHABLE, ŭn-pĕr'ish-â-bl, *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. [perjury.
UNPERJURED, ŭn-pĕr'jûrd, *a.* Free from
UNPERPLEXED, ŭn-pĕr-plĕkst', *a.* Disentangled, not embarrassed.
UNPERSPIRABLE, ŭn-pĕr-spi'râ-bl, *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUADABLE, ŭn-pĕr-swà'dâ-bl, *a.* Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
UNPETRIFIED, ŭn-pĕt'trè-fide, *a.* Not turned to stone.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ŭn-fil-lŏ-zŏf'è-kâl, *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ŭn-fil-lŏ-zŏf'è-kâl-è, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ŭn-fil-lŏ-zŏf'è-kâl-nĕs, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy.
To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ŭn-fil-lŏs'sŏ-fize, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
UNPIERCED, ŭn-pêrst', *a.* Not penetrated, not pierced. [pillars.
UNPILLARED, ŭn-pil'lârd, *a.* Divested of
UNPILLOWED, ŭn-pil'lôde, *a.* Wanting a pillow.
To UNPIN, ŭn-pin', *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
UNPINKED, ŭn-pingkt', *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes.
UNPITIED, ŭn-pit'tid, *a.* Not compassionated, not regarded with sympathetical sorrow. [not exciting pity.
UNPITIFUL, ŭn-pit'è-fûl, *a.* Not pitiful;
UNPITIFULLY, ŭn-pit'è-fûl-è, *ad.* Unmercifully, without mercy.
UNPITYING, ŭn-pit'tè-ing, *a.* Having no compassion. [of dependence.
UNPLACED, ŭn-plâst', *a.* Having no place
UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plâgd', *a.* Not tormented
UNPLANTED, ŭn-plân'tĕd, *a.* Not planted, spontaneous.
UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plâw'zè-bl, *a.* Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plâw'siv, *a.* Not approving.
UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plèz'ânt, *a.* Not delightful, troublesome, uneasy.
UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plèz'ânt-lè, *ad.* Not delightfully, uneasily.
UNPLEASANTNESS, ŭn-plèz'ânt-nĕs, *s.* Want of qualities to give delight.
UNPLEASED, ŭn-plèzd', *a.* Not pleased, not delighted.
UNPLEASING, ŭn-plèz'zing, *a.* Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
UNPLIANT, ŭn-pli'ânt, *a.* Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
UNPLOUGHED, ŭn-plôûd', *a.* Not ploughed.
To UNPLUME, ŭn-plûme', *v. a.* To strip of plumes, to degrade.
UNPOETICAL, ŭn-pô-ĕt'tè-kâl, } *a.* Not
UNPOETICK, ŭn-pô-ĕt'ik, } such as becomes a poet. [poise.
UNPOISED, ŭn-pôizd', *a.* Wanting equi
UNPOLISHED, ŭn-pôl'ĭsht, *a.* Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.
UNPOLITE, ŭn-pô-lîte', *a.* Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
UNPOLLUTED, ŭn-pôl-lù'tĕd, *a.* Not corrupted, not defiled.
UNPOPULAR, ŭn-pŏp'ù-lâr, *a.* Not fitted to please the people. [carried.
UNPORTABLE, ŭn-pôrt'â-bl, *a.* Not to be
UNPORTUOUS, ŭn-pôrt'ù-ŭs, *a.* Having no ports.
UNPOSSESSED, ŭn-pŏz-zĕst', *a.* Not had, not obtained.
UNPOSSESSING, ŭn-pŏz-zĕs'sing, *a.* Having no possession. [feasible.
UNPRACTICABLE, ŭn-prâk'tè-kâ-bl, *a.* Not
UNPRACTISED, ŭn-prâk'tist, *a.* Not skilled by use and experience.
UNPRAISED, ŭn-prâzd', *a.* Not celebrated, not praised.
UNPRECARIOUS, ŭn-prè-kâ'rè-ŭs, *a.* Not dependent on another.
UNPRECEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'sè-dĕn-tĕd, *a.* Not justifiable by any example.
To UNPREDICT, ŭn-prè-dikt', *v. a.* To retract prediction. [vanced.
UNPREFERRED, ŭn-prè-fêrd', *a.* Not ad
UNPREGNANT, ŭn-prĕg'nânt, *a.* Not prolifick.
UNPREJUDICATE, ŭn-prè-jû'dè-kâte, *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.
UNPREJUDICED, ŭn-prĕd'jù-dist, *a.* Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'ē-kăl, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd'ē-tā-tĕd, *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ŭn-prē-pārd', *a.* Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ŭn-prē-pā'rĕd-nĕs, *s.* State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ŭn-prē-pŏz-zĕst', *a.* Not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions. [enforced.

UNPRESSED, ŭn-prĕst', *a.* Not pressed, not

UNPRETENDING, ŭn-prē-tĕn'dĭng, *a.* Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ŭn-prē-vā'lĭng, *a.* Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ŭn-prē-vĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Not previously hindered; not preceded by anything.

UNPRINCELY, ŭn-prĭns'lē, *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ŭn-prĭn'sē-pld, *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions; not honest.

UNPRINTED, ŭn-prĭnt'ĕd, *a.* Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ŭn-prī'zā-bl, *a.* Not valued, not of estimation.

UNPRISONED, ŭn-prĭz'znd, *a.* Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ŭn-prīzd', *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ŭn-prō-klāmd', *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPRODUCTIVE, ŭn-prō-dŭk'tĭv, *a.* Not producing; barren. [lated.

UNPROFANED, ŭn-prō-fānd', *a.* Not vio-

UNPROFITABLE, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tā-bl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tā-bl-nĕs, *s.* Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tā-blē, *ad.* Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Having no gain. [not productive.

UNPROLIFICK, ŭn-prō-lĭf'ĭk, *a.* Barren,

UNPRONOUNCED, ŭn-prō-nōŭnst', *a.* Not uttered, not spoken

UNPROPER, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr, *a.* Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr-lē, *ad.* Contrary to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ŭn-prō-pish'ŭs, *a.* Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ŭn-prō-pōr'shŭnd, *a.* Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ŭn-prō-pōzd', *a.* Not proposed. [not upheld.

UNPROPPED, ŭn-prŏpt', *a.* Not supported,

UNPROSPEROUS, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs, *a.* Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ŭn-prō-tĕk'tĕd, *a.* Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ŭn-prōōvd', *a.* Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ŭn-prō-vīde', *v. a.* To divest of resolutions or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ŭn-prō-vī'dĕd, *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ŭn-prō-vōkt', *a.* Not provoked. [prudent.

UNPRUDENTIAL, ŭn-prōō-dĕn'shăl, *a.* Im-

UNPRUNED, ŭn-prūnd', *a.* Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ŭn-pŭb'lĭk, *a.* Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ŭn-pŭb'lĭsht, *a.* Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ŭn-pŭn'ĭsht, *a.* Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ŭn-pŭr'tshăst, *a.* Unbought.

UNPURGED, ŭn-pŭrjd', *a.* Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ŭn-pū'rē-fide, *a.* Not freed from recrement; not cleansed from sin. [sued.

UNPURSUED, ŭn-pŭr-sūde', *a.* Not pur-

UNPUTRIFIED, ŭn-pū'trē-fide, *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fide, *a.* Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fī, *v, a.* To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELLABLE, ŭn-kwŏr'rĭl-ă-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ŭn-kwēēn', *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUELLED, ŭn-kwĕld, *a.* Unsubdued; not kept under.

UNQUENCHABLE, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ă-bl, *a.* Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHED, ŭn-kwĕnsht', *a.* Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Unextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ă-bl, *a.* Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ă-blē, *ad.* Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ŭn-kwĕst'tshŭnd, *a.* Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ŭn-kwĭk', *a.* Motionless.

UNQUIET, ŭn-kwī'ĕt, *a.* Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed; full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-lē, *ad.* Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-nĕs, *s.* Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness. [the lees.

UNRACKED, ŭn-răkt', *a.* Not poured from

UNRAKED, ŭn-răkt', *a.* Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ŭn-răn'săkt, *a.* Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ŭn-răv'vl, *v. a.* To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder. to throw out of the present order; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ŭn-rā'zŭrd, *a.* Unshaven.

UNREACHED, ŭn-rētsht', *a.* Not attained.

UNREAD, ŭn-rĕd', *a.* Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ŭn-rĕd'ē-nĕs, *s.* Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ŭn-rĕd'ē, *a.* Not prepared. not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungainly.

UNREAL, ŭn-rē'ăl, *a.* Unsubstantial.

UNREASONABLE, ŭn-rē'zn-ă-bl, *a.* Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē'zn-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē'zn-ă-blē, *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

To UNREAVE, ŭn-rēvē', *v. a.* To unravel.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā'tĕd, *a.* Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ŭn-rē-bū'kă-bl, *a.* Ob- [noxious to no censure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-sēvd', *a.* Not received. [tained; not reformed.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn rē-klāmd', *a.* Not

UNRECONCILEABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk'ŏn-sīld, *a.* Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kŏr'dĕd, *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. [told, not related.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-koun'tĕd, *a.* Not

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krōōt'ă-bl, *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. [diable.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kūr'ĭng, *a.* Irreme-

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dūst', *a.* Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fōr'mă-bl, *a.* Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ŭn-rē-fōrmd', *a.* Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life. [fracted.

UNREFRACTED, ŭn-rē-frăk'tĕd, *a.* Not re-

UNREFRESHED, ŭn-rē-frĕsht', *a.* Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ŭn-rē-gyär'dĕd, *a.* Not heeded, not respected.

UNREGENERATE, ŭn-rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte, *a.* Not brought to a new life.

UNREFINED, ŭn-rē-fīnd', *a.* Not refined.

UNREINED, ŭn-rānd', *a.* Not restrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ŭn-rē-lĕnt'ĭng, *a.* Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-lē'vă-bl, *a.* Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, ŭn-rē-lēvd', *a.* Not succoured, not eased.

UNREMARKABLE, ŭn-rē-märk'ă-bl, *a.* Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ŭn-rē-mē'dē-ă-bl, *a.* Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ŭn-rē-mĕm'bŭr-ĭng, *a.* Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ŭn-rē-mĕm'brănse, *s.* Forgetfulness.

UNREMITTING, ŭn-rē-mĭt'tĭng, *a.* Persevering.

UNREMOVABLE, ŭn-rē-mōōv'ă-bl, *a.* Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ŭn-rē-mōōv'ă-blē, *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ŭn-rē-mōōvd', *a.* Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ŭn-rē-pāde', *a.* Not recompensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ŭn-re-pēld', *a.* Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ĭng, } *a.* Not

UNREPENTANT, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ănt, } repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ŭn-rē-pī'nĭng, *a.* Not peevishly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ŭn-rē-plĕn'ĭsht, *a.* Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-prēv'ă-bl, *a.* Not to be respited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ŭn-rē-prōtsht', *a.* Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ŭn-re-prōōv'ă-bl, *a.* Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ŭn-rē-prōōvd', *a.* Not censured; not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ŭn-rē-pŭg'nănt, *a.* Not opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ŭn-rĕp'ū-tă-bl, *a.* Not creditable. [asked.

UNREQUESTED, ŭn-rē-kwĕst'ĕd, *a.* Not

UNREQUITABLE, ŭn-rē-kwī'tă-bl, *a.* Not to be retaliated.

UNREQUITED, ŭn-rē-kwī'tĕd, *a.* Not compensated for.

UNRESENTED, ŭn-rē-zĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd', *a.* Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ŭn-rē-zĕr'vĕd-lē, *ad.* Without limitation; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ŭn-rē-zĕr'vĕd-nĕs, *s.* Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ŭn-rē-zĭs'tĕd, *a.* Not opposed; resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

UNRESISTING, ŭn-rē-zĭs'tĭng, *a.* Not opposing, not making resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ŭn-rē-zŏl'vă-bl, *a.* Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ŭn-rē-zŏlvd', *a.* Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared. [solving.
UNRESOLVING, ŭn-rē-zŏl'vĭng, *a.* Not re-
UNRESPECTIVE, ŭn-rē-spĕk'tĭv, *a.* Inattentive, taking little notice.
UNREST, ŭn-rĕst', *s.* Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.
UNRESTORED, ŭn-rē-stōrd', *a.* Not restored; not cleared from an attainder.
UNRESTRAINED, ŭn-rē-strānd', *a.* Not confined; not hindered; licentious, loose, not limited.
UNRETRACTED, ŭn-rē-trăk'tĕd, *a.* Not revoked, not recalled.
UNREVEALED, ŭn-rē-vēld', *a.* Not told, not discovered. [venged.
UNREVENGED, ŭn-rē-vĕnjd', *a.* Not re-
UNREVEREND, ŭn-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd, *a.* Irreverent, disrespectful.
UNREVERENTLY, ŭn-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt-lē, *ad.* Disrespectfully.
UNREVERSED, ŭn-rē-vĕrst', *a.* Not revoked, not repealed.
UNREVOKED, ŭn-rē-vōkt', *a.* Not recalled.
UNREWARDED, ŭn-rē-wârd'ĕd, *a.* Not rewarded, not recompensed.
To UNRIDDLE, ŭn-rĭd'dl, *v. a.* To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.
UNRIDICULOUS, ŭn-rē-dĭk'ū-lŭs, *a.* Not ridiculous. [tackle.
To UNRIG, ŭn-rĭg', *v. a.* To strip off the
UNRIGHTEOUS, ŭn-rī'tshē-ŭs, *a.* Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ŭn-rī'tshē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ŭn-rī'tshē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Wickedness, injustice.
UNRIGHTFUL, ŭn-rīte'fŭl, *a.* Not rightful, not just.
To UNRING, ŭn-rĭng', *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.
To UNRIP, ŭn-rĭp', *v. a.* To cut open.
UNRIPE, ŭn-rīpe', *a* Immature, not fully concocted; too early.
UNRIPENED, ŭn-rī'pnd, *a.* Not matured.
UNRIPENESS, ŭn-rīpe'nes, *s.* Immaturity, want of ripeness.
UNRIVALLED, ŭn-rī'vâld, *a.* Having no competition; having no peer or equal.
To UNROL, ŭn-rōle', *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.
UNROMANTICK, ŭn-rō-măn'tĭk *a.* Contrary to romance.
To UNROOF, ŭn-rōōf', *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.
UNROOSTED, ŭn-rōōst'ĕd, *a.* Driven from the roost.
To UNROOT, ŭn-rōōt', *v. a.* To tear from the roots, to extirpate.
UNROUGH, ŭn-rŭf', *a.* Smooth.
UNROUNDED, ŭn-rōŭnd'ĕd, *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round. [royal.
UNROYAL, ŭn-rōē'ăl, *a.* Unprincely, not
To UNRUFFLE, ŭn-rŭf'fl, *v. a.* To cease from commotion or agitation.
UNRUFFLED, ŭn-rŭf'fld, *a.* Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.
UNRULED, ŭn-rōōld', *a.* Not directed by any superior power.
UNRULINESS, ŭn-rōōl'lē-nĕs, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.
UNRULY, ŭn-rōō'lē, *a.* Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.
UNSAFE, ŭn-sāfe', *a.* Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.
UNSAFELY, ŭn-sāfe'lē, *ad.* Not securely, dangerously. [tioned.
UNSAID, ŭn-sĕd', *a.* Not uttered, not men-
UNSAILABLE, ŭn-sā'lă-bl, *a.* Not navigable.
UNSALTED, ŭn-sâlt'ĕd, *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.
UNSANCTIFIED, ŭn-săngk'tē-fīde, *a.* Unholy, not consecrated.
UNSATIABLE, ŭn-sā'shē-ă-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfied.
UNSATIATE, ŭn-sā'shē-āte, *a.* Not satisfied.
UNSATISFACTORINESS, ŭn-sāt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē-nĕs, *s.* Want of satisfaction.
UNSATISFACTORY, ŭn-sāt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē, *a.* Not giving satisfaction.
UNSATISFIED, ŭn-sāt'tĭs-fīde, *a.* Not contented, not pleased.
UNSATISFIEDNESS, ŭn-sāt'ĭs-fīde-nĕs, *s.* The state of not being satisfied.
UNSATISFYING, ŭn-sāt'tĭs-fī'ĭng, *a.* Unable to gratify to the full.
UNSAVOURINESS, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs, *s.* Bad taste; bad smell.
UNSAVOURY, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē, *a.* Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.
To UNSAY, ŭn-sā', *v. a.* To retract, to recant.
UNSCALY, ŭn-skā'lē, *a.* Having no scales.
UNSCARRED, ŭn-skârd', *a.* Not marked with wounds.
UNSCHOLASTICK, ŭn-skō-lăs'tĭk, *a.* Not bred to literature.
UNSCHOOLED, ŭn-skōōld', *a.* Uneducated, not learned. [by fire.
UNSCORCHED, ŭn-skōrtsht', *a.* Not touched
UNSCREENED, ŭn-skrēēnd', *a.* Not covered, not protected.
UNSCRIPTURAL, ŭn-skrĭp'tshŭ-răl, *a.* Not defensible by scripture.
To UNSEAL, ŭn-sēle', *v. a.* To open anything sealed.
UNSEALED, ŭn-sēld', *a.* Wanting a seal; having the seal broken. [open.
To UNSEAM, ŭn-sēme', *v. a.* To rip, to cut
UNSEARCHABLE, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ă-bl, *a.* Inscrutable, not to be explored.
UNSEARCHABLENESS, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Impossibility to be explored.
UNSEASONABLE, ŭn-sē'zn-ă-bl, *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as, an Unseasonable time of night.
UNSEASONABLENESS, ŭn-sē'zn-ă-bl-nĕs, *s.* Unsuitableness.

Unscanned, ŭn-skând', *a.* Not measured, not computed.

Unseasonably, ŭn-sē'zn-â-blè, *ad.* Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.

Unseasoned, ŭn-sē'znd, *a.* Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as Unseasoned meat.

Unseat, ŭn-sēte', *v. a.* To throw out of the seat.

Unseconded, ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd, *a.* Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

Unsecret, ŭn-sē'krit, *a.* Not close, not trusty.

Unsecure, ŭn-sē-kûre', *a.* Not safe.

Unseduced, ŭn-sē-dûst', *a.* Not drawn to ill. [power of vision.

Unseeing, ŭn-sēē'ĭng, *a.* Wanting the

To **Unseem**, ŭn-sēēm', *v. n.* Not to seem.

Unseemliness, ŭn-sēēm'lè-nĕs, *s.* Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.

Unseemly, ŭn-sēēm'lè, *a.* Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

Unseen, ŭn-sēēn', *a.* Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.

Unselfish, ŭn-sĕl'fish, *a.* Not addicted to private interest.

Unsent, ŭn-sĕnt', *a.* Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.

Unseparable, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be parted, not to be divided.

Unseparated, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-à-tĕd, *a.* Not parted.

Unserviceable, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-â-bl, *a.* Useless, bringing no advantage.

Unserviceably, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-â-blè, *ad.* Without use, without advantage.

Unset, ŭn-sĕt', *a.* Not set, not placed.

To **Unsettle**, ŭn-sĕt'tl, *v. a.* To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

Unsettled, ŭn sĕt'tld, *a.* Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not established, not fixed in a place of abode.

Unsettledness, ŭn-sĕt'tld nĕs, *s.* Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

Unsevered, ŭn-sĕv'ŭrd, *a.* Not parted, not divided.

To **Unsex**, ŭn-sĕks', *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

To **Unshackle**, ŭn-shăk'kl, *v. a.* To loose from bonds. [ed, not darkened.

Unshadowed, ŭn-shăd'ôde, *a.* Not cloud-

Unshakeable, ŭn-shā'kâ-bl, *a.* Not subject to concussion.

Unshaked, ŭn-shâkt', *a.* Not shaken.

Unshaken, ŭn shā'kn, *a.* Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.

Unshamed, ŭn-shāmd', *a.* Not shamed.

Unshape, ŭn-shāpe', *v. a.* To confound; to throw into confusion.

Unshapen, ŭn-shā'pn, *a.* Misshapen, deformed.

Unshared, ŭn-shârd', *a.* Not partaken, not had in common.

To **Unsheath**, ŭn-shēth', *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.

Unshed, ŭn-shĕd', *a.* Not spilt.

Unsheltered, ŭn-shĕl'tŭrd, *a.* Wanting protection. [ship.

To **Unship**, ŭn-shĭp', *v. a.* To take out of a

Unshocked, ŭn-shŏkt', *a.* Not disgusted, not offended.

Unshod, ŭn-shŏd', *a.* Having no shoes.

Unshook, ŭn-shŏŏk', *part. a.* Not shaken.

Unshorn, ŭn-shôrn', *a.* Not clipped.

Unshot, ŭn-shŏt', *part. a.* Not hit by a shot. [shout.

To **Unshout**, ŭn-shôût', *v. a.* To retract a

Unshowered, ŭn-shôûrd', *a.* Not watered by showers.

Unshrinking, ŭn-shrĭngk'ĭng, *a.* Not recoiling. [table.

Unshunnable, ŭn-shŭn'nâ-bl, *a.* Inevi-

Unsifted, ŭn-sĭft'ĕd, *a.* Not parted by a sieve; not tried.

Unsight, ŭn-site', *a.* Not seeing.

Unsighted, ŭn-sī'tĕd, *a.* Invisible.

Unsightliness, ŭn site'lè-nĕs, *s.* Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.

Unsightly, ŭn-site'lè, *a.* Disagreeable to the sight.

Unsincere, ŭn-sĭn-sēre', *a.* Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.

Unsincerity, ŭn-sĭn-sĕr'ĕ-tè, *s.* Adulteration, cheat. [strength.

To **Unsinew**, ŭn-sĭn'û, *v. a.* To deprive of

Unsinewed, ŭn-sĭn'ûde, *a.* Nerveless, weak.

Unsinged, ŭn-sĭnjd', *a.* Not scorched, not touched by fire.

Unsinking, ŭn-singk'ĭng, *a.* Not sinking.

Unsinning, ŭn-sĭn'n ng, *a.* Impeccable.

Unskilled, ŭn-skĭld', *a.* Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.

Unskilful, ŭn-skĭl'fûl, *a.* Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

Unskilfully, ŭn skĭl'fûl-è, *ad.* Without knowledge, without art.

Unskilfulness, ŭn-skĭl'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Want of art, want of knowledge.

Unslain, ŭn-slāne', *a.* Not killed.

Unslaked, ŭn-slâkt', *a.* Not quenched.

Unsleeping, ŭn-slēēp'ĭng, *a.* Ever wakeful. [slip, fast.

Unslipping, ŭn-slĭp'ĭng, *a.* Not liable to

Unsmirched, ŭn-smĕrsht', *a.* Unpolluted, not stained.

Unsmoked, ŭn-smŏkt', *a.* Not smoked.

Unsociable, ŭn-sō'shè-â-bl, *a.* Not kind, not communicative of good.

Unsociably, ŭn-sō'shè-â-blè, *ad.* Not kindly. [to society.

Unsocial, ŭn-sō'shâl, *a.* Not beneficial

UNSOILED, ŭn-sŏĭld', *a.* Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.

UNSOLD, ŭn-sōld', *a.* Not changed for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ŭn-sōl'jĕr-like, *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.

UNSOLID, ŭn-sŏl'ĭd, *a.* Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLVED, ŭn-sŏlvd', *a.* Not solved.

UNSOPHISTICATED, ŭn-sō-fĭs'tè-kā-tĕd, *a.* Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, ŭn-sŏrt'ĕd, *a.* Not distributed by proper separation.

UNSOUGHT, ŭn-sawt', *a.* Had without seeking; not searched.

To UNSOUL, ŭn-sōle', *v. a.* To divest of mind.

UNSOUND, ŭn-sŏŭnd', *a.* Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.

UNSOUNDED, ŭn-sŏŭnd'ĕd, *a.* Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ŭn-sŏŭnd'nĕs, *s.* Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.

UNSOURED, ŭn-sŏŭrd', *a.* Not made sour; not made morose.

UNSOWN, ŭn-sōne', *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

UNSPARED, ŭn-spârd', *a.* Not spared.

UNSPARING, ŭn-spâ'rĭng, *a.* Not sparing, not parsimonious.

To UNSPEAK, ŭn-spēke', *v. a.* To retract, to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, ŭn-spē'kā-bl, *a.* Not to be expressibly, ineffably.

UNSPEAKABLY, ŭn-spē'kā-blè, *ad.* Inexpressibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, ŭn-spĕs'sè-fide, *a.* Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, ŭn-spĕk'ù-lā-tĭv, *a.* Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ŭn-spĕd', *a.* Not despatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ŭn-spĕnt', *a.* Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.

To UNSPHERE, ŭn-sfère', *v. a.* To move from its orb.

UNSPIED, ŭn-spide', *a.* Not discovered, not seen.

UNSPILT, ŭn-spĭlt', *a.* Not shed; not spoiled.

To UNSPIRIT, ŭn-spĭr'ĭt, *v. a.* To dispirit, to depress, to deject.

UNSPIRITUAL, ŭn-spĭr'ĭt-tshù-ăl, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal.

UNSPOILED, ŭn-spŏĭld', *a.* Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ŭn-spŏt'tĕd, *a.* Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, ŭn-skwârd', *a.* Not formed, irregular.

UNSTABLE, ŭn-stā'bl, *a.* Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.

UNSTAID, ŭn-stāde', *a.* Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, ŭn-stāde'nĕs, *s.* Indiscretion, volatile mind.

UNSTAINED, ŭn-stānd', *a.* Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.

To UNSTATE, ŭn-stāte', *v. a.* To put out of state.

UNSTATUTABLE, ŭn-stăt'tshù-tâ-bl, *a.* Contrary to statute.

UNSTAUNCHED, ŭn-stânsht', *a.* Not stopped, not stayed.

UNSTEADILY, ŭn-stĕd'dè-lè, *ad.* Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.

UNSTEADINESS, ŭn-stĕd'dè-nĕs, *s.* Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ŭn-stĕd'dè, *a.* Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.

UNSTEDFAST, ŭn-stĕd'fâst, *a.* Not fixed, not fast.

UNSTEEPED, ŭn-stēēpt', *a.* Not soaked.

To UNSTING, ŭn-sting', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

UNSTINTED, ŭn-stĭnt'ĕd, *a.* Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ŭn-stûrd', *a.* Not stirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ŭn-stĭtsh', *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.

UNSTOOPING, ŭn-stōō'pĭng, *a.* Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ŭn-stŏp', *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction.

UNSTOPPED, ŭn-stŏpt', *a.* Meeting no resistance.

UNSTRAINED, ŭn-strānd', *a.* Easy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ŭn-strā'tnd, *a.* Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ŭn-strĕng'*th*nd, *a.* Not supported, not assisted.

To UNSTRING, ŭn-string', *v. a.* To relax anything strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ŭn-strŭk', *a.* Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ŭn-stŭd'ĭd, *a.* Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ŭn-stŭft', *a.* Unfilled. unfurnished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ŭn-sŭb-stăn'shăl, *a.* Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ŭn-sŭk-sēē'dĕd, *a.* Not succeeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fûl, *a.* Not having the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fûl-è, *ad.* Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Want of success.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'sĭv, *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ŭn-sŭkt', *a.* Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf'fŭr-â-bl, *a.* Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fish'ĕnse, *s.* Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ŭn-shŭg'ŭrd, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl, *a.* Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.
UNSUITABLENESS, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl-nĕs, *s.* Incongruity, unfitness.
UNSUITING, ŭn-sū'ting, *a.* Not fitting, not becoming.
UNSULLIED, ŭn-sŭl'lid, *a.* Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.
UNSUNG, ŭn sŭng', *a.* Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.
UNSUNNED, ŭn-sŭnd', *a.* Not exposed to the sun.
UNSUPERFLUOUS, ŭn-sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs, *a.* Not more than enough.
UNSUPPLANTED, ŭn-sŭp-plânt'ĕd, *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem. [to be supplied.
UNSUPPLIABLE, ŭn-sŭp-plī'â bl, *a.* Not
UNSUPPORTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'â-bl, *a.* Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.
UNSUPPORTED, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'ĕd, *a.* Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.
UNSURE, ŭn-shūre', *a.* Not certain.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mount'â-bl, *a.* Not to be overcome.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'tē-bl, *a.* Incapable, not liable to admit.
UNSUSPECT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt', } *a.* Not
UNSUSPECTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĕd, } considered as likely to do or mean ill.
UNSUSPECTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'ting, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pish'ŭs, *a.* Having no suspicion.
UNSUSTAINED, ŭn-sŭs-tând', *a.* Not supported, not held up.
UNSWAYABLE, ŭn-swā'â-bl, *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.
UNSWAYED, ŭn-swāde', *a.* Not wielded; not biassed.
To UNSWEAR, ŭn-swāre', *v. a.* Not to swear, to recant anything sworn.
To UNSWEAT, ŭn-swĕt', *v. a.* To ease after fatigue. [oath.
UNSWORN, ŭn-swōrn', *a.* Not bound by an
UNTAINTED, ŭn-tânt'ĕd, *a.* Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.
UNTAKEN, ŭn-tā'kn, *a.* Not taken.
UNTALKED OF, ŭn-tâwkt'ŏv, *a.* Not mentioned in the world.
UNTAMEABLE, ŭn-tā'mā-bl, *a.* Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.
UNTAMED, ŭn-tāmd', *a.* Not subdued, not suppressed.
To UNTANGLE, ŭn tăng'gl, *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.
UNTASTED, ŭn-tās'tĕd, *a.* Not tasted, not tried by the palate.
UNTASTING, ŭn-tās'ting, *a.* Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT, ŭn-tâwt', *a.* Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.
To UNTEACH, ŭn-tēish', *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
UNTEEMING, ŭn-tēm'ing, *a.* Barren.
UNTEMPERED, ŭn-tĕm'pŭrd, *a.* Not tempered.
UNTEMPTED, ŭn-tĕmt'ĕd, *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by anything alluring.
UNTENABLE, ŭn-tĕn'â-bl, *a.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.
UNTENANTED, ŭn-tĕn'ânt-ĕd, *a.* Having no tenant. [attendance.
UNTENDED, ŭn-tĕnd'ĕd, *a.* Not having any
UNTENDER, ŭn-tĕn'dŭr, *a.* Wanting softness, wanting affection.
UNTENDERED, ŭn-tĕnd'ŭrd, *a.* Not offered.
To UNTENT, ŭn-tĕnt', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.
UNTENTED, ŭn-tĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Having no medicaments applied.
UNTERRIFIED, ŭn-tĕr'rē-fide, *a.* Not affrighted, not struck with fear.
UNTHANKED, ŭn *th*ăngkt', *a.* Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.
UNTHANKFUL, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fûl, *a.* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.
UNTHANKFULLY, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fûl-ē, *ad.* Without thanks.
UNTHANKFULNESS, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Want of thankfulness.
UNTHAWED, ŭn-*th*âwd', *a.* Not dissolved after frost.
To UNTHINK, ŭn-*th*ĭngk', *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.
UNTHINKING, ŭn-*th*ĭngk'ĭng, *a.* Thoughtless, not given to reflection.
UNTHORNY, ŭn-*th*ôr'nē, *a.* Not obstructed by prickles.
UNTHOUGHT OF, ŭn-*th*âwt'ŏv, *a.* Not regarded, not heeded.
To UNTHREAD, ŭn-*thr*ĕd', *v. a.* To loose.
UNTHREATENED, ŭn-*thr*ĕt'tnd, *a.* Not menaced. a prodigal.
UNTHRIFT, ŭn-*thr*ĭft', *s.* An extravagant,
UNTHRIFTILY, ŭn-*thr*ĭf'tē-lē, *ad.* Without frugality.
UNTHRIFTY, ŭn-*thr*ĭf'tē, *a.* Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.
UNTHRIVING, ŭn-*thr*ī'vĭng, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.
To UNTHRONE, ŭn-*thr*ōne', *v. a.* To pull down from the throne.
UNTIDY, ŭn-tī'dē, *a.* Reverse of *Tidy*. A colloquial word.
To UNTIE, ŭn-tī', *v. a.* To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.
UNTIED, ŭn-tīde', *a.* Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.
UNTIL, ŭn-tĭl', *ad.* To the time that; to the place that.
UNTILLED, ŭn-tĭld', *a.* Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ŭn-tĭm'bŭrd, *a.* Not furnished with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lè, *a.* Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lè, *ad.* Before the natural time.

UNTINGED, ŭn-tĭnjd', *a.* Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ŭn-tī'rā-bl, *a.* Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ŭn-tīrd', *a.* Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ŭn-tī'tld, *a.* Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn'tōō, *prep.* To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tōld', *a.* Not related; not revealed.

UNTOMB, ŭn-tōōm', *v. a.* To disinter.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtsht', *a.* Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tō'wŭrd, *a.* Froward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tō'wŭrd-lè, *a.* Awkward, perverse, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trā'sā-bl, *a.* Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trāst', *a.* Not marked by any footsteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-trăk'tā-bl, *a.* Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk'tā-bl-nĕs, *s.* State of being untractable.

UNTRADING, ŭn-trā'dĭng, *a.* Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trānd', *a.* Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ŭn-trâns-fĕr'â-bl, *a.* Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trâns-pâ'rĕnt, *a.* Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-trăv'ĭld, *a.* Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ŭn-trēd', *v. a.* To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trĕzh'ŭrd, *a.* Not laid up, not reposited.

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trē'tā-bl, *a.* Not treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-tride', *a.* Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'ŭmf-â-bl, *a.* Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd', } *a.* Not trodden,
UNTRODDEN, ŭn-trŏd'dn, } not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trōld', *a.* Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb'bld, *a.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trōō', *a.* False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trōō'lè, *ad.* Falsely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭst'tè-nĕs, *s.* Unfaithfulness.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trōō*th*', *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.

UNTUNABLE, ŭn-tū'nā-bl, *a.* Unharmonious, not musical.

To UNTUNE, ŭn-tūne', *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

UNTURNED, ŭn-tŭrnd', *a.* Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ŭn-tū-tŭrd, *a.* Uninstructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ŭn-twīne', *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round anything.

To UNTWIST, ŭn-twĭst', *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

To UNTY, ŭn-tī, *v. a.*—*See* UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ŭn-vāle', *v. a.* To uncover, to strip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ŭn-văl'ū-â-bl, *a.* Inestimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ŭn-văl'ūde, *a.* Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ŭn-văng'kwĭsht, *a.* Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ŭn-vā'rē-â-bl, *a.* Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ŭn-vā'rēd, *a.* Not changed, not diversified.

UNVARNISHED, ŭn-vär'nĭsht, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ŭn-vā'rē-ĭng, *a.* Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ŭn-vāle', *v. a.* To disclose, to show.

UNVEILEDLY, ŭn-vā'lĕd-lè, *ad.* Plainly, without disguise.

UNVENTILATED, ŭn-vĕn'tè-lā-tĕd, *a.* Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERDANT, ŭn-vĕr'dânt, *a.* Having no verdure.

UNVERITABLE, ŭn-vĕr'ĕ-tā-bl, *a.* Not true.

UNVERSED, ŭn-vĕrst', *a.* Unacquainted, unskilled.

UNVEXED, ŭn-vĕkst', *a.* Untroubled, undisturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ŭn-vī'ō-lā-tĕd, *a.* Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ŭn-vĕr'tshū-ŭs, *a.* Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ŭn-vĭz'ĭt-ĕd, *a.* Not resorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ŭn-yū'nè-fôrm, *a.* Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ŭn-vŏĭ'â-jâ-bl, *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ŭn-ŭrjd', *a.* Not incited, not pressed.

UNUSED, ŭn-ūzd', *a.* Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.

UNUSEFUL, ŭn-ūse'fûl, *a.* Useless, serving no purpose.

UNUSUAL, ŭn-ū'zhū-âl, *a.* Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALNESS, ŭn-ū'zhū-âl-nĕs, *s.* Uncommonness, infrequency.

Unutterable, ŭn-ŭt'tŭr-â-bl, *a.* Ineffable, inexpressible.

Unvulnerable, ŭn-vŭl'nŭr-â-bl, *a.* Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

Unwakened, ŭn-wā'knd, *a.* Not roused from sleep. [walls.

Unwalled, ŭn-wâwld', *a.* Having no

Unwares, ŭn-wârz', *ad.* Unexpectedly, before any caution.

Unwarily, ŭn-wâ'rè-lè, *ad.* Without caution, carelessly.

Unwariness, ŭn-wâ'rè-nĕs, *s.* Want of caution, carelessness

Unwarlike, ŭn-wâr'like, *a.* Not fit for war, not used to war.

Unwarned, ŭn-wârnd', *a.* Not cautioned, not made wary.

Unwarrantable, ŭn-wŏr'rân-tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be justified.

Unwarrantably, ŭn-wŏr'rân-tâ blè, *ad.* Unjustifiably.

Unwarranted, ŭn-wŏr'rân-tĕd, *a.* Not ascertained, uncertain.

Unwary, ŭn-wā'rè, *a.* Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.

Unwashed, ŭn-wŏsht', *a.* Not washed, not cleansed by washing.

Unwasted, ŭn-wā'stĕd, *a.* Not consumed, not diminished. less.

Unwasting, ŭn-wā'stĭng, *a.* Not growing

Unwayed, ŭn-wāde', *a.* Not used to travel.

Unweakened, ŭn-wē'knd, *a.* Not weakened.

Unweaponed, ŭn-wĕp'pnd, *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

Unwearable, ŭn-wē'rè-â-bl, *a.* Not to be tired.

Unwearied, ŭn-wē'rid, *a.* Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent. [after weariness.

To **Unweary**, ŭn-wē'rè, *v. a.* To refresh

To **Unweave**, ŭn-wēve', *v. a.* To unfold, to undo what is woven

Unwed, ŭn-wĕd', *a.* Unmarried.

Unwedgable, ŭn-wĕdjâ-bl, *a.* Not to be cloven. [from weeds.

Unweeded, ŭn-wēē'dĕd, *a.* Not cleared

Unwept, ŭn-wēpt', *a.* Not lamented. Now *Unwept*. [unknowing.

Unweeting, ŭn-wēē'tĭng, *a.* Ignorant,

Unweighed, ŭn-wāde', *a.* Not examined by the balance; not considerate, negligent. [thoughtless.

Unweighing, ŭn-wā'ĭng, *a.* Inconsiderate,

Unwelcome, ŭn-wĕl'kŭm, *a.* Not pleasing, not grateful. [health.

Unwell, ŭn wĕl', *a.* Not in perfect

Unwept, ŭn-wĕpt', *a.* Not lamented, not bemoaned.

Unwet, ŭn-wĕt', *a.* Not moist.

Unwhipt, ŭn-hwĭpt', *a.* Not punished, not corrected.

Unwholesome, ŭn-hwōle'sŭm, *a.* Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.

Unwieldily, ŭn-wēēl'dè-lè, *ad.* Heavily, with difficult motion.

Unwieldiness, ŭn-wēēl'dè-nĕs, *a.* Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.

Unwieldy, ŭn-wēēl'dè, *a.* Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

Unwilling, ŭn-wĭl'ĭng, *a.* Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

Unwillingly, ŭn-wĭl'ĭng lè, *ad.* Not with good will, not without loathness.

Unwillingness, ŭn-wĭl'ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Loathness, disinclination.

To **Unwind**, ŭn-wīnd', *v. a.* *Pret.* and *part. pass. Unwound.* To separate anything convolved, to untwist, to untwine: to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.

To **Unwind**, ŭn-wīnd', *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Unwiped, ŭn-wīpt', *a.* Not cleaned.

Unwise, ŭn-wize', *a.* Weak, defective in wisdom.

Unwisely, ŭn-wize'lè, *ad.* Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.

To **Unwish**, ŭn-wĭsh', *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be. desired.

Unwished, ŭn-wĭsht', *a.* Not sought, not

To **Unwit**, ŭn-wĭt', *v. a.* To deprive of understanding.

Unwittily, ŭn-wĭt'tè-lè, *ad* Without wit.

Unwithdrawing, ŭn-wĭth-drâw'ĭng, *a.* Continually liberal. [posed.

Unwithstood, ŭn-wĭth-stŭd', *a.* Not op-

Unwitnessed, ŭn-wĭt'nĕst, *a.* Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

Unwittingly, ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-lè, *ad.* Without knowledge, without consciousness.

To **Unwoman**, ŭn-wŭm'mŭn, *v. a.* To deprive of the becoming qualities of a woman.

Unwonted, ŭn-wŭn'tĕd, *a.* Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.

Unworking, ŭn-wŭrk'ĭng, *a.* Living without labour. [adored.

Unworshipped, ŭn-wŭr'shĭpt, *a.* Not

Unworthily, ŭn-wŭr'thè-lè, *ad.* Not according to desert.

Unworthiness, ŭn-wŭr'thè-nĕs, *s.* Want of worth, want of merit.

Unworthy, ŭn-wŭr'thè, *a.* Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

Unwound, ŭn-wŏŭnd'. *Part. pass.* and *pret.* of *Unwind.* Untwisted.

Unwounded, ŭn-wŏŏn'dĕd, *a.* Not wounded, not hurt.

To **Unwreath**, ŭn-rēth, *v. a.* To untwine.

Unwriting, ŭn-rī'tĭng. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author.

Unwritten, ŭn-rĭt'tn, *a.* Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

Unwrought, ŭn-râwt', *a.* Not laboured, not manufactured.

Unwrung, ŭn-rŭng', *a.* Not pinched.

Unyielded, ŭn-yēēld'ĕd, *a.* Not given up.
Unyielding, ŭn-yēēld'ĭng, *a.* Not giving place as inferior.
To Unyoke, ŭn-yōke', *v. a.* To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.
Unyoked, ŭn-yōkt', *a.* Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.
Unzoned, ŭn-zōnd', *a.* Not bound with a girdle.
Vocable, vō'kā-bl, *s.* A word.
Vocabulary, vō-kăb'ū-lā-rē, *s.* A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.
Vocal, vō'kăl, *a.* Having a voice, uttered by the voice.
Vocality, vō-kăl'ē-tē, *s.* Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.
To Vocalize, vō'kăl-īze, *v. a.* To make vocal; to form into voice.
Vocally, vō'kăl-lē, *ad.* In words, [lately.
Vocation, vō-kā'shŭn, *s.* Calling by the will of God; summons; trade, employment.
Vocative, vŏk'ā-tĭv, *s.* The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.
To Vociferate, vō-sĭf'ĕr-āte, *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries.
Vociferation, vō-sĭf-ĕr-ā'shŭn, *s.* Clamour, outcry.
Vociferous, vō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Clamorous, [noisy.
Vogue, vōg, *s.* Fashion, mode.
Voice, vōis, *s.* Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.
Voiced, vōist, *a.* Furnished with a voice.
Void, vōid, *a.* Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.
Void, vōid, *s.* An empty space, vacuum, [vacancy.
To Void, vōid, *v. a.* To quit, to leave empty; to empty, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.
Voidable, vōid'ā-bl, *a.* Such as may be [annulled.
Voider, vōid'ŭr, *s.* A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.
Voidness, vōid'nĕs, *s.* Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.
Voiture, vŏĕ-tūre', *s. French.* A carriage with horses; a chaise.
Volant, vō'lânt, *a.* Flying, passing through the air; active.
Volatile, vŏl'ā-tĭl, *a.* Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.
Volatileness, vŏl'ā-tĭl-nĕs, } *s.* The qual-
Volatility, vŏl-ā-tĭl'ē-tē, } ity of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.
Volatilization, vŏl-ā-tĭl-ē-zā'shŭn, *s.* The act of making volatile.
To Volatilize, vŏl'ā-tĭl-īze, *v. a.* To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.
Vole, vōle, *s.* A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.
Volcano, vŏl-kā'nō, *s.* A burning moun- [tain.
Volery, vŏl'ĕr-ē, *s.* A flight of birds.
Volitation, vŏl-ē-tā'shŭn, *s.* The act or power of flying.
Volition, vō-lĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.
Volitive, vŏl'ē-tĭv, *a.* Having the power to will.
Volley, vŏl'lē, *s.* A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.
To Volley, vŏl'lē, *v. n.* To throw out.
Vollied, vŏl'lĭd, *a.* Disploded, discharged with a volley.
Volt, vōlt, *s.* A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.
Volubility, vŏl-ū-bĭl'ē-tē, *s.* The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.
Voluble, vŏl'ū-bl, *a.* Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.
Volume, vŏl'yūme, *s.* Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.
Voluminous, vō-lū'mē-nŭs, *a.* Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.
Voluminously, vō-lū'mē-nŭs-lē, *ad.* In many volumes or books; copiously.
Voluntarily, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē-lē, *ad.* Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.
Voluntary, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē, *a.* Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.
Voluntary, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē, *s.* A piece of musick played at will.
Volunteer, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr', *s.* A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.
To Volunteer, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr', *v. n.* To go for a soldier.
Voluptuary, vō-lŭp'tshū-ā-rē, *s.* A man given up to pleasure and luxury.
Voluptuous, vō lŭp'tshū-ŭs, *a.* Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
Voluptuously, vō-lŭp'tshū-ŭs-lē, *ad.* Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.
Voluptuousness, vō-lŭp'tshū-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* The state of being luxurious; addicted to excess of pleasure.
Volute, vō-lūte', *s.* A member of a [column.
Vomica, vŏm'ē-kā, *s.* An encysted tumour in the lungs.

Vomick-nut, vŏm'ĭk-nŭt, *s.* A poisonous berry which kills by violent vomiting.

To Vomit, vŏm'ĭt, *v. n.* To cast up the contents of the stomach

To Vomit, vŏm'ĭt, *v. a.* To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

Vomit, vŏm'ĭt, *s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine.

Vomition, vō-mĭsh'ŭn, *s.* The act or power of vomiting.

Vomitive, vŏm'ĕ-tĭv, *a.* Emetick, causing vomits. [vomits, emetick.

Vomitory, vŏm'ĕ-tŭr-ĕ, *a.* Procuring

Voracious, vō-rā'shŭs, *a.* Greedy to eat, ravenous [ravenously.

Voraciously, vō-rā'shŭs-lĕ, *ad.* Greedily,

Voraciousness, vō-rā'shŭs-nĕs, } *s.*

Voracity, vō-rās'ĕ-tĕ, } Greediness, ravenousness. [gulfs.

Voraginous, vō-rāj'ĕ-nŭs, *a.* Full of

Vortex, vôr'tĕks, *s.* In the plural *Vortices.* Anything whirled round.

Vortical, vôr'tĕ-kăl, *a.* Having a whirling motion.

Votarist, vō'tā-rĭst, *s.* One devoted to any person or thing.

Votary, vō'tā-rĕ, *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Votaress, vō'tā-rĕs, *s.* A woman devoted to any worship or state.

Vote, vōte, *s.* Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To Vote, vōte, *v. a.* To choose by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

Voter, vō'tŭr, *s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Votive, vō'tĭv, *a.* Giving by vow.

To Vouch, vŏŭtsh, *v. a.* To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.

To Vouch, vŏŭtsh, *v. n.* To bear witness, to appear as a witness.

Vouch, vŏŭtsh, *s.* Warrant, attestation. Not in use.

Voucher, vŏŭtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who gives witness to anything; a writing by which anything is vouched: a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To Vouchsafe, vŏŭtsh-sāfe', *v. a.* To permit anything to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.

Vow, vŏŭ, *s.* Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.

To Vow, vŏŭ, *v. a.* To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power. [lemn promises.

To Vow, vŏŭ, *v. n.* To make vows or so-

Vowel, vŏŭ'ĕl, *s.* A letter which can be uttered by itself.

Vowfellow, vŏŭ'fĕl-lō, *s.* One bound by the same vow.

Voyage, vŏĭ'ădje, *s.* A passage by sea.

To Voyage, vŏĭ'ădje, *v. n.* To travel by sea. [pass over.

To Voyage, vŏĭ'ădje, *v. a.* To travel, to

Voyager, vŏĭ'ă-jŭr, *s.* One who travels by sea.

Up, ŭp, *ad.* Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised: from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years: Up and down, dispersedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising anything to give a blow.

Up, ŭp, *interj.* A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

Up, ŭp, *prep.* From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To Upbear, ŭp-bâre', *v. a.* Pret. *Upbore.* Part. pass. *Upborne.* To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To Upbind, ŭp-bind', *v. a.* To bind up.

To Upbraid, ŭp-brāde', *v. a.* To charge contemptuously with anything disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt. [way of reproach.

Upbraidingly, ŭp-brā'ding-lĕ, *ad.* By

Upbrought, ŭp-brâwt'. Part. pass. of *Upbring.* Educated, nurtured.

Upcast, ŭp-kâst', *part. a.* Thrown upwards. [throw, a cast.

Upcast, ŭp-kâst', *s.* A term of bowling, a

To Upgrow, ŭp-grō', *v. n.* To grow up.

To Upheave, ŭp-hēve, *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up.

Upheld, ŭp-hĕld', *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Uphold.* Maintained, sustained.

Uphill, ŭp'hĭll, *a.* Difficulty, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To Uphoard, ŭp-hôrd', *v. a.* To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.

To Uphold, ŭp-hōld', *v. a.* Pret. *Upheld;* and part. pass. *Upheld* and *Upholden.* To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling, to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.

Upholder, ŭp-hōld'ŭr, *s.* A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

Upholsterer, ŭp-hōls'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

Upholstery, ŭp-hōle'stŭr-è, *s.* Articles sold by upholsterers.

Upland, ŭp'lănd, *s.* Higher ground.

Upland, ŭp'lănd, *a.* Higher in situation.

Uplandish, ŭp-lănd'ĭsh, *a.* Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To Uplay, ŭp-lā', *v. a.* To hoard, to lay up.

To Uplift, ŭp-lĭft', *v. a.* To raise aloft.

Upmost, ŭp'-mōst, *a.* Highest, topmost.

Upon, ŭp-pŏn', *prep.* Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; expressing obtestation or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; noting a particular day; noting reliance of trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

Upper, ŭp'pŭr, *a.* Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

Uppermost, ŭp'pŭr-mōst, *a.* Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

Uppish, ŭp'pĭsh, *a.* Proud, arrogant.

To Upraise, ŭp-rāze', *v. a.* To raise up, to exalt.

To Uprear, ŭp-rēre', *v. a.* To rear on high.

Upright, ŭp'rite, *a.* Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, pricked up; honest, not declining from the right.

Uprightly, ŭp'rite-lè, *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

Uprightness, ŭp'rite-nĕs, *s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To Uprise, ŭp-rize', *v. n.* To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

Uprise, ŭp'rize, *s.* Appearance above the horizon.

Uproar, ŭp'rōre, *s.* Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To Uproar, ŭp-rōre', *v. a.* To throw into confusion.

To Uproot, ŭp-rōōt', *v. a.* To tear up by the root.

To Uprouse, ŭp-rouze', *v. a.* To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

Upshot, ŭp'shŏt, *s.* Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

Upsidedown, ŭp-side-dōun'. An adverbial form of speech. With a total reversement, in complete disorder.

To Upstand, ŭp-stănd', *v. n.* To be erect.

To Upstay, ŭp stā', *v. a.* To sustain, to support.

To Upstart, ŭp-stărt', *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.

Upstart, ŭp'stărt, *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

To Upswarm, ŭp-swărm', *v. a.* To raise in a swarm.

To Upturn, ŭp-tŭrn', *v. a.* To throw up, to furrow.

Upward, ŭp'wŭrd, *a.* Directed to a higher part.

Upwards, ŭp'wŭrdz, *ad.* Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than; with a tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

Urbane, ŭr-bāne', *a.* Courteous; elegant.

Urbanity, ŭr-băn'ĕ-tè, *s.* Civility, elegance, politeness, facetiousness.

Urchin, ŭr'tshĭn, *s.* A hedgehog; name of slight anger to a child.

Ureter, yū'rè-tŭr, *s.* Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

Urethra, yū-rè'*thr*ā, *s.* The passage of the urine.

To Urge, ŭrje, *v. a.* To incite; to push, to provoke; to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press; to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

Urgency, ŭr'jĕn-sè, *s.* Pressure of difficulty.

Urgent, ŭr'jĕnt, *a.* Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.

Urgently, ŭr'jĕnt-lè, *ad.* Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

Urger, ŭr'jŭr, *s.* One who presses.

Urinal, yū'rè-năl, *s.* A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

Urinary, yū'rè-nā-rè, *a.* Relating to the urine.

Urine, yū'rĭn, *s.* Animal water.

Urinous, yū'rĭn-ŭs, *a.* Partaking of urine.

Urn, ŭrn, *s.* Any vessel which has an inverted conoidical form, and of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a waterpot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Us, ŭs. The oblique case of *We*.

Usable, yū'zā-bl, *a.* That may be used.

Usage, yū'zĭdje, *s.* Treatment; custom, practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

Usance, yū'zănse, *s.* Use, proper employment; usury; interest paid for money.

Use, yūse, *s.* The act of employing anything to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To Use, yūze, *v. a.* To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To Use, yūze, *v. n.* To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

Useful, yūse'fŭl, *a.* Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, yūse'fŭl-è, *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, yūse'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Conduciveness, or helpfulness to some end.

USELESS, yūse'lĕs, *a.* Answering no purpose, having no end.

USELESSLY, yūse'lĕs-lè, *ad.* In a useless manner. [any end.

USELESSNESS, yūse'lĕs-nĕs, *s.* Unfitness to

USER, yū'zŭr, *s.* One who uses.

USHER, ŭsh'ŭr, *s.* One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an underteacher.

To USHER, ŭsh'ŭr, *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ŭs-kwè-bâ', *s.* A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks. [customary.

USUAL, yū'zhū-ăl, *a.* Common, frequent,

USUALLY, yū'zhū-ăl-è, *ad.* Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, yū'zhū-ăl-nĕs, *s.* Commonness, frequency.

To USURE, yū'zhŭre, *v. n.* To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, yū'zhū-rŭr, *s.* One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, yū-zū'rè-ŭs, *a.* Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit; tainted with usury.

To USURP, yū-zŭrp', *v. a.* To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, yū-zŭr-pā'shŭn, *s.* Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, yū-zŭrp'ŭr, *s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. [just claim.

USURPINGLY, yū-zŭrp'ĭng-lè, *ad.* Without

USURY, yū'zhū-rè, *s.* Money paid for the use of money; interest; the practice of taking interest.

UTENSIL, yū-tĕn'sĭl, *s.* An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade. [womb.

UTERINE, yū'tĕr-ĭne, *a.* Belonging to the

UTERUS, yū'tè-rŭs, *s.* The womb.

UTILE, yū'tĭl-lè, *s.* Something useful, as opposed to something only ornamental.

UTILE, yū'tĭl, *a.* Profitable, useful.

UTILITY, yū-tĭl'è-tè, *s.* Useful profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, ŭt'mōst, *a.* Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, ŭt'mōst, *s.* The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTOPIAN, yū-tō'pè-ăn, } *a.* (From Sir
UTOPICAL, yū-tŏp'è-kăl, } Thomas More's Utopia). Ideal.

UTTER, ŭt'ŭr, *a.* Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ŭt'ŭr, *v. a.* To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ŭt'ŭr-â-bl, *a.* Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ŭt'ŭr-ânse, *s.* Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, ŭt'ŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser, a seller, a vender; a passer of base coin

UTTERLY, ŭt'ŭr-lè, *ad.* Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'ŭr-mōst, *a.* Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'ŭr-mōst, *s.* The greatest degree.

VULCANO, vŭl-kā'nō, *s.* A burning mountain; properly *Volcano.*

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr, *a.* Plebeian, suiting the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr, *s.* The common people.

VULGARITY, vŭl-găr'è-tè, *s.* Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARISM, vŭl'gă-rizm, *s.* An expression used only by the vulgar or common people.

To VULGARIZE, vŭl'gŭr-ize, *v. a.* To render mean or vulgar.

VULGARLY, vŭl'gŭr-lè, *ad.* Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULGATE, vŭl'gât, *s.* A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; so called, as it should seem, according to Ash, rather from the Latin *vulgo*, to publish; than from *vulgus*, common, or popular.

VULNERABLE, vŭl'nŭr-â-bl, *a.* Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl'nŭr-â-rè, *a.* Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl'nŭr-âte, *v. a.* To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl'pin, *or* vŭl'pine, *a.* Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, vŭl'tshŭre, *s.* A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl'tshŭr-rine, *a.* Belonging to a vulture.

VULTUROUS, vŭl'tshŭr-ŭs, *a.* Like a vulture, voracious.

UVULA, yū'vū-lă, *s.* In anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭg-zō'rè-ŭs, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-lē, *ad.* With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-nĕs, *s.* Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W.

To WABBLE, wŏb'bl, *v. n.* To shake, to move from side to side. A low barbarous word.

WAD, wŏd, *s.* A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wŏd'ding, *s.* A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wŏd'dl, *v. n.* To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wāde, *v. n.* To walk through the waters, to pass waters without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, wā'fûr, *s.* A thin cake; the bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholicks; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, wâft, *v. a.* To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of anything moving.

To WAFT, wâft, *v. n.* To float.

WAFT, wâft, *s.* A floating body; motion of a streamer. [or air.

WAFTAGE, wâft'ĭdje, *s.* Carriage by water

WAFTURE, wâf'tshûre, *s.* The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg, *v. a.* To move lightly, to shake slightly.

To WAG, wăg, *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to be moved.

WAG, wăg, *s.* One ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

To WAGE, wâdje, *v. a.* To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wā'jûr, *s.* A bet, anything pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wā'jûr, *v. a.* To lay, to pledge as a bet.

WAGERER, wā'jûr-ûr, *s.* One who bets, one who wagers.

WAGES, wā'jĭz, *s.* Pay given for service.

WAGGERY, wăg'ûr-ē, *s.* Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WAGGISH, wăg'ĭsh, *a.* Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'gl, *v. n.* To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wăg'ŭn, *s.* A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot. [wagon.

WAGONER, wăg'ŭn-ûr, *s.* One who drives a

WAGTAIL, wăg'tāle, *s.* A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.

WAID, wāde, *a.* Crushed. Obsolete.

WAIF, wāfe, *s.* Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written *weif* or *weft*. This, says Mr. Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained; since Blackstone says *waifs* are goods stolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

To WAIL, wāle, *v. a.* To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wāle, *v. n.* To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wāle, *s.* Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wā'lĭng, *s.* Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow. [ful.

WAILFUL, wāle'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, mourn-

WAIN, wāne, *s.* A carriage.

WAINROPE, wāne'rōpe, *s.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt, *s.* The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt, *v. a.* To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wāste, *s.* The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WAISTBAND, wĕs'bând, *s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

WAISTCOAT, wĕs'kôt, *s.* A garment worn about the waist; the garment worn by men under the coat.

To WAIT, wāte, *v. a.* To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wāte, *v. n.* To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wāte, *s.* Ambush, secret attempt.

WAITER, wā'tûr, *s.* An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

WAITS, wāts, *s.* Nocturnal itinerant musicians.

To WAIVE, wāve, *v. a.* To put off, to quit, to relinquish.

To WAKE, wāke, *v. n.* To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep, to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wāke, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wāke, *s.* The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep. [gilant.

WAKEFUL, wāke'fûl, *a.* Not sleeping, vi-

WAKEFULNESS, wāke'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn, *v. n.* To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wāle, *s.* A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wâwk, *v. n.* To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wâwk, *v. a.* To pass through.

WALK, wâwk, *s.* Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish. Walk is the slowest or least raised pace or going of a horse.

WALKER, wâwk'ur, *s.* One who walks; a forester; a fuller.

WALKING-STAFF, wâwk'ing-stâff, *s.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wâll, *s.* A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence. To take the wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wâll, *v. a.* To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALL-CREEPER, wâll'krée'pur, *s.* A bird.

WALLET, wôl'lit, *s.* A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put, a knapsack; anything protuberant and swagging.

WALL-EYED, wâll'ide, *a.* Having white eyes.

WALL-FLOWER, wâll'flôu'ur, *s.* *See* STOCK-GILLIFLOWER.

WALL-FRUIT, wâll'frôôt, *s.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALNUT, wâll'nût, *s.* The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

To WALLOP, wôl'lup, *v. n.* To boil.

WALL-LOUSE, wâl'lôuse, *s.* An insect.

To WALLOW, wôl'lô, *v. n.* To move heavily and clumsily; to roll one's self in mire or anything filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wôl'lô, *s.* A kind of rolling or grovelling motion.

WALL-PEPPER, wâll'pép'pur, *s* Houseleek.

WALL-RUE, wâll'rôô, *s.* An herb.

WALL-WORT, wâll'wûrt, *s.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. *See* ELDER.

WALTRON, wâll'trun, *s.* The seahorse.

To WAMBLE, wôm'bl, *v. n.* To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wôn, *a.* Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

WAND, wônd, *s.* A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming-rod.

To WANDER, wôn'dûr, *v. n.* To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course, to deviate, to go astray.

To WANDER, wôn'dûr, *v. a.* To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wôn'dûr ur, *s.* Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wôn'dûr ing, *s.* Uncertain perception; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty; want of being fixed.

WANDERINGLY, wôn'dûr-ing-lè, *ad.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner.

To WANE, wâne, *v. n.* To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wâne, *s.* Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wônd, *a.* Turned pale and faint-coloured.

WANNISH, wôn'nish, *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.

WANNESS, wôn'nès, *s.* Paleness, languor.

To WANT, wônt, *v. a.* To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wônt, *v. n.* To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wônt, *s.* Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wôn'tûn, *a.* Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained, quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wôn'tûn, *s.* A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wôn'tûn, *v. n.* To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

To WANTONIZE, wôn'tûn-ize, *v. n.* To behave wantonly or dissolutely.

WANTONLY, wôn'tûn-lè, *ad.* Lasciviously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wôn'tûn-nès, *s.* Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wônt'wit, *s.* A fool.

WAPED, wâ'pêd, *a.* Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAR, wâr, *s.* The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wâr, *v. n.* To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

WARBLE, wâr'bl, *s.* A song.

To WARBLE, wâr'bl, *v. a.* To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To **Warble**, wâr'bl, *v. n.* To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously, to sing.

Warbler, wâr'bl-ûr, *s.* A singer, a songster.

To **Ward**, wârd, *v. a.* To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect, to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside anything mischievous.

To **Ward**, wârd, *v. n.* To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

Ward, wârd, *s.* Watch, act of guarding, guard made by a weapon in fencing, fortress, strong hold, district of a town, custody, confinement, the part of a lock which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other, one in the hands of a guardian, the state of a child under a guardian, guardianship, right over orphans.

Warden, wârdn, *s.* A keeper, a guardian, a head officer, a large pear.

Wardenship, wârdn-ship, *s.* Office of a warden or guardian.

Warder, wârd'ûr, *s.* A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Wardmote, wârd'môte, *s.* A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

Wardrobe, wârd'rôbe, *s.* A room where clothes are kept.

Wardship, wârd'ship, *s.* Guardianship, pupilage, state of being under ward.

Ware, wâre The *pret.* of *Wear*, more frequently *Wore*.

Ware, wâre, *a.* For this we commonly say Aware, being in expectation of being provided against, cautious, wary.

To **Ware**, wâre, *v. n.* To take heed of, to be ware. [be sold.

Ware, wâre, *s* Commonly something to

Warehouse, wâre'hôuse, *s.* A storehouse of merchandise.

Wareless, wâre'lês, *a.* Uncautious, unwary.

Warfare, wâr'fâre, *s.* Military service, military life.

Warily, wâre'lê, *ad.* Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

Wariness, wâ're-nês, *s* Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

Warlike, wâr'like, *a.* Fit for war, disposed to war, military, relating to war.

Warlikeness, wâr'like-nês, *s.* Warlike disposition or character.

Warlock, } wâr'lok, *s. Scottish* A witch,
Warlock, } a wizard

Warm, wârm, *a* Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree, zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action, fanciful, enthusiastick.

To **Warm**, wârm, *v. a.* To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree, to heat mentally, to make vehement

Warmingpan, wârming pân, *s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

Warmingstone, wârming-stône, *s.* The warmingstone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.

Warmly, wârm'lê, *ad.* With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

Warmness, wârm'nês, } *s.* Gentle heat;
Warmth, wârmth, } zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fanciffulness, enthusiasm.

To **Warn**, wârn, *v. a.* To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

Warning, wâr'ning, *s.* Caution against fault or dangers, previous notice of ill.

Warp, wârp, *s* That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof

To **Warp**, wârp, *v. n* To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contract, to lose proper course or direction.

To **Warp**, wârp, *v. a* To contract, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.

Warping, wârp'ing, *s* Act of turning aside from the true direction, a method of engineering land

To **Warrant**, wôr'rânt, *v. a.* To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure, to declare upon surety

Warrant, wôr'rânt, *s.* A writ conferring some right or authority, a writ giving the officer of justice the power of action; a justificatory commission of testimony, right, legality

Warrantable, wôr'rânt-â bl, *a.* Justifiable, defensible.

Warrantableness, wôr'rânt-â bl-nês, *s.* Justifiableness [ifiably.

Warrantably, wôr'rânt-â blê, *ad.* Justi-

Warrantee, wôr-rân-tê', *s* One who gives authority, one who gives security. [security. Not used.

Warrantise, wôr'rân-tize, *s* Authority, security.

Warranty, wôr'rânt-ê, *s* Authority, justificatory mandate; security

Warren, wôr'rin, *s.* A kind of park for rabbits. [warren.

Warrener, wôr'rn-ûr, *s* The keeper of a

Warrior, wâr'yûr, *s* A soldier, a military man.

Wart, wârt, *s* A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the skin.

Wartwort, wârt'wûrt, *s.* Spurge.

Warty, wâr'tê, *a.* Grown over with warts. [war.

Warworn, wâr'wôrn, *a.* Worn with

Wary, wâre, *a* Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

Was, wôz. The *pret.* of *To be.*

To Wash, wŏsh, *v. a.* To cleanse by ablution; to cleanse by washing.

To Wash, wŏsh, *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse oneself.

Wash, wŏsh, *s.* Alluvium, anything conveyed by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medicinal or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; *the food of hogs gathered from washing dishes*; the act of washing the clothes of a family; *the linen washed at once.*

Washball, wŏsh'bâll, *s.* Ball made of soap.

Washer, wŏsh'ŭr, *s.* One who washes.

Washy, wŏsh'ē, *a.* Watery, dashy, weak, not solid. (In form resembling a bun.

Wasp, wŏsp, *s.* A brisk stinging insect.

Waspish, wŏsp'ĭsh, *a.* Peevish, snarling, pert, irritable.

Waspishly, wŏsp'ĭsh-lē, *ad.* Peevishly.

Waspishness, wŏsp'ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Peevishness, irritability.

Wassail, wŏs'sĭl, *s.* A liquor *made of* apple, sugar, and ale anciently much used by English good fellows; a drinking bout.

To Wassail, wŏs'sĭl, *v. n.* To attend at wassails; to frolick; to hold. (*Scotland*)

Wassailer, wŏs'sĭl-ŭr, *s.* A toper.

Wast, wŏst. The second person of *Was*, from *To be.*

To Waste, wāste, *v. a.* To dissipate; to destroy wantonly and lavishly; to destroy; to desolate; to wear out; to consume, to consume.

To Waste, wāste, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

Waste, wāste, *a.* Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uninhabited; unfrequented, exuberant, *but for want of cultivation*, worthless, that of which some but very little use can be made. *Out of which no income is taken or value found.*

Waste, wāste, *s.* Waste or lavish destruction, consumption, loss, useless expense; desolate or uninhabited ground, ground, *upon* or *upon which* nothing valued and esteemed, wasteful, destruction.

Wasteful, wāste'fŭl, *a.* Destructive, ruinous, wanton; or lavish; expensive, lavish, prodigal, improvident (*Hooker*).

Wastefully, wāste'fŭl-lē, *ad.* With vain and lavish consumption, prodigally.

Wastefulness, wāste'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Prodigality.

Waster, wā'stŭr, *s.* One that consumes domestically and extravagantly; a spendthrift, a prodigal.

Watch, wŏtsh, *s.* Forbearance of sleep, attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep, watchmen, men set to guard, place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To Watch, wŏtsh, *v. n.* Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to walk with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant, to be insidiously attentive.

To Watch, wŏtsh, *v. a.* To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tread, to observe in order to detect or prevent.

Watcher, wŏtsh'ŭr, *s.* One who watches, one set upon guard or observer.

Watchful, wŏtsh'fŭl, *a.* Full time.

Watchfully, wŏtsh'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Vigilantly, cautiously, closely observant.

Watchfulness, wŏtsh'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Vigilantly, attentiveness, with cautious observation.

Watchfulness, wŏtsh'fŭl-nĕs, *s.* Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard, inattention to sleep.

Watchhouse, wŏtsh'hŏuse, *s.* Place where the watch is set. (*Scotland*)

Watching, wŏtsh'ĭng, *s.* Inability to sleep.

Watchlight, wŏtsh'lītе, *s.* A rushlight.

Watchmaker, wŏtsh'mā-kŭr, *s.* One whose trade it is to make watches.

Watchman, wŏtsh'mān, *s.* Guard, sentinel, one set to keep guard.

Watchmark, wŏtsh'mārk, *s.* Turret which a sentinel was placed to discover approaching foes.

Watchword, wŏtsh'wĕrd, *s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

Water, wâ'tŭr, *s.* One of the four elements, the element, the liquor of a circumfluent. To hold water, to be sound, to be right.

To Water, wâ'tŭr, *v. a.* To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drinking; to dilute or weaken with water; to diversify, as with waves.

To Water, wâ'tŭr, *v. n.* To shed moisture, to put or take in water, to be used in supplying water. The mouth waters, the taste longs.

Waterbearer, wâ'tŭr-bâr'rŭr, *s.* Fishes and some animals that live a soft consistence with water, those they call Water.

Waterbearer, wâ'tŭr-bâr'rŭr, *s.* A plant. There are two species.

Waterer, wâ'tŭr-ŭr, *s.* One who waters.

Waterfall, wâ'tŭr-fâll, *s.* Cataract, cascade.

Waterfowl, wâ'tŭr-fŏul, *s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterish, wâ'tŭr-ĭsh, *a.* Resembling water, moist, thin, pale.

Waterishness, wâ'tŭr-ĭsh-nĕs, *s.* Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'tûr-lēfe, } s. Plants.
WATERLILY, wâ'tûr-lil-lē, }
WATERLOGGED, wâ'tûr-lôg-gd, a. Lying like a log on the water, as a ship does when it has received so much water as to be no longer manageable.
WATERMAN, wâ'tûr-mân, s. A ferryman, a boatman.
WATERMARK, wâ'tûr mârk, s. The utmost and lowest limit of the rise and fall of the flood.
WATERMELON, wâ'tûr mĕl'ûn, s. A plant.
WATERMILL, wâ'tûr-mil, s. Mill turned by water.
WATERMINT, wâ'tûr-mint, s. A plant.
WATERORDEAL, wâ'tûr-or-dē'âl, s. An old mode of trial by water.
WATERPHEASANT, wâ'tûr-fĕz-ânt, s. A species of watercress.
WATERRAT, wâ'tûr-rât, s. A rat that makes holes in banks.
WATERROCKET, wâ'tûr-rok'kĕt, s. A species of watercress, a rocket to be discharged on the water.
WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'tûr-sâf'fîr, s. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental [not admit water.
WATERSCANT, wâ'tûr-skânt, a. That will
WATERSNAKE, wâ'tûr-snâke, s. A plant.
WATERWISH, wâ'tûr-wîsh, s. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the thirsty traveller.
WATERWORK, wâ'tûr-wûrk, s. Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.
WATERY, wâ'tûr-ê, a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless, wet, abounding with water, relating to the water, consisting of water.
WATTLE, wŏt'tl, s. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.
To WATTLE, wŏt'tl, v. a. To bind with twigs, to form by platting twigs.
WAVE, wâve, s. Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; uneven ness, inequality.
To WAVE, wâve, v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.
To WAVE, wâve, v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove anything floating; to beckon, to direct by a wave or motion of anything; to put off; to put aside to the present. [waves.
WAVELESS, wâve'lês, a. Smooth, without
To WAVER, wâ'vûr, v. n. To play to and fro, to move loosely, to be unsettled, to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.
WAVERER, wâ'vûr-ûr, s. One unsettled and irresolute.
WAVY, wâ'vê, a. Rising in waves, playing to and fro, as in undulations.
To WAWL, wâwl, v. n. To cry, to howl.
WAX, wâks, s. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees, any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters, the substance that exudes from the ear.
To WAX, wâks, v. a. To smear, to join with wax.
To WAX, wâks, v. n. Pret. *Waxed*. Part. pass. *Waxed, Waxen*. To grow, to increase, to become, to pass into any state, to become bigger or more.
WAXEN, wâk'sn, a. Made of wax.
WAXWORK, wâks'wûrk, s. Figures formed of wax [ing.
WAXY, wâk'sê, a. Soft like wax, yield-
WAY, wâ, s. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion, advance in life, passage, power of progression made or given, lead to direction, course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructed or hindered; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; space of observation, means, mediate instrument, intermediate step, established measure of management, private determination; manner, mode, method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know, general scheme of acting: by the way, without any necessary connexion with the main design. To go or come one's way or ways, to take a course, to depart.
WAYFARER, wâ'fâ-rûr, s. Passenger, traveller.
WAYFARING, wâ'fâ-ring, a. Travelling, passing, being on a journey.
To WAYLAY, wâ-lâ', v. a. To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush [assault for another.
WAYLAYER, wâ-lâ'ûr, s. One who waits in
WAYLESS, wâ'lês, a. Pathless, untracked.
WAYMARK, wâ'mârk, s. Mark to guide in travelling.
WAYWARD, wâ'wârd, a. Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.
WAYWARDLY, wâ'wârd-lê, ad. Frowardly, perversely.
WAYWARDNESS, wâ'wârd-nês, s. Frowardness, perverseness.
WE, wê, pron. The plural of *I*.
WEAK, wêke, a. Feeble, not strong, infirm, not healthy, soft; not stiff, low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit, not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument, unfortified.
To WEAKEN, wê'kn, v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.
WEAKENER, wê'kn-ûr, s. That which makes weak. [tune.
WEAKLING, wêk'ling, s. A feeble crea-

Weakly, wēk'ly. *ad.* Feebly, with want of strength, or resolution. (Dryden.)

Weakness, wēk'nēs. *s.* Want of strength, want of vigour, faintness, infirmity, want of firmness, want of forcibleness, want of judgement, want of consideration, foolishness of mind, folly, failing.

Weakness, wēk'nēs. *s.* Foible, defect, crime, infirmity.

Wealth, wēlth. *s.* Happiness proceeding, from abounding state, happiness, state, public happiness.

To Weal or Weir, wēle or wēle, *v. a.* To draw with compassion inclined.

Weal, wēle. *s.* A wound, a grave, a weighty mark.

Wealth, wēlth. *s.* Riches, money, or possessions, goods.

Wealthily, wēl'thē-lē. *ad.* Richly.

Wealthiness, wēl'thē-nēs. *s.* Richness.

Wealthy, wēl'thē. *a.* Rich, opulent.

To Wean, wēne. *v. a.* To put from the breast, to withdraw from any habitual delight.

Weanling, wēne'ling. *s.* An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

Weapon, wēp'pn. *s.* Instrument of offence.

Weaponed, wēp'pnd. *a.* Armed for defence, furnished with arms.

Weaponless, wēp'pn-lēs. *a.* Having no weapon, unarmed.

To Wear, wāre. *v. a.* To waste with use or time; to consume by clothing; to consume progressively to the body, to use as clothes, to exhibit in appearance, to afflict by degrees. To wear out, to harass, to waste or destroy by use.

To Wear, wāre. *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to waste by degrees.

Wear, wāre. *s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn; a dam to stop and raise the water; often written *Ware* or *Weir*.

Wearer, wā'rer. *s.* One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Wearing, wā'ring. *s.* Clothes.

Weariness, wē'rē-nēs. *s.* Lassitude, state of being spent with labour, fatigue, pause of the body, impatience of anything, tediousness.

Wearisome, wē'rē-sŭm. *a.* Troublesome, tedious causing weariness.

Wearisomely, wē'rē-sŭm-lē. *ad.* Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

Wearisomeness, wē'rē-sŭm-nēs. *s.* The quality of tiring, the state of being easily tired.

To Weary, wē'rē. *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour, to make impatient of continuance, to subdue or harass by anything irksome.

Weary, wē'rē. *a.* Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour, impatient of the continuance of anything painful, desirous to discontinue, causing weariness, tiresome.

Weasel, wē'zl. *s.* A small animal that eats eggs and kills mice.

Weasand, wē'zn. *s.* The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

Weather, wēdh'ŭr. *s.* State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness, the change of the state of the air, tempest, storm.

To Weather, wēdh'ŭr. *v. a.* To expose to the air, to pass with difficulty. To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind. To weather out, to endure.

Weather-beaten, wēdh'ŭr-bē-tn. *a.* Harassed and enfeebled by hard weather.

Weather-cock, wēdh'ŭr-kŏk. *s.* Any thing set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows, anything fickle and inconstant.

Weather-driven, wēdh'ŭr-drĭv-vn. *part.* Driven by storms.

Weather-gage, wēdh'ŭr-gāje. *s.* Any thing that shows the weather.

Weather-glass, wēdh'ŭr-glās. *s.* A barometer.

Weather-proof, wēdh'ŭr-prōōf. *a.* Proof against the weather.

Weather-spy, wēdh'ŭr-spī. *s.* A stargazer, an astrologer.

Weather-wise, wēdh'ŭr-wīze. *a.* Skilful in observing the weather.

To Weave, wēve. *v. a.* pret. *Wove*. *Weaved*. part. pass. *Woven*, *Weaved*. To form by texture, to unite by intermixture; to intermingle, to insert.

To Weave, wēve. *v. n.* To work with a weaver's web.

Weaver, wē'vŭr. *s.* One who makes threads into cloth.

Web, wĕb. *s.* Texture anything woven, a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

Webbed, wĕbd. *a.* Joined by a film.

Web-footed, wĕb'fŭt-ĕd. *a.* Having films between the toes.

To Wed, wĕd. *v. a.* To marry, to take for husband or wife, to join in marriage, to unite for ever, to take for ever, to unite by love or for gain.

To Wed, wĕd. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

Wedding, wĕd'dĭng. *s.* Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

Wedge, wĕdje. *s.* A body, which having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber, a mass of metal; anything in the form of a wedge.

To Wedge, wĕdje. *v. a.* To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

Wedlock, wĕd'lŏk. *s.* Marriage.

Wednesday, wĕnz'dē. *s.* The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Wodin* or *Odin*.

Wee, wē, *a.* Little, small.

Weichelm, wēēsh'ēlm, *s.* A species of elm often written *Witchelm.*

Weed, wēēd, *s.* An herb, noxious or useless: a garment, clothes, habit.

To Weed, wēēd, *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from anything hurtful; to root out vice.

Weeder, wēēd'ŭr, *s.* One who takes away anything noxious.

Weeding-hook, wēēd'ĭng-hŏŏk, *s.* A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

Weedless, wēēd'lĕs, *a.* Free from weeds, free from anything useless or noxious.

Weedy, wēēd'ē, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

Week, wēēk, *s.* The space of seven days.

Week-day, wēēk'dā, *s.* Any day except Sunday.

Weekly, wēēk'lē, *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

Weekly, wēēk'lē, *ad.* Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To Ween, wēēn, *v. n.* To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To Weep, wēēp, *v. n.* Pret. and part. pass. *Wept, Weeped.* To show sorrow by tears, to shed tears from any passion, to lament, to complain.

To Weet, wēēt, *v. a.* To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan: to shed moisture, to abound with wet.

Weeper, wēēp'ŭr, *s.* One who sheds tears; a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

Weepingly, wēēp'ĭng-lē, *ad.* With weeping: in tears.

To Weet, wēēt, *v. n.* Pret. *Wot*, or *Wote*: to know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

Weetless, wēēt'lĕs, *a.* Unknowing.

Weevil, wēē'vĭl, *s.* A grub.

Weevil, wēē'vĭl, *s.* See Wevil.

Weft, wĕft, *s.* The woof of cloth.

Weftage, wĕft'ĭje, *s.* Texture.

To Weigh, wā, *v. a.* To examine by the balance, to be equivalent to in weight: to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raise or take up the anchor; to lift, to raise; to balance in the mind; to consider; to overbalance; to overturn: to oppress with weight.

To Weigh, wā, *v. n.* To have weight: to be considered as important: to raise the anchor; to bear heavily: to press hard.

Weigher, wā'ŭr, *s.* One who weighs.

Weight, wāte, *s.* Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness; tendency to the centre; pressure; hardness; overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

Weightily, wā'tē-lē, *ad.* Heavily, ponderously, solidly, importantly.

Weightiness, wā'tē-nĕs, *s.* Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.

Weightless, wāte'lĕs, *a.* Light, having no gravity.

Weighty, wā'tē, *a.* Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.

Welcome, wĕl'kŭm, *a.* Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing: To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

Welcome, wĕl'kŭm, *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer.

Welcome, wĕl'kŭm, *s.* Salutation of a new comer, kind reception of a new comer.

To Welcome, wĕl'kŭm, *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

Welcomeness, wĕl'kŭm-nĕs, *s.* Grateful kindness.

Welcomer, wĕl'kŭm-ŭr, *s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Weld, wĕld, *s.* Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

Welfare, wĕl'fâre, *s.* Happiness, success, prosperity.

Welk, wĕlk, *s.* A wrinkle.

Welked, wĕlk't, *a.* Wrinkled, wreathed.

Welkin, wĕl'kĭn, *s.* The visible regions of the air.

Well, wĕll, *s.* A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water, the cavity in which springs are placed.

To Well, wĕll, *v. n.* To spring, to issue as from a spring.

Well, wĕll, *a.* Not sick, not unhappy, contented, happy: being in favour, recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

Well, wĕll, *ad.* Not ill, not unhappily, not ill, not wickedly, skilfully, properly, not amiss, not unsuccessfully, with praise, favourably: As well as, together with, not less than; Well is him, he is happy: Well nigh, nearly, almost: It is used much in composition, to express anything right, laudative, or not culpative.

Welladay, wĕl'lă-dā, *interj.* Alas!

Welfare, wĕl'lā-lŭ, *s.* Happiness, prosperity: [obsolete.

Wellaway, wĕl'lă-wā', *a.* Not sorry.

Wellbred, wĕl'brĕd, *a.* Elegant of manners, polite.

Well-head, wĕl'hĕd', *s.* Source, fountain, well-spring.

Well-natured, wĕl-nā'tshŭrd, *a.* Good-natured, kind. [ignis.

Will-o'-the-wisp, wĭl'ŭ-thĕ-wĭsp, *s.* Ig-

Well-favoured, wĕl-fā'vŭrd, *a.* Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

Well-mannered, wĕl-măn'nŭrd, *a.* Polite, civil: [complaisant.

Welcome, wĕl-mē', *interj.* A term of salutation.

Well-nigh, wĕl-nī', *ad.* Almost.

Whatever, whatever, a. Passed with silence.

Whatever, whatever, a. Speaking well; speaking truly; speaking grace-fully; conveying benefit.

Whatever, whispering, s. Tattling, scandal. [Scotch.]

To whatever, whi whistle, v. [illegible]

Whatever, whi whist, s. A wisp of straw.

Whatever, whi whistle, s. One who whistles the game of another.

Whatever, whist, s. A hoarder a guard, an enemy.

To Whatever, whistle, v. a. To rail in water at low; to rail ornamentally in hollow.

Whatever, whit, s. A flaw or curious excrescence.

Whatever, whitch, s. A young woman; a young woman in contempt or disrespect.

Whatever, whitchie, s. A [illegible].

To Whatever, whittle, v. a. [illegible]. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.

Whatever, whitted, a. Having the nature of a wart.

Whatever, whitt. Past of the obsolete verb Wat, to go.

Whatever, whitt. Past and part. of Wear.

Whatever, whitt. The plural of the imperfect indicative of the verb To be, which are the same in the second person.

Whatever, whitt. The second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive of To be.

Whatever, whitt, s. The region where the sun sets below the horizon at the equinoxes.

Whatever, whitt, a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

Whatever, whitt, ad. To the west of the place.

Whatever, whitt'ring, a. Passing to the west.

Whatever, whitt'ly, whitt'ler, a. Tending or being towards the west.

Whatever, whitt'ren, a. Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Whatever, whitt'wards, ad. Towards the west.

Whatever, whitt'ward, ad. With tendency to the west.

Whatever, whit, a. Humid, having some moisture hovering; misty, watery.

Whatever, whit, s. Water, humidity, moisture.

To Whatever, whit, v. a. To moisten, to drench with drink.

Whatever, whit'er, s. A rare castrated.

Whatever, whitness, s. The state of being wet; moisture.

To Whatever, whitten, v. n. To grow, to increase.

Whatever, whitten, s. The whitethorn.

Whatever, whitten, s. The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

Whatever, whitten, a. Marked in streaks.

Whatever, whitter, s. A perpendicular bank of stone, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

Whatever, whitterage, s. Duties for landing at a wharf.

Whatever, whitter'er, s. One who attends or owns a wharf.

Whatever, whatever, pron. That which; which part; something that is to be named indefinitely; which of several; as to inquiries by way of surprise or question: What though, what imports it though? notwithstanding: What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree? it is used adverbially for partly, in part: What but an interjection of calling.

Whatever, whatever, pron. Ha-Whatever, whatever, pron. Any one person or quantity, being as or another either generally, specifically, or indefinitely; anything, be it what it will, the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

Wheat, wheat, s. A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

Wheaten, wheat'n, a. Made of wheat.

Wheat, wheat, s. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

Wheatear, wheat'yare, s. A small bird very delicate.

To Wheedle, wheed'l, v. a. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

Wheedler, wheed'ler, s. One who wheedles.

Wheel, wheel, s. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured: the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity.

To Wheel, wheel, v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have circuitudes, to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To Wheel, wheel, v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

Wheelbarrow, wheel'bar'ro, s. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Wheeler, wheel'er, s. A maker of wheels.

Wheelwright, wheel'rite, s. A maker of wheel carriages.

Wheely, wheel'y, a. Circular, suitable to rotation.

To Wheeze, wheeze, v. n. To breathe with noise.

Wheezle, wheezle, s. An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule —See Weasel.

To Whelm, whelm, v. a. To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury, to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Whelp, whelp, s. The young of a dog, a puppy, the young of any beast of prey; a son, a young man.

To Whelp, whelp, v. n. To bring young

When, hwĕn, *ad.* At the time that, at what time; what time, at which time, after the time that, at what particular time. When as, at the time when, what time.

Whence, hwĕnse, *ad.* From what place, from what person, from what premises, from which place or person, for which cause, from what source. From whence, a vicious mode of speech. Of whence, another barbarism.

Whencesoever, hwĕnse-sō-ĕv'ŭr, *ad* From what place soever.

Whensoever, hwĕn-sō'ĕr, } *ad.* At
Whensoever, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'ŭr, } what soever time.

Where, hwāre, *ad.* At which place or places, at what place; at the place in which. Any where, at any place. Where, like there, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

Whereabout, hwāre'a-bŏut', *ad.* Near what place, near which place, concerning which.

Whereas, hwāre-ăz', *ad.* When on the contrary; at which place, the thing being so that.

Whereat, hwāre-ăt', *ad.* At which.

Wherein, hwāre-ĭn', *or* In which.

Whereinsoever, hwāre-ĭn-sō-ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* In which soever place.

Whereof, hwāre-ŏv', *ad* Of which.

Whereon, hwāre-ŏn', *ad.* On which

Whereso, hwāre-sō, } *ad.* In
Wheresoever, hwāre-sō-ĕv'ŭr, } what place soever

Whereto, hwāre-tōō', } *ad.* To
Whereunto, hwāre-ŭn-tōō', } which.

Whereupon, hwāre-ŭp-ŏn', *ad.* Upon which.

Wherewith, hwāre-with', } *ad.*
Wherewithal, hwāre-with-āl', } With which

To **Wherret**, hwĕr'rĭt, *v. a* To hurry to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear. [on rivers.

Wherry, hwĕr'rĭ, *s* A light boat used

To **Whet**, hwĕt, *v. a* To sharpen by attrition, to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite

Whet, hwĕt, *s.* The act of sharpening, anything that makes hungry, as a dram.

Whether, hwĕth'ŭr, *ad.* A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

Whether, hwĕth'ŭr, *pron.* Which of two.

Whetstone, hwĕt'stōne, *s* Stone on which anything is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp. [or sharpens.

Whetter, hwĕt'tŭr, *s.* One who whets

Whey, hwā, *s.* The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated, it is used of anything white and thin.

Wheyey, hwā'ĭ, } *a* Partaking of
Wheyish, hwā'ĭsh, } whey, resembling whey.

Which, hwĭtsh. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

Whichsoever, hwĭtsh-sō-ĕv'ŭr, *pron.* Whether one or the other

Whiff, hwĭf, *s* A blast, a puff of wind

To **Whiffle**, hwĭf'fl, *v. n* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Whiffler, hwĭf'fl-ŭr, *s* One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff

Whig, hwĭg, *s* Whey, the name of a party in politicks.

Whiggish, hwĭg'gĭsh, *a.* Relating to the Whigs [a Whig

Whiggism, hwĭg'gĭzm, *s* The notions of

While, hwīle, *s* Time space of time

While, hwīle, } *ad* During the time
Whilst, hwīlst, } that; as long as; at the same time that.

To **While**, hwīle, *v. a.* To loiter.

Whilom, hwī'lŭm, *ad.* Formerly, once, of old. [a caprice.

Whim, hwĭm, *s* A freak, an odd fancy,

To **Whimper**, hwĭm'pŭr, *v. n.* To cry without any loud noise.

Whimpering, hwĭm'pĕr-ĭng, *s.* This word seems to mean distorted cry or cry the

Whimsey, hwĭm'zĭ, *s* A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy

Whimsical, hwĭm'zĭ-kăl, *a* Freakish, capricious, odd, fanciful

Whimsically, hwĭm'zĭ-kăl-lĭ, *ad.* In an oddly fanciful manner

Whimsicalness, hwĭm'zĭ-kăl-nĕs, *s.* State of being whimsical

Whimsy, hwĭm'zĭ, *s* A plaything, a toy, an odd device, a strange fancy, a freak

Whin, hwĭn, *s* Gorse, furze

To **Whine**, hwīne, *v. n.* To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately

Whine, hwīne, *s.* Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To **Whinny**, hwĭn'nĭ, *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt

Whinyard, hwĭn'yŭrd, *s.* A sword, in contempt.

To **Whip**, hwĭp, *v. a.* To strike with anything tough and flexible to sew slightly, to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to inwrap; to take anything nimbly

To **Whip**, hwĭp, *v. n.* To move nimbly.

Whip, hwip, *s.* An instrument of correcting lodged and plants.

Whipcord, hwip'kord, *s.* Cord of which lashes are made.

Whip-graft, hwip'graft *vbp. s.* The manner of grafting in which the graft is inserted on to the stock.

Whiphand, hwip'hand, *s.* Advantage gain.

Whiplash, hwip'lash, *s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Whipper, hwip'pur, *s.* One who punishes with whipping.

Whipping-post, hwip'ing-post, *s.* A post to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Whipsaw, hwip'saw, *s.* The whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through.

Whirlpit, hwir'pit, *s.* A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

Whipster, hwip'stur, *s.* A nimble fellow, in contempt.

Whipt, hwipt, *p.* For *Whipped*.

To Whirl, hwirl, *v. a.* To turn round rapidly.

To Whirl, hwirl, *v. n.* To turn round.

Whirl, hwirl, *s.* Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid succession, anything moved with rapid rotation.

Whirligig, hwir'le-gig, *s.* A toy which children spin round.

Whirlpit, hwirl'pit, *s.* A place where the water moves circularly and draws whatever comes within its circle towards its centre a vortex.

Whirlpool, hwirl'pool, *s.* Same as *Whirlpit*.

Whirlwind, hwirl'wind, *s.* A stormy wind moving circularly.

To Whirr, hwir, *v. n.* To turn round rapidly with noise.

To Whirr, hwir, *v. a.* To turn round rapidly with noise.

Whirring, hwir'ring, *p.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the *Whirring* of a wheel.

Whisk, hwisk, *s.* A small bundle or brush.

To Whisk, hwisk, *v. a.* To sweep with a small besom, to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Whisker, hwis'kur, *s.* The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven, the mustachio.

Whiskered, hwis'kurd, *a.* Formed into whiskers; wearing whiskers.

To Whisper, hwis'pur, *v. n.* To speak with a low voice.

To Whisper, hwis'pur, *v. a.* To address in a low voice, to utter in a low voice, to prompt secretly.

Whisper, hwis'pur, *s.* A low soft voice.

Whispering, hwis'pur-ing, *s.* One who whispers, a private talker.

Whispering, hwis'pur-ing, *s.* Act of speaking in a low voice, cautious speech.

Whisperingly, hwis'pur-ing-le, *ad.* In a low voice.

Whist, hwist *A* word or phrase and an interjection. Are silent, and silent, be still.

Whist, hwist, *s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.

To Whistle, hwis'sl, *v. n.* To form a kind of musical sound by an instrumental modification of the breath, to make a sound with a small wind instrument, to sound shrill.

To Whistle, hwis'sl, *v. a.* To call by a whistle, to utter shrill.

Whistle, hwis'sl, *s.* Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth, a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling, a small wind instrument, the noise of wings, a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Whistler, hwis'lur, *s.* One who whistles.

Whit, hwit, *s.* A particle, a jot.

White, hwite, *a.* Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemished.

White, hwite, *s.* Whiteness, anything white, white colour, the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albuginous part of eggs, the white part of the eye.

To White, hwite, *v. a.* To make white.

White-ant, hwite'ant, *s.* Corrupt, an insect of food much used in house painting.

Whitebottom, hwite'bot-tum, *s.* Leather dressed with sumac, remarkable for toughness.

Whitely, hwite'le, *a.* Coming near to white.

Whitemeat, hwite'mete, *s.* Food made of milk, the flesh of animals, veal, rabbits, &c.

To Whiten, hwi'tn, *v. a.* To make white.

To Whiten, hwi'tn, *v. n.* To grow white.

Whitener, hwi'tn-ur, *s.* One who makes anything white.

Whiteness, hwite'nes, *s.* The state of being white, freedom from colour, paleness, purity, cleanness.

Whitepot, hwite'pot, *s.* A kind of custard.

Whitethorn, hwite'thorn, *s.* A species of thorn.

Whitewash, hwite'wosh, *s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair, the wash put on walls to whiten them.

To Whitewash, hwite'wosh, *v. a.* To make white by applying a wash to the surface, to give a fair representation of a bad character.

Whitewine, hwīte'wīne, *s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

Whither, hwĭth'ĕr, *ad.* To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

Whithersoever, hwĭth'ĕr sō ĕv'ŭr, *ad.* To whatsoever place.

Whiting, hwī'tĭng, *s.* A small seafish; a soft chalk.

Whitish, hwī'tĭsh, *a.* Somewhat white.

Whitishness, hwī'tĭsh nĕs, *s.* The quality of being somewhat white.

Whitlow, hwĭt'lō, *s.* A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Whitster, hwĭt'stŭr, *s.* A whitener.

Whitsuntide, hwĭt'sŭn tīde, *s.* So called because the converts to the Christian faith appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.

Whittle, hwĭt'tl, *s.* A white cross for a woman; a shawl; a knife.

To **Whittle**, hwĭt'tl, *v. a.* To make white by cutting, as boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white.

Whitveins, hwīt'vānz, *s.* Of a colour between white and green.

Whiz, hwĭz, *s.* A hissing noise.

To **Whiz**, hwĭz, *v. n.* To make a loud hissing noise.

Who, hōō, *pron.* A pronoun relative applied to persons; as, Who should say, especially he as one who should say.

Whoever, hōō ĕv'ŭr, *pron.* Any one without limitation, or exception.

Whole, hōle, *a.* All; total; containing all unimpaired, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

Whole, hōle, *s.* The totality, no part omitted.

Wholesale, hōle'sāle, *s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

Wholesome, hōle'sŭm, *a.* Sound; contributing to health, preserving, salutary, kindly, pleasing.

Wholesomely, hōle'sŭm lē, *ad.* Salubriously, salutiferously.

Wholesomeness, hōle'sŭm nĕs, *s.* Quality of contributing to health, salubrity, salutariness, salutiferousness.

Wholly, hōle'lē, *ad.* Completely, perfectly, totally, in all the parts or kinds.

Whom, hōōm, *pron.* The accusative of *Who*, singular and plural.

Whomsoever, hōōm sō ĕv'ŭr, *pron.* Any without exception.

Whoop, hwōōp, *s.* Hubbub.

Whoop, hōōp, *s.* A shout of pursuit, a bird.

To **Whoop**, hōōp, *v. n.* To shout with scorn, to shout insultingly, to shout in the chase.

Whore, hōōr, *or* hōre, *s.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet, a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

To **Whore**, hōōr, *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To **Whore**, hōōr, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Whoredom, hōōr'dŭm, *s.* Fornication.

Whoremaster, hōōr'mās tŭr, } *s.* One
Whoremonger, hōōr'mŭng gŭr, } who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

Whoreson, hōōr'sŭn, *s.* A bastard.

Whorish, hōōr'ĭsh, *a.* Unchaste, incontinent.

Whortleberry, hwŭr'tl bĕr rē, *s.* [berry.

Whose, hōōz. Genitive of *Who*, genitive of *Which*.

Whosoever, hōō sō ĕv'ŭr, } *pron.* Any,
Whosoever, hōō sō ĕv'ŭr, } without restriction. [berry.

Whortleberry, hwŭr'tl bĕr rē, *s.* A whortleberry, a bil-

Why, hwī, *ad.* For what reason? interrogatively, for which reason, relatively, for what reason, demonstratively, it is sometimes used emphatically.

Wicker, wĭk'ŭr, *s.* A west word for vessels of perpetuity preserve.

Wick, wĭk, *s.* The substance round which is formed the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

Wicked, wĭk'ĕd, *a.* Given to vice, flagitious, impiety and, it is a word of indignation of slight degree; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

Wickedly, wĭk'ĕd lē, *ad.* Criminally, corruptly.

Wickedness, wĭk'ĕd nĕs, *s.* Corruption of manners, [illegible]

Wicker, wĭk'ŭr, *a.* Made of small sticks.

Wicket, wĭk'ĕt, *s.* A small gate.

Wide, wīde, *a.* Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as, three inches wide; extending remote.

Wide, wīde, *ad.* At a distance, with great extent.

Widely, wīde'lē, *ad.* With great extent each way; extensively, far [illegible]

To **Widen**, wī'dn, *v. a.* To make wide, to

To **Widen**, wī'dn, *v. n.* To grow wide, to extend itself.

Widish, wī'dĭsh, *a.* Tolerably large, extent each way; comparatively wide.

Widow, wĭd'ō, *s.* A woman whose husband is dead.

To **Widow**, wĭd'ō, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow right, to strip of anything good.

Widower, wĭd'ō ŭr, *s.* One who has lost his wife.

Widowhood, wĭd'ō hŏd, *s.* The state of a widow, estate settled on a widow.

Wilderness, wil'd-er-nes, s. [from wild.] A desert; a tract of land not peopled or not cultivated.

Wilderness, wil'd-er-nes, s. One who deserves censure or contempt.

Wildfire, wild'-fire, s. Brandy, wildwine.

To Wildfire, wild'-fire, v. n. To run with full resentment, as a dog not kept in leash.

Wildgoose, wild'-goos, s. Wild goose.

Wildness, wild'-nes, s. Want of cultivation; state of being uncultivated; savageness; ferocity; roughness; irregularity; turbulence; disorder; state of being unsettled; state of being unaccustomed to society; rudeness; barbarity; ignorance; brutality; inhumanity; fierceness; savage life; state of being unsubdued; state of being unrestrained; freedom from restraint; irregularity of manners; dissoluteness; looseness; vice; debauchery; state of being unsettled; state of being unfixed; state of being unsteady; state of being unsettled; state of being unfixed; state of being unsteady; state of being unsettled; state of being unfixed; state of being unsteady

the springs; to raise by degrees. to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune

To Wind, wind, *v n.* To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round, to proceed in flexures, to be extricated, to be disentangled.

Windbound, wind'bound, *a.* Confined by contrary winds.

Winder, wind'ur, *s.* An instrument or person by which anything is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others

Windfall, wind'fâll, *s.* Fruit blown down from the tree.

Windflower, wind'flou'ur, *s* The anemone, a flower.

Windgall, wind'gâl, *s.* Windgalls are soft, yielding, fluctuent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt joint, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints and are so painful to the wretched and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt

Windgun, wind'gun, *s* A gun which discharges a bullet by means of air compressed

Windiness, win'dé-nés, *s* Fulness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind (mental puffiness

Winding, winding, *s* Flexure, meander

Windlestraw, winding-stráw, *s* A shoot in which the head are first wrapped

Windlass, wind'lés, *s* A handle by which a rope or line is wrapped round a cylinder, a handle by which anything is turned.

Windless, wind'lés, *a* Wanting wind, out of breath

Windmill, wind'mill, *s* A mill turned by the wind

Window, win'dō, *s.* An aperture in a building by which air and light are let in and out, the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture, lines crossing each other, an aperture resembling a window

To Window, win'dō, *v a* To furnish with windows; to place at a window, to break into openings

Windpipe, wind'pipe, *or* wind'pipe, *s.* The passage for the breath

Windward, wind'wurd, *s* On the weather side, on the side from which the wind blows, the reverse of leeward.

Windwards, wind'wurdz, *s* Point towards which the wind blows

Windy, win'dé, *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempestuous, molested with wind, puffy, flatulent

Wine, wine, *s* The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines

Wing, wing, *s.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army, any side piece.

To Wing, wing, *v a.* To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To Wing, wing, *v n.* To pass by flight.

Winged, wing'éd, *a* Furnished with wings, flying; swift, rapid; hurt in the wing.

Wingedpea, wing'éd-pé, *s.* A plant.

Wingless, wing'lés, *a.* Not having wings; not able to ascend

Wingshell, wing'shél, *s* The shell that covers the wings of insects.

Wingy, wing'é, *a* Having wings

To Wink, wingk, *v n.* To shut the eyes, to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim

Wink, wingk, *s* Act of closing the eye, a hint given by motion of the eye

Winker, wingk'ur *s* One who winks

Winkingly, wingk'ing-lé, *ad.* With the eye almost closed

Winner, win'nur *s* One who wins

Winning, win'ning, *part a* Attractive, charming

Winning, win'ning *s* The sum won

To Winnow, win'nō, *v a* To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff, to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part (from chaff

To Winnow, win'nō, *v n* To part corn

Winnower, win'nō-ur, *s* He who winnows (the year

Winter, win'tur, *s* The cold season of

To Winter, win'tur, *v n.* To pass the winter

Wintergreen, win'tur-grén, *a* Harassed by severe weather.

Wintergreen, win'tur-grén, *s* A plant

Wintering, win'tur-ing, *s* Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

Wintry, win'tré, *a.* Belonging to winter, properly *Winterly*

Wiry, wi'ré, *a* Having the state or qualities of wire.

To Wipe, wipe, *v a.* To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by rubbing, to stroke off gently; to clear away To wipe out, to efface

Wipe, wipe, *s.* An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gibe, a sarcasm; a bird.

Wiper, wi'pur, *s* An instrument or person by which anything is wiped.

Wire, wi'ur *s* Metal drawn into slender threads.

To **Witness**, wĭt'nĕs, *v. a.* To give testimony, to know one with regard, to show by an evidence.

Witnesser, wĭt'nĕs-ẽr, *s.* One who witnesses. [Wit, to know.

To **Wit**, wĭt, *v. a.* *Pret.* and part. pass. of Wot.

Witol, wĭt'ŭl, *s.* Knowledge, the power of judging rightly.

Wit-snap, wĭt'-snăp, *s.* Smart, sudden repartee, pretension of manner of wit; saying something smart, sarcastic, severe; curious in finding new grave nonsense in wise men.

Wit-snapper, wĭt'-snăp-pẽr, *s.* Smart way of being or putting from wit, of the modern fashion, a sharp, sarcastic fool. Pope.

Witsoever, wĭt-sō-ĕv'ẽr, *s.* A kind of unknown sort, whatever. A low, obsolete.

Witstarth, wĭt'-stărth, *s.* That perplexing to the wise. [Spenser.

Wittal, wĭt'tăl, *ad.* Deliberately, prudently.

Wittals, wĭt'tălz, *s.* Victuals.

To **Wive**, wĭve, *v. n.* To have a wife, to take a wife in marriage, to be espoused or married.

To **Wive**, wĭve, *v. a.* To unite to a wife, to provide with a wife, to be espoused by wedding to, to provide to wed.

Wive, wĭve, *s.* Industrious female, young woman; female espoused.

Wivern, wĭv'ẽrn, *s.* One who keeps cows, a dairy woman.

Wivers, wĭv'ẽrz, *s.* Long, slender rods.

Wivertine, wĭv'ẽr-tĭne, *s.* Honeysuckle.

Wivertinely, wĭv'ẽr-tĭne-lĭ, *ad.* Extremely, with longing. [to stray.

Wiver, wĭv'ẽr, *v.* A small bundle, as of hay.

Wist, wĭst, *first* and *part. of* Wit.

Wistful, wĭst'fŭl, *a.* Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

Wistfully, wĭst'fŭl-lĭ, *ad.* Attentively, earnestly.

Wistly, wĭst'lĭ, *ad.* [surely.

Wit, wĭt, *s.* The power of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect, understanding, quickness of fancy; sentiment produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius, imagination; in the plural, mental sound; contrivance; stratagem, power of expression. [lawful arts.

Witan, wĭt'ăn, *s.* A woman given to sin.

To **Witch**, wĭtsh, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant. [of witches.

Witchcraft, wĭtsh'krăft, *s.* The practices

Witchery, wĭtsh'ẽr-ĭ, *s.* Enchantment.

Witchcraft, wĭtsh'krăft, *s.* Contrivance in vexation.

Witchwork, wĭtsh'wŭrk, *s.* A joker, one who cracks a jest.

With, wĭth, and **with**, *prep.* By, noting the cause; noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society, in company of, in appendage, noting consequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connexion; immediately after; amongst, upon, in concert.

Withal, wĭth-ăl', *ad.* Along with the rest, therewith; at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

To **Withdraw**, wĭth-drâw', *v. a.* To take back, to deprive of, to call away, to recall to notice. [from.

To **Withdraw**, wĭth-drâw', *v. n.* To go

Withdrawing-room, wĭth-drâ'ĭng-rōōm, *s.* A room behind another room for entertainment.

Withe, wĭth, *s.* A willow twig, a band, originally a band of twigs.

To **Wither**, wĭth'ẽr, *v. n.* To fade, to grow useless, to dry up, to waste, to pass away; to lose or want accustomed nourishment.

To **Wither**, wĭth'ẽr, *v. a.* To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

Witheredness, wĭth'ẽrd-nĕs, *s.* The state of being withered, disorderliness.

Witherling, wĭth'ẽr-lĭng, *s.* In the painting of the shoulder horse at the bottom of the neck and mane.

Witherwrung, wĭth'ẽr-rŭng, *s.* An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being ill-set, especially when the horse has been wet.

To **Withhold**, wĭth-hōld', *v. a.* *Pret.* and part. *Withheld* or *withholden*. To restrain, to keep from motion, to hold back, to keep back, to refuse.

Withholden, wĭth-hōl'dn. *Part. pass.* of *Withhold*.

Withholder, wĭth-hōld'ẽr, *s.* He who withholds.

Within, wĭth-ĭn', *prep.* In the inner part of, in the compass of, not beyond, both of place and time; not longer ago than, into the reach of, in the reach of, not exceeding, in the enclosure of.

Within, wĭth-ĭn, *ad.* In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

Within-doors, wĭth-ĭn-dōrz, *ad.* In the interior parts.

Without, wĭth-ŏŭt', *prep.* Not with: in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of, not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of, not within; with exception from.

Without-doors, wĭth-ŏŭt'-dōrz, *ad.* Not in the inside; out of doors, externally, not in the mind. [except.

Without-that, wĭth-ŏŭt'-thăt', *conj.* Unless, if not.

To **Withstand**, wĭth-stănd', *v. a.* To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

Withstander, wĭth-stănd'ẽr, *s.* An opponent, resisting power.

Withy, wĭth'ĭ, *s.* Willow.

Withy, wĭth'ĭ, *a.* Made of withes.

Witless, wĭt'lĕs, *a.* Wanting understanding

Fate, fär, fáll, fát; mé, mét; pine, pín; nó, möve, nór, nót;

Witlessly, wit'lés-li, *ad.* Inconsiderately, without understanding.

Witlessness, wit'lés-nés, *s.* Want of consideration.

Witling, wit'ling, *s.* A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

Witness, wit'nés, *s.* Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony: With a witness, officially, to a great degree.

To **Witness**, wit'nés, *v. a.* To attest.

To **Witness**, wit'nés, *v. n.* To bear testimony.

Witness, wit'nés, *interj.* An exclamation signifying 'call person or thing to attest it.

Witnesser, wit'nés-ér, *s.* One who attests or martyrs.

Witted, wit'téd, *a.* Having wit, as, a quick witted lad.

Wittiism, wit'ti-izm, *s.* A mean attempt at wit.

Wittily, wit'ti-li, *ad.* Ingeniously enough, artfully with right of combination. [being witty.

Wittiness, wit'ti-nés, *s.* The quality of

Wittingly, wit'ting-li, *ad.* Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

Wittol, wit'tól, *s.* A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented.

Wittolly, wit'tól-li, *a.* Cuckoldly.

Witty, wit'ti, *a.* Judicious, ingenious, full of imagination; smart, full of taunts. [wit.

Witwanton, wit'wón-tn, *s.* One that has

To **Wive**, wive, *v. n.* To marry, to take a wife.

To **Wive**, wive, *v. a.* To match to a wife, to take for a wife.

Wively, wive'li, *a.* Belonging to a wife.

Wives, wivz, *s.* The plural of *Wife*.

Wizard, wiz'ard, *s.* A conjurer, an enchanter.

Wizard, wiz'ard, *a.* Enchanting, charming, overpowering, fascinating, magical.

Woe, wó, *s.* Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity; a curse: Woe is used for a state of vexation.

Woad, wóde, *s.* A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

Woe-begone, wó'bé-gón, *ad.* Lost in woe.

Woful, wó'fúl, *a.* Sorrowful, afflicted, mournful; calamitous, afflictive, wretched, pitiful, sorry.

Woefully, wó'fúl-li, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully, wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

Woe, wód, *s.* Wild, whether as only or barely in the names of places, signifies a place open common.

Wolf, wúlf, *s.* A kind of wild dog that devours sheep, an eating sore.

Wolfdog, wúlf'dóg, *s.* A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

Wolfish, wúl'fish, *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Wolfsbane, wúlfs'báne, *s.* A poisonous plant, aconite.

Wolfsmilk, wúlfs'milk, *s.* An herb.

Wolvish, wúl'vish, *a.* Like a wolf.

Woman, wúm'an, *s.* The female of the human race, a female attendant on a person of rank.

Womaned, wúm'and, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman.

Womanhater, wúm'an-hà'tér, *s.* One who has an aversion for the female sex.

Womanhood, wúm'an-húd, *s.* The character and collective qualities of a woman. [woman.

Womanish, wúm'in-ish, *a.* Suitable to a

Womanishness, wúm'in-ish-nés, *s.* State of being womanish.

To **Womanize**, wúm'an-íze, *v. a.* To effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not often used.

Womankind, wúm'an-kínd, *s.* The female sex, the race of women.

Womanly, wúm'an-li, *a.* Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

Womb, wóm, *s.* The place of the fœtus in the mother, the place where anything is produced.

To **Womb**, wóm, *v. a.* To enclose, to breed in secret.

Womby, wóm'i, *a.* Capacious.

Women, wím'én, *s.* Plural of *Woman*.

Won, wún. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Win*.

To **Won**, wún, *v. n.* To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To **Wonder**, wún'dér, *v. n.* To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

Wonder, wún'dér, *s.* Admiration, astonishment occasioned by something new or strange, anything contributing to wonder.

Wonderful, wún'dér-fúl, *a.* Admirable, strange, astonishing.

Wonderfully, wún'dér-fúl-li, *ad.* In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree. [wonderful.

Wonderment, wún'dér-mént, *s.* Admiration,

Wonderstruck, wún'dér-strúk, *a.* Struck with wonder.

Wondrous, wún'drús, *a.* Contrived and, I think improperly, from *Wonder*: Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising. [strange degree.

Wondrously, wún'drús-li, *ad.* In a

To **Wont**, wúnt, *v. n.* *Past* and *part.* *To be* **Wont**. To be accustomed to use, to be used.

Wont, wúnt, *s.* Custom, habit, use.

Won't, wónt. A contraction of *Will Not*.

Wonted, wún'téd, *part. a.* Accustomed, used, usual.

Woodiness, wûd'dê-nês, s. State of being woody.

To Wood, wûd, v. a. To furnish or store with wood.

To Wood, wûd, v. n. To run mad after.

Wood, wûd, s. A large and well known genus of trees. The substance of trees, timber.

Woodbine, wûd'bîne, s. Honeysuckle.

Woodcock, wûd'kôk, s. A kind of passage with a long bill; he feeds in wet boggy ground, and is counted delicious meat.

Woodcraft, wûd'krâft, s. Sagacity with regard to woods.

Woodcraftsman, wûd'krâfts-mân, s. Inventor or cultivator of practical woods, or woodcraft.

Woodcutter, wûd'kût-tûr, s. Underwood, that is cut for fuel.

Woodcutter, wûd'kût-tûr, s. One whose trade is to cut wood.

Woodedge, wûd'êdje, s. Plants growing next to a wood.

Woodfenced, wûd'fênst, a. Fenced with wood.

Woodgrown, wûd'grône, a. Covered with trees belonging to woods.

Woodhack, wûd'hâk, s. A mattock or sort of weed hook.

Woodhen, wûd'hên, s. The name of a bird, the wittewall.

Woodhouse, wûd'hôuse, s. A warehouse, a house, one of the lesser sort of rooms.

Woodhouse, wûd'hôuse, s. A wood-house.

Woodhouse, wûd'hôuse, s. Wild woman.

Woodiness, wûd'dê-nês, s. A dryad.

Woodmonger, wûd'mûng-gûr, s. Wood laid up for sale.

Woodnote, wûd'nôte, s. A bird.

Woodpecker, wûd'pêk-kûr, s. A bird.

Woodpile, wûd'pîle, s. A wood pigeon.

Woodreave, wûd'rêve, s. An host.

Woodroof, wûd'rûf, s. A plant.

Woodsage, wûd'sâje, s. A plant.

Woodsere, wûd'sêre, a. Withered for lack of wood.

Woodsman, wûdz'mân, s. A kind.

Woodspurge, wûd'spûrje, s. A wild pigeon.

Woodstaff, wûd'stâf, s. An axe.

Woodstone, wûd'stône, s. A plant.

Woodwall, wûd'wâll, s. A fortress.

Woodward, wûd'wârd, s. A forester.

Woody, wûd'dê, a. Abounding with wood; figurative, consisting of wood; relating to wood.

Wooer, wô'ûr, s. One who courts a woman.

Woof, wûf, s. The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft, texture, cloth.

Woolishly, wûl'lish-lê, ad. Pleasingly, so as to give delight.

Wool, wûl, s. The fleece of sheep, that which is worn in cloth and short thick hair.

Woolen, wûl'lin, a. Made of wool.

Woolfell, wûl'fêl, s. A skin of wool, a sheepskin.

Woolsack, wûl'sâk, s. The seat of the Judges in the House of Lords; anything bulky without weight.

Woolstapler, wûl'stâ-plûr, s. One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.

Woolly, wûl'lê, a. Consisting of wool, clothed with wool, resembling wool.

Word, wûrd, s. A single part of speech, a short discourse, talk, discourse, dispute, verbal contention, promise, affirmation, token, account, tidings, message, declaration, watchword, motto, sentence; word of God; the second person of the three subsistents Trinity. A component part.

To Word, wûrd, v. a. To express in proper words.

Wordcatcher, wûrd'kâtch-ûr, s. One who cavils at words.

Wordiness, wûrd'dê-nês, s. State of abounding with words.

Wording, wûrd'ing, s. Verbose full of words.

Wordish, wûr'dish, a. Verbose.

Wordless, wûrd'lês, a. Dumb, silent.

To Work, wûrk, v. n. pret. I worked, or Wrought; pp. I have worked, or wrought. To labour, to travail, to toil; to be in motion, or be in motion; to ferment; to act, or be in action; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by industry, travel, or ingenuity; to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as an engine; to make way.

To Work, wûrk, v. a. To make by drawing, by labour, by management; to bring to any state by motion; to influence by secret impulse; to prevail on, to effect, to manage; to put in motion, to move; to embroider with a needle. To work out, to effect by pains; to erase, to efface. To work up, to raise.

Work, wûrk, s. Toil, labour, employment, a state of labour. Any thing attempted; figures or embroidery of the needle; any thing made; any thing done; performance, performance of art, action, feat, deed; anything made; manufacture, fabrick; management. To set on work, to employ, to engage.

Worker, wûrk'ûr, s. One that works.

Workfellow, wûrk'fêl-lô, s. One engaged in the same work with another.

Workfolk, wûrk-fôke, s. Persons employed in working.

Workhouse, wûrk'hôuse, } s. A
Workhouse, wûrk'ing-hôuse, } place in which a manufacture is carried on; a place where vagabonds are condemned to labour, a poor house.

Working, wûrk'ing, s. Motion, operation, fermentation.

Workingday, wûrk'ing-dâ, s. Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.

Workman, wûrk'mân, s. An artificer, a maker of anything.

Workmanlike, wûrk'mân-like, a. Well performed, like a good workman.

Workmanly, wûrk'mân-lê, a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

Workmanship, wûrk'mân-ship, s. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a workman; the art of working.

Workmaster, wûrk'mâ-stûr, s. The performer of any work.

Workshop, wûrk'shôp, s. The place where a workman performs his work.

Workwoman, wûrk'wŭm ăn. *s.* A woman skilled in needlework, a woman that works for hire. [seldom.

Workyday, wûrk'ē-dă. *s.* A day not holy.

World, wûrld, *s.* World is the great collective term of all beings whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; public life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; In the world, in possibility; Put all the world, exactly.

Worldliness, wûrld'lē-nĕs. *s.* Carelessness addictedness to gain; mean spirit.

Worldling, wûrld'lĭng. *s.* A mean wretch.

Worldly, wûrld'lē, *a.* Secular, relative to this life in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

Worldly, wûrld'lē, *ad.* With attention to the present life.

Worm, wûrm, *s.* A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk, grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting, anything worm-eaten or worm-eaten, anything spiral.

To **Worm**, wûrm, *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To **Worm**, wûrm, *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means.

Wormeaten, wûrm'ē-tn, *a.* Gnawed by worms, old, worthless.

Wormwood, wûrm'wŭd. *s.* A plant.

Wormy, wûr'mē. *a.* Full of worms.

Worn, wôrn, *part. pass.* of *Wear*.

Worrier, wŭr'rē-ŭr, *s.* One who worries or tormente.

To **Worry**, wŭr'rē, *v. a.* To tear or mangle as a beast does its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

Worse, wûrse, *a.* The comparative of *bad*; more bad, more ill.

Worse, wûrse, *ad.* In a worse manner than.

The **Worse**, wûrse, *s.* The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To **Worse**, wûrse, *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

Worship, wûr'shĭp, *s.* Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of honour or respect; adoration to Deity, external homage, respect, civil difference, idolatry of lovers.

To **Worship**, wûr'shĭp, *v. a.* To adore in honour of; to treat with reverence due to; to respect; to treat with civil reverence. [acts of adoration.

To **Worship**, wûr'shĭp, *v. n.* To perform

Worshipful, wûr'shĭp-fŭl, *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of legal respect. [respectfully.

Worshipfully, wûr'shĭp-fŭl-ē, *ad.* In

Worshipper, wûr'shĭp-pŭr, *s.* Adorer, one who worships.

Worst, wûrst, *a.* The superlative of *bad*, most bad, most ill.

Worst, wûrst, *s.* The most calamitous or wicked state.

To **Worst**, wûrst, *v. a.* To defeat, to overthrow. [spoon.

Worsted, wûs'tĕd. *s.* Woollen yarn, wool

Wort, wûrt. *s.* Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind, now hoar, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, wûrth, *s.* Price, value, excellence, virtue, importance, valuable quality.

Worth, wûrth, *a.* Equal in price to, equal in value to, deserving of, equal in possession to.

Worthily, wûr'thĕ-lē, *ad.* Suitably not below the rate of, deservedly, justly, not without cause.

Worthiness, wûr'thē-nĕs. *s.* Desert excellence, dignity, virtue, state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

Worthless, wûrth'lĕs, *a.* Having no virtue, dignity, or excellence, having no value.

Worthlessness, wûrth'lĕs-nĕs. *s.* Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

Worthy, wûr'thē, *a.* Deserving, endowed with worth, valuable, noble, illustrious, having merit, having desert, suitable to any quality good or bad, equal to value, suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill.

Worthy, wûr'thē, *s.* A man eminent for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To **Wot**, wŏt, *v. n.* To know, to be aware.

Wotted, wŏt'tĕd. *part. pass.* of *Wot*.

Would, wŏd. The past tense of *Will*.

Would, wŏd. The past of *Will*, is frequently used as an auxiliary verb such as indicative of which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood, with respect to solved, with or without an if or a condition: with or without an if or a condition: with or without an if or a condition.

Wouldings, wŏd'dĭngz. *s.* Foolishly perverse in his.

Wound, wŏŏnd, *or* wōōnd. *s.* A hurt given by violence.

To **Wound**, wŏŏnd, *or* wōōnd, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

Wounded, wŏŏn'dĕd. *The past and part. pass. of To Wound.* [pierced.

Woundless, wŏŏnd'lĕs, *a.* Exempt from

Woundwort, wŏŏnd'wŭrt. *s.* A plant.

Wrack, răk. *s.* *Property Wreck.* The destruction of a ship, ruin, destruction.

To **Wrack**, răk, *v. a.* To destroy in the water, to wreck. It seems to Milton to mean to rack, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To Wrastle, răs'l, *v. n.* To contend by struggling, to practise wrestling.

Wrastler, răs'lûr, *s.* A wrestler, a performer in wrestling.

Wrastling, răs'ling, *s.* A wrestling, a performance in wrestling.

Wratch, răch, *s.* A miserable person, generally contemptible.

To Wrath, răth, *v. a.* To exasperate; to provoke; to irritate; to incense; to enrage; to provoke with anything unjust or shameful; to provoke to resentment. To wrath one's self, to commit sin; to transgress, to act unjustly; to misbehave, to act in enmity.

Wrathful, răth'fûl, *a.* One who wraps, that in which anything is wrapped.

Wrapping, răp'ping, *s.* That in which anything is wrapped.

Wrasse, răs, *s.* A fish, a species of sea-swine.

Wrathful, răth'fûl, *a.* Angry, furious, raging.

Wrathfully, răth'fûl-ly, *ad.* Furiously, passionately.

Wrathfulness, răth'fûl-nĕs, *s.* Fury, violent anger.

To Wreak, rĕk, *v. a.* Old past and part. pass. Wroke. To revenge; to execute vengeance upon.

Wreak, rĕk, *s.* Revenge, vengeance, passion, fuming fit.

Wreakful, rĕk'fûl, *a.* Revengeful.

Wreaker, rĕk'ûr, *s.* A revenger, a punisher, a person who wreaks.

To Wreath, rĕth, *v. a.* part. pass. Wreathed, Wreathen. To writhe, to twist, to contort; to surround with a garland, to encircle with a garland.

Wreathen, rĕth'n, *a.* Spiral, curled, twisted.

Wreathy, rĕth'y, *a.* Decorated by being twisted or curled, or adorned with circumvolutions of flexible vine, honeysuckle.

To Wreathe, rĕthe, *v. a.* To writhe or twist, to roll or twist together; to entwine.

To Wreathe, rĕthe, *v. n.* To writhe, to twist.

Wreathen, rĕth'n, *a.* Twisted, twined.

Wreathless, rĕthe'lĕs, *a.* Crowning wreath.

Wreathy, rĕthe'y, *a.* Winding, twisting.

To Wreck, rĕk, *v. a.* To spoil by violence, to wreak, to revenge. To wreck one's self, to destroy one's self, to commit suicide.

Wreck, rĕk, *s.* A vessel cast on shore by a storm, a shipwreck; anything cast on shore by the sea; destruction, ruin.

Wreckful, rĕk'fûl, *a.* Destructive, ruinous.

To Wreckle, rĕk'l, *v. a.* To wrestle.

Wreckless, rĕk'lĕs, *a.* Careless, heedless, inattentive, negligent.

Wreckmaster, rĕk'mâs'tûr, *s.* One who presides at the disposal of goods cast on shore by the sea.

Wrecky, rĕk'y, *a.* Causing wreck, ruinous.

To Wrench, rĕnsh, *v. a.* To force by violence, to pull by violence, to distort, to writhe, to twist; to sprain, to injure by violent distortion; to force from the true meaning.

Wrench, rĕnsh, *s.* Violent distortion; an instrument by which anything is screwed; an extraction, a contrivance. To wrench out, to extract violently; to extirpate, to get by violence.

Wrenching, rĕn'shing, *a.* Distorting, writhing.

Wrenchingly, rĕn'shing-ly, *ad.* By violent distortion.

Wrenchingness, rĕn'shing-nĕs, *s.* Violent distortion.

To Wrest, rĕst, *v. a.* To force by violence, to distort, to writhe, to twist; to extort, to take by violence; to pervert, to misinterpret.

Wrest, rĕst, *s.* Violence, force; distortion, writhing; a key to tune harps.

Wrestle, rĕs'l, *s.* A struggle, a contest by struggling.

To Wrestle, rĕs'l, *v. n.* To struggle, to contend by struggling; to contend, to strive.

Wrestler, rĕs'lûr, *s.* One who wrestles, one who practises wrestling.

Wrestling, rĕs'ling, *s.* Contention by struggling.

To Wretch, rĕch, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to cast.

Wretch, rĕch, *s.* A miserable person, a person deserving pity; a person deserving contempt; a term of petty reproach.

Wretched, rĕch'ĕd, *a.* Miserable, unhappy; worthless, despicable; mischievous, pernicious.

Wretchedly, rĕch'ĕd-ly, *ad.* Miserably, unhappily; despicably, contemptibly.

Wretchedness, rĕch'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* Misery, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune; meanness, despicableness.

To Wrick, rĭk, *v. a.* To move by art from the usual position.

To Wriggle, rĭg'l, *v. n.* To move to and fro with short motions.

Wriggler, rĭg'lûr, *s.* A worm, an animal moving by wriggling.

To Write, rite, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. Wrote and Written. To form letters or characters upon paper or other materials; to express by letters; to form words or sentences; to compose, to publish; to tell by writing; to record, to register; to inscribe; to subscribe, to name; to direct, to address; to mark as a mercantile account; to impress with characters.

To Write, rite, *v. n.* To practise writing.

Writer, ri'tûr, *s.* One who expresses his ideas with a pen.

Writership, ri'tûr-ship, *s.* The office of a clerk in the East India company's service.

To Writhe, rithe, *v. a.* To twist, to contort into deformity; to twist out of its natural position.

Writhe, rithe, *s.* The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

Writhen, rith'n, *a.* Twisted, distorted.

Writhledown, rith'l-down, *s.* The fuzz or soft hair of the stalk in the field, any coarse down.

To Writhle, rith'l, *v. a.* To contort, to twist, to writhe into deformity.

Writing, ri'ting, *s.* Anything written, any hand. This sense is sometimes used in speaking of the Bible. A legal instrument; a legal instrument.

Writ, rit. The part. pass. of *Write*.

To Write, rite, *v. a.* Past. Wrote or Writ. Part. pass. Written, Writ or Wrote. To express in words or letters; to express, to manifest; to produce as an author, to tell in letter.

To Write, rite, *v. n.* To perform the act of writing, to put the letters together in words, to read letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of; to engage, to form compositions.

Writer, ri'tûr, *s.* One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To Writhe, rithe, *v. a.* To distort, to contort with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To Writhe, rithe, *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Writing, ri'ting, *s.* A legal instrument; a composure, a book, a written paper of any kind.

Writingmaster, ri'ting-mâs'tûr, *s.* One who teaches to write.

Written, rit'n. The *part. pass.* of *Write*.

Wrizzled, riz'zld, *a.* Wrinkled.

Wrong, rŏng, *s.* An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

Wrong, rŏng, *s.* Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

Wrong, rŏng, *ad.* Not rightly, amiss.

To Wrong, rŏng, *v. a.* To injure, to use injustly. [person.

Wrongdoer, rŏng'dōō'ŭr, *s.* An injurious

Wrongful, rŏng'fŭl, *a.* Injurious, unjust.

Wrongfully, rŏng'fŭl-lē, *ad.* Unjustly.

Wrongheaded, rŏng'hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Having perverse understanding.

Wrongheadedness, rŏng'hĕd'ĕd-nĕs, *s.* A perverse understanding.

Wrongly, rŏng'lē, *ad.* Unjustly, amiss.

Wrongously, rŏng'ŭs-lē, *ad.* Without injury to any. [ture.

Wrongness, rŏng'nĕs, *s.* Wrong disposi-

Wrote, rōte. *Past* and *part. of* Write.

Wroth, rŏth, *a.* Angry, out of sorts.

Wrought, rawt. *Imperf.* and *part. pass.* as it seems, of Work. Effected, performed, fashioned, prevailed on, [done, caused, worked, laboured, gained, attained, operated, worked, actuated, manufactured, formed, excited by degrees; guided, managed, agitated, disturbed. [Wring.

Wrung, rŭng. *The past and part. pass. of*

Wry, rī, *a.* Crooked, deviating from the right direction; distorted, wrong, perverted, wrested.

To Wry, rī, *v. n.* To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X, says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Xerophthalmia, zē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă, *s.* A dry pustule on the eyes.

Xerotes, zē-rō'tēz, *s.* Any tumour attended with dryness.

Xerotum, zē-rō'tŭm, *s.* A drying ointment.

Xerophagy, zē-rŏf'ă-jē, *s.* The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

Xerophthalmy, zē-rŏf-thăl'mē, *s.* A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

Xerotes, zē-rō'tēz, *s.* A dry habit or disposition of body.

Xiphias, zĭf'ĭ-ăs, *s.* The sword fish, also a comet shaped like a sword.

Xiphoides, zĭf-ŏĭ'dēz, *s.* The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

Xylobalsamum, zĭ-lō-bŏl'să-mŭm, *s.* The wood of the balsam tree.

Xylography, zĭ-lŏg'grā-fē, *s.* The art of engraving on wood.

Xyster, zĭs'tŭr, *s.* A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y.

Yacht, yŏt, *s.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

Yam, yăm, *s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea Islands.

Yap, yap, *v. n.* To bark.

Yard, yărd, *s.* Inclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.

Yare, yâre, *a.* Ready, dexterous, eager.

Yarely, yâre'lē, *ad.* Dexterously, skilfully.

Yarn, yârn, *s.* Spun wool, woollen thread.

Yarrow, yăr'rō, *s.* A plant which grows wild on dry banks, and is used in medicine. [ship is a great swell.

Yaw, yâw, *s.* The unsteady motion of a

Yawl, yâwl, *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To Yawn, yâwn, *v. n.* To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

Yawn, yâwn, *s.* Gape, action; gape, hiatus.

Yawning, yâwn'ing, *a.* Sleeping, slumbering.

Yclad, ĕ-klăd'. Past for *Clad.* Clothed.

Yclept, ĕ-klĕpt'. Called, named.

Ye, yē. The solemn nominative plural of *Thou.*

Yea, yē, *ad.* Yes. [Used of sheep.

To Yean, yēne, *v. n.* To bring young.

Yeanling, yēn'ling, *s.* The young of sheep.

Year, yēre, *s.* Twelve months, it is often used plurally, without a plural termination, as the plural, *ad age.*

Yearling, yēr'ling, *a.* Being a year old.

Yearly, yēre'lē, *a.* Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.

Yearly, yēre'lē, *ad.* Annually.

To Yearn, yērn, *v. n.* To feel great internal uneasiness; to long for, to compassionate.

To Yearn, yērn, *v. a.* To grieve, to vex.

Yearning, yērn'ing, *s.* Act of being moved to pity or tenderness.

Yelk, yĕlk, *s.* (*Gemma*, yellow, *Saxon.*) The yellow part of the egg.

To Yell, yĕl, *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

Yell, yĕl, *s.* A cry of horror.

Yellow, yĕl'lō, *a.* Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

To Yellow, yĕl'lō, *v. a.* To render yellow.

To Yellow, yĕl'lō, *v. n.* To render yellow.

Yellowbelly, yĕl'lō-bĕl, *s.* A great coward. A very low word. [bird.

Yellowhammer, yĕl'lō-hăm'mŭr, *s.* A

Yellowish, yĕl'lō-ĭsh, *a.* Approaching to yellow.

Yoke-mate, yōk'-māt, *s.* One associated or connected in the manner of a yoke.

Yokemate, yōk'-māt, *s.* The position of being yoked; it is used in Shakspeare for a consort.

Yokemen, yōk'-men, *s.* A charter in Saxon times, given for a yoke of land.

To Yoke, yōk, *v. t.* To couple as a beast; to join; to unite.

Yoke-toe, yōk'-tō, *s.* A term of abuse or cant for the head; a derisive appellation; it seems to have been sometimes a kind of endearment from parent to children; women are also the objects of this epithet; it was probably a familiar and contracted corruption of a word signifying the head of a person.

Yokewise, yōk'-wīz, *ad.* In the manner of a yoke.

Yoke-wort, yōk'-wŭrt, *s.* The confervoid family of plants.

To Yoke-yoke, *v. a.* To throw violent abuse.

Yolk, yōk, *s.* A plant, anciently.

To Yolk, yōk, *v. a.* To pluck violently.

Yolk, yōk, *s.* The inner, yellow part of an egg.

Yolked, yōkt, *a.* Having yolk; applied to the gurnard fish.

Yolkless, yōk'-lĕs, *a.* The egg that has no yolk, and that belongs to one.

Yolky, yōk'-ē, *a.* Consisting of yolk.

Yon, yŏn, *ad.* A word of affirmation, the antagonist particle to No.

Yon, yŏn, *s.* The front, opposite, or forepart of head or forecastle, hence, the person on a vessel's bow.

Yond, yŏnd, *a.* Yonder, mean.

Yonder, yŏn'-dĕr, *a.* Being more distant than the present one.

Yonder, yŏn'-dĕr, *ad.* The one that you, not that but belong to you.

Yongster, yŏng'-stĕr, *s.* The right hand man, right hand, [illegible]

Yon-side, yŏn'-sīde, *ad.* Beyond, over, [illegible]

Yore, yōr, *ad.* Formerly, long ago; used chiefly with the preposition of, as, of yore, in old times, with a somewhat indefinite reference to some remote period of time; it is used in the sense of the word, to which it is joined; also in a new singular sense, after the manner.

Yoe, yŏk, *s.* A sort of rough wind.

To Yoke, yŏk, *v. a.* To proceed to give an account for information or notice; to examine in general; to inform, to exhibit; to give an account of right; to allow; to consider, to count, to explain, to judge, to give up, to surrender.

To Yoke, yŏk, *v. a.* To give up the account, testimony; to comply with and assent; to comply with things, to consent, to submit, to allow, not to dispute, to give place to others in reasoning or any other quality.

Yoker, yŏk'-ĕr, *s.* One who yields.

Yokingly, yŏk'-ĭng-lē, *ad.* With consent.

Yokingness, yŏk'-ĭng-nĕs, *s.* Disposition to give up a point, quality of yielding.

Yoke, yōke, *s.* The husband, parent, or any such of superior power; a couple, a [illegible], a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To Yoke, yōke, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke or bondage; to join or couple with a companion; to restrain, to subdue, to overcome, to master.

Yokefellow, yōke'-fĕl-lō, *s.* A mate.

Yokemaster, yōke'-mās-tĕr, *s.* Commander.

Yokemate, yōke'-māte, *s.* [illegible]

Yoke-toe, yōke'-tō, *s.* The yellow part of an egg—the Yolk.

Yoke-wise, yōke'-wīze, *ad.* [illegible]

Yoke-yoke, yōke'-yōke, *s.* [illegible]

Yore, yōre, *ad.* Long; of old time.

Yore-while, yōre'-hwīle, *ad.* Formerly.

To Yore-while, yōre'-hwīle, *v. a.* To be used in the accusative.

Yorkshire, yōrk'-shĭre, *s.* It is the provincial name for the natural person, [illegible] is always used except in solemn language.

Yorkshire, yōrk'-shĭre, *a.* Being in the first part of [illegible] and [illegible]; it is sometimes opposed to [illegible].

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *s.* The offspring of [illegible].

Yoshire-like, yōsh'-ĭre-līke, *a.* [illegible]

Yoshire-like, yōsh'-ĭre-līke, *s.* [illegible]

Yoshire-like, yōsh'-ĭre-līke, *ad.* [illegible]

Yoshire-like, yōsh'-ĭre-līke, *s.* [illegible]

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *pron.* [illegible]

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *s.* [illegible]

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *a.* [illegible]

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *s.* [illegible]

Yoshire, yōsh'-ĭre, *s.* [illegible]

Z.

Zaan, zā'-ăn, *s.* One employed to raise [illegible] by his partners, servants, and agents, [illegible].

Zaan-ship, zā'-ăn-shĭp, *s.* [illegible]

**Zaan

Zed, zĕd *or* izzĕd, *s.* The name of the letter Z, the last of the English alphabet.

Zenith, zē'nĭth, *s.* The point overhead opposite to the nadir.

Zephyr, zĕf'ĕr, *s.* The west wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

Zest, zĕst, *s.* The peel of an orange squeezed into wine, a relish, a taste added.

To Zest, zĕst, *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

Zetetick, zĕ-tĕt'ĭk, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.

Zeugma, zūg'mă, *s.* A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one of them only, and to the other by supplement, as Lust overrules shame, boldness fear, and Madness wisdom.

To Zigzag, zĭg'zăg, *v. a.* To form into sharp or quick turns.

Zigzag, zĭg'zăg, *s.* Anything composed of short turns.

Zigzag, zĭg'zăg, *a.* Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

Zink, zĭngk, *s.* A semimetal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

Zodiac, zō'dĭ-ăk, *or* zō'jĭ-ăk, *s.* The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

Zone, zōne, *s.* A girdle; a division of the earth.

Zoned, zōnd, *a.* Wearing a zone.

Zoographer, zō-ŏg'grā-fŭr, *s.* One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

Zoography, zō-ŏg'grā-fē, *s.* A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. [ing living creatures.

Zoological, zō-ō-lŏd'jĭ-kăl, *a.* Describ-

Zoologist, zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst, *s.* One who treats of living creatures.

Zoology, zō-ŏl'ō-jē, *s.* A treatise concerning living creatures.

Zoophyte, zō'ō-fīte, *s.* Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zoophytical, zō-ō-fĭt'ĭ-kăl, *a.* Implanted, having the nature of zoophytes.

Zoophytically, zō-ō-fĭt'ĭ-kăl-lē, *s.* The manner between animal life and vegetation, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals, sometimes of vegetables.

Zoophytologist, zō-ō-fī-tŏl'ō-jĭst, *s.* A describer of the natures of vegetable beasts.

Zootomy, zō-ŏt'ō-mē, *s.* Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

APPENDIX.

THE Appendix being incorporated into this Edition, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in ose, which are so variously accented by our Lexicographers, for which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch.

Ash.	Johnson.	Sheridan	Entick.	Kenrick	Perry	Nares	Scott	Buchanan.
Adhése,	*Adhése,*	*Adhése,*						
Verbóse,	*Verbóse,*							
Otiósse,	*Otiósse,*	*Otiósse,*						
Furiósse,	*Furiósse,*	*Furiósse,*		*Furiósse,*	*Furiósse,*			
Avarícse,	*Avarícse,*	*Avarícse,*						
Vengéase,	*Vengéase,*	*Vengéase,*	*Vengéase,*			*Vengéase,*		
Arcáse,	*Arcáse,*	*Arcáse,*	*Arcáse,*		*Arcáse,*			
Salívose,	*Salívose,*							
Otiose,	*Otiose,*		*Otiose,*					
Oppósse,	*Oppósse,*	*Oppósse,*	*Oppósse,*	*Oppósse,*		*Oppósse,*	*Oppósse,*	*Oppósse.*
Morósse,	*Morósse,*	*Morósse,*	*Morósse,*	*Morósse,*	*Morósse,*		*Morósse,*	*Morósse.*
Edemátose,	*Edemátose,*		*Edemátose,*	*Edemátose,*				
Comátose,	*Comátose,*		*Comátose,*	*Comátose,*				
Acétose,	*Acétose,*	*Acétose,*	*Acétose,*		*Acétose,*		*Acétose,*	
Aquóse,	*Aquóse,*	*Aquóse,*	*Aquóse,*			*Aquóse,*		
Sinúose,	*Sinúose,*	*Sinúose,*	*Sinúose,*	*Sinúose,*	*Sinúose,*			
Aétuose,	*Aétuose,*							
Pulvose,	*Pulvose,*	*Pulvose,*						

The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.